# ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GARDENING.

# A DICTIONARY OF CULTIVATED PLANTS, ETC.,

GIVING AN EPITOME OF THE CULTURE OF ALL THE K
GENERALLY GROWN IN GARDENS IN THIS COUNTRY,
TOGETHER WITH THEIR COMMON
OR POPULAR NAMES.

RY

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# PREFACE.

ARDENING Dictionaries and Encyclopædias have long occupied a leading position in garden literature, and have undoubtedly proved of great value to the advanced horticulturist as works of reference. But, good as they are, the majority of them are too expensive, too ponderous, and too scientific to be easily accessible or of really practical service to the many thousands of persons who have had but little experience in gardening.

Having recognised the great need of an inexpensive book that would be within the means of the humblest amateur, and, at the same time, provide in the smallest compass an epitome of the fullest and most minute practical details essential for the successful cultivation of trees, shrubs, plants, fruits, and vegetables commonly grown in this country, the Author decided some years ago to meet this want by compiling the present volume. It was his original intention to have included gardening terms and other useful information in the volume, but he found it impossible to do so and keep the latter within reasonable bounds. The present volume has, therefore, been confined exclusively to the cultural details requisite for each genus of plants, etc., and to a comprehensive list of common Botanical details, apart from the natural order of each genus, have been excluded in order to economise space and enable the fullest cultural facts to be given. The date of introduction into Britain of the first foreign species of each genus has been furnished as far as it could be done with certainty, together with the native habitat, average height, prevailing colours of flowers and periods of blooming, and the number of species in general cultivation. The cultural details embrace the soils, composts, positions, times of planting, pruning, potting, and sowing, temperatures, watering, manures and methods of propagation required by each genus, and also, where necessary, by each species. These details are not furnished in such a precise manner in other dictionaries; therefore, it is hoped they will prove of great service to the amateur gardener of limited experience and leisure.

The Author desires to say that he does not profess to have included all the genera of plants known to be in existence. His aim has been to include those only that are in general cultivation and to be found in trade catalogues. New kinds are being constantly introduced, and older ones found, after further experience, to be worthy of general culture. These have been added, and are included in a 20-page Addenda (see page 433). In a few instances some of the genera, such as Pelargonium, will be found out of their proper sequence. These will, however, be readily found on a preceding or succeeding page.

It is very gratifying to the Author to know that this work has met with such popularity at the hands of the gardening public as to necessitate an Eighth Edition being printed. He trusts the present Edition will meet with similar favour.

T. W. S.



# ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GARDENING.

**◆8◆**—

Aar (Alnus glutinosa)—see Alnus.

Aaron (Arum maculatum)—see Arum.

Aaron's Beard (Hypericum calycinum & Saxifraga sarmentosa -see Hypericum & Saxifraga.

Aaron's Rod (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum. Abchasian Hellebore—see Helleborus abchasicus.

Abele Tree (Populus alba)—see Populus.

Abelia.—Ord. Caprifoliacee. Half-hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen and deciduous, Nat. India, China, Mexico, Japan. Int. 1842. Species cultivated, 5. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Flowers, rose, pink, white, red; Mar. to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, sand. Position, warm, sheltered, outdoors, or cool greenhouse. Plant, Ap. or Oct. Propagate by layers in Mar., or cuttings of firm shoots in cold frame July.

Abies (Deal, Fir, Spruce).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy conifers. Nat. N. and S. America, Mexico, Siberia, Crimea, Japan, Spain. Int. 1696. Species cultivated, 18. Ht. 2 to 180 ft. Soil, sandy loam. Position, high, dry, open, from sea-coast. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in saudy loam, temp. 55°, Mar., or outdoom in Ap.

Abobra (Scarlet - fruited). — Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Half - hardy climbing tuberous-rooted, perennial. Deciduous. Nat. Brazil. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, green; June, July. Fruit, egg-shaped, scarlet; Sept. & Oct. Ht. 6 ft. Soil, sandy. Position, south wall. Plant, June; lift tubers Oct. & store in frost-proof place. Propagate by seeds sown in leaf-mould, loam & sand. temp. 65°, Mar.

Abram of Mamre Oak (Quercus pseudo-coccifera)—see Quercus. Abroma.—Ord. Sterculiaceæ. Stove-flowering plants. Evergreen.

Nat. E. Indies, N. Holland, Madagascar. Int. 1770. Species cultivated, 2. \*\*Rowers, purple; June to Oct. \*\*Ht. 8 to 10 ft. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, sand. \*\*Pot & prune, Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Temp. Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep, or cuttings of firm shoots, in fine sandy soil, Mar., temp. 65° to 75°.

Abronia (Sand Verbena).—Ord. Nyotaginiaceæ. Half-hardy trailing annual & perennials. Nat. California. Int. 1823. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, orangapink, sunnyAp. to Aug. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Soil, sandy loam. Position, exposed white; rockery or elevated warm border. Plant, June. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sandy soil, temp. 55° to 65°, Mar.; personnials by cuttings of young shoots in similar soil & temp. A. umbellata, good greenhouse plant.

Abrus (Paternoster, Rosary Pea, Wild Liquorice, Weather Plant).-Ord. Leguminose. Stove climber. Orn. foliage. Deciduous. Nat. E. Indies. Int. 1680. Species aultivated, 1. Ht. 9 to 12 ft. Flowers, pea-shaped, pale purple; Mar. to May. Seeds, scarlet. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Pot & prune, Mar. Water freely spring & sum., moderately

ACANTHUS.

in autn. & winter. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep, or cuttings of firm shoots, in sandy loam, temp. 75° to 85°, Feb.

Absinth (Artemisia absinthum)—see Artemisia.

Abutilon (Indian Mallow).—Ord. Malvaceæ. Greenhouse shrubby plants. Evergreen. Nat. N. Grenada, W. Indies, S. America. Species oultivated, 8. Ht. 5 to 12tt. Flowers, crimson, red, yellow, white; Mar. to Dec. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Pot & prune, Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Water freely in spring and sum., moderately autn. & winter. Propagate by seeds sown in deep, or euttings in light rich soil, temp. 70°, Mar.

Abyssinian Banana (Musa ensete)—see Musa.

Abyssinian Myrrh (Acacia sassa)—see Acacia. Abyssinian Primrose (Primula verticillata)—see Primula.

Acacia (Wattle, Gum, Myrrh trees). - Ord. Leguminosæ. Stove and Tenenhouse flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Australia, E. Indies, S. America. Int. 1656. Species cultivated, 25. Ht. 2 to 20 ft. Flowers, yellow, white, red; Feb. to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, sand. Pot grune, Feb. or Mar. Water freely in spring & sum., moderately in autn. & winter. Temp., Mar. to Sept. for greenhouse species 55° to 65°, stove species 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. for greenhouse species 50° to 55°, stove species 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep, or cuttings of firm shoots, in sandy peat, well-drained pots, temp. 75° to 85°, Mar.

Accepta (New Zasland Rue)—Ord. Rossner Hardy berbaccans.

Acæna (New Zealand Bur). — Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy herbaceous trailing perennials. Evergreen. Nat. N. Zealand, Chili. Int. 1828. Ht. 1 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 4. Soil, sandy loam. Position, moist, open, or shady rockery. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in Mar., temp. 65°; cuttings in cold frame in Aug.; division of roots in Ap., all

in sandy soil.

Acalypha (Three-seeded Mercury, Copper-leaf).—Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Stove Plants. Orn. foliage. Evergreen. Nat. Polynesia, N. Hebrides, Fiji. Int. 1866. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Leaves, owange, red, green, crimson. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, peat, loam, sand. Pot & prune, Feb. or Mar. Water freely in spring & sum., moderately in autn. & winter. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings in sandy soil, temp. 80°, Feb. or Mar.

Acantholimon (Prickly Thrift).—Ord. Plantiginacese. Hardy perennials. Evergreen. Nat. Armenia, Cilicia, Syria, Persia. Int. 1851. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 3 in. Flowers, rose, white; June, July, Aug. Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny rockery or warm border. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate

by layering shoots in Aug. similar to Carnations.

Acanthopheenix (Prickly Date Palm). — Ord. Palmacee. Stove Plants. Orn. foliage, Evergreen. Nat. Seychelles. Int. 1833. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & sand. Repot, Feb. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil, temp. 80°, Feb. or Mar.

Acanthorhiza.—Ord. Palmacee. Stove Palms. Ord. Toliage. Evergreen. Nat. Mexico, Central America. Int. 1879. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Repot. Feb.

10 to 15 ft. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Repot, Feb. Water moderately in sum., very little other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate like Acanthophania.

Acanthus (Bear's Breech).—Ord. Acanthaces. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Deciduous. Nat. Italy, Spain, Portugal, Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1548. Species cultivated, 9. Hi. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers, purple, blue, white, rose; June to Aug. Soil, sandy loam. Position, warm sheltered border. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil, temp. 65, Feb., or in warm position outdoors Mar.; division of roots Nov. and Mar.

Acer (Maple).—Ord. Sapindaceæ. Hardy trees. Orn. foliage. Deciduous and Evergreen. Nat. India, Britain, Turkestan, California, N. America, Japan, Caucasus, S. Europe. Ina (foreign species) 1383. Species cultivated, 22. Ht. 4 to 60 ft. Soil, well-drained loam. Position, shrub-

beries or open spaces; Japaness kinds in warm borders or in pots in cool greenhouse. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in sheltered position Oct.; grafting Mar. budding Aug.; layering Oct.

Aceras (Green-man Orchis). — Ord. Orchidaceæ. Hardy terrestrial tuberous rooted, orchid. Deciduous. Nat. Britain. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 10 in. Flowers, green, red; June to Aug. Soil, chalky loam. Position, open and dry Plant Oct. to Mar. Propagate distributed distributed. and dry. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of tubers Oct. or Mar.

Achillea (Milfoil or Yarrow). -Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Britain, America, Europe. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Species cultivated, 49. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Flowers, white, yellow; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, dwarf on rockery, tall in open borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in warm position outdoors Ap.; cuttings under handlights or in cold frame Sept.; division of roots Nov. or

Achimenes.—Ord. Gesneracoæ. Stove tuberous-rooted perennials. Deciduous. Nat. Guatemala, Mexico, Jamaica. Int. 1778. Species cultivated, 16. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Flowers, crimson, red, white, purple, yellow, blue, rose; Ap. to Aug. Compost, two parts peat & loam, one part leaf-mould, sheep manure & sand. Pot tubers in Feb., 1 in. apart, 2 in. deep, in well-drained 5-in. pots. Water moderately at first, freely when in growth. After flowering gradually withhold water from roots, & when foliage dies place pots on their sides in greenhouse, letting them remain till Feb. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 70° to 75°; Sept. to Feb. 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil, temp. 70° to 80°, Mars; cuttings of young shoots & leaves Ap.; division of tubers Feb.

Acineta.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Evergreen. Nat. S. America, Mexico. Int. 1837. Species cultivated, 8. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, yellow, crimson, brown, white, fragrant; Mar. to Sept. Compost, equal parts sphagnum moss & peat. Position, suspended baskets. Pot, Feb. Water freely when growing, none at other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs Feb.

Aciphylla (Spear-grass or Bayonet Plant). - Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy perennials. Evergreen. Nat. N. Zealand. Int. 1875. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 1 to 6 ft Flowers, white; June, July, Aug. Soil, sandy loam. Position, open rockery. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in pans in cold frame, or warm position outdoors Ap.; division of roots Mar.

Acis.—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Hardy bulbous perennials. Deciduous. Nat. Portugal, Corsica, Spain. Int. 1629. Species cultivated, 5. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Flowers, white, pink, rose; Jan., Aug., Sept. Soil, light sandy. Position, sunmor rockery or warm border. Plant, spring-flowering species Sept., others June; bulbs 2 in. deep, 1 in apart. Propagate by dividing bulbs at planting time. Lift & replant bulbs every third year.

Acmens.—Ord. Myrtacese. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen white; Ap. to Aug. Fruit, purple berries; autumn. Compost, equal parts peat and loam, little sand. Pot, Mar. Water moderately spring & sum, little other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of half-ripened shoots in sandy peat under bell-glass, temp. 55°, Mar. Nat. N. Holland. Int. 1790. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers,

Aconite (Aconitum napellus)—see Aconitum.

Aconitum (Aconite, Wolf's bane, Monk's hood).—Ord. Ranfinculacæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Beciduous. Nat. N. America, N. Asia, S. Europe. Int. 1696. Species cultivated, 6. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Flowers, purple, blue, cream, yellow; June, July, Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, partially shaded borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in warm position outdoors Ap., or in boxes light soil in cold frame Mar.; division of fleshy roots Nov. or Mar.

Acorus (Sweet Flag, Myrtle Grass). - Ord. Aroidex. Hardy aquatics. Evergreen. Nat. Europe, China. Int. 1796. Ht. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; June, July, Aug. Soil, muddy. Position, margins of ponds. Plant, Mar. Propagate by division of roots Mar.

Acroclineum (Australian Everlasting Flower).—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy annual. Nat. Australia. Int. 1854. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, rose, white; June to Sept. Soil, light rich. Position, warm outdoors; pots in sunny frame or greenhouse. Water moderately. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light sandy soil, temp. 65°, Mar. or Ap.

Acrid Lobelia (Lobelia urens)—see Lobelia.

Acrophyllum.—Ord. Cunoniaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. N. S. Wales. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 5 to 6 ft. Elowers, pink; Mar. to June. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, little sand. Pot and prune, Feb. Water freely spring & sum., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots in sandy peat under bell class Full.

firm shoots in sandy peat under bell-glass July.

Acrostichum. —Ord. Filices. Stove and greenhouse fern. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil, W. Indies, Himalayas, Mexico, S. America. Int. 1793. Species cultivated, 42. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & leaf-mould, sand & charcoal. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely spring & sum., moderately other times. Temp., stove species, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°, Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°; greenhouse species, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°.

Propagate by division of roots at potting time, or by spores similar to Adiantum.

Actæa.—(Bug-bane, Toad-root, Snake-root, Bane-berry, Herb Christopher).— Ord. Ranunculaceæ, Hardy horbaceous perennials. Nat. America, England. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, white, red; June to Aug. Berries, red, white & black, poisonous. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady border. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in garden Ap.;

division of roots Mar.

Actinella (Pigmy or Dwarf Sunflower).—Ord. Compositæ. herbaceous perennial. Nat. Colorado. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, yellow; June to Aug. Soil, light sandy. Position, rockery or Position, rockery or open border. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.

Actinidia. - Ord. Ternstræmiaceæ. Hardy climbing shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Asia, Japan. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, fragrant; June to Aug. Soil, light rich loam. Position, south or south-west wall. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in pots in cold frame Ap.; layering shoots Nov.

Actiniopteris.—Ord. Filices. Stove ferns. Evergreen. Nat. India. Int. 1896. Species cultivated, 2. It. 3 to 6 in. Compost, earel parts peat, loam, charcoal, potsherds & silver sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Good drainage and clean pots essential. Water moderately all seasons & keep atmosphere moist. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Propagate by spores similar to Adiantum.

Actinomeris (North American Sunflower) .- Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1640. Species cultivated, 3. Hi. 8 to 8 ft. Flowers, yellow; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, open border. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep outdoors Ap.: division

of roots Mar.

Acute-leaved Andromeda (Andromeda acuminata)—see Andromeda.

Acute-leaved Maple (Acer acuminatum)—see Acer.

Ada. — Ord. Orchidacex. Greenhouse orchid. Evergreen. Nat. N. Grenada. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 6 to 8 in. Flowers, orange, scarlet; Dec. to Mar. Compost, equal parts peat & sphagnum moss. Repot when new growth begins. Water freely during season of growth, moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by dividing plant at potting time.

Adam's Apple (Citrus limetta)—see Citrus.

Adam's Fig-Tree (Musa paradisica)—see Musa.

Adam's Flannel (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Adam's Laburnum-Tree (Cytisus)—see Cytisus.

Adam's Needle (Yucca gloriosa)—see Yucca.

Adam's Needle and Thread (Yucca filamentosa)-see Yucca,

Adder's Fern (Polypodium vulgare)—see Polypodium.

Adder's Flower (Lychnis diurna)—see Lychnis.

Adder-Spit (Pteris aquilina)—see Pteris.

Adder-Wort (Polygonum Bistorta)—see Polygonum.

Adder's Tongue (Ophioglossum vulgatum)—see Ophioglossum. Adder's Violet (Goodyera pubescens)—see Goodyera.

Adenandra. - Ord. Rutaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Species cultivated, 9. Int. 1720. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, white, red, pink, rose; May to June. Compost, equal parts loam, peat and sand. Pot, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots in sandy peat under bell-glass, Mar.

Adenophora (Gland Bell-flower).—Ord. Campanulaceæ. perennials. Nat. Dahuria, Siberia, Eastern Europe. Int. 1783. Hardv Specus cultivated, 10. Ht. 3 in. to 3 ft. Flowers, blue; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny, well-drained border. Plant, Oct. to Nov. Propagate by seeds sown in Mar., in pots or pans in cold frame.

seeds sown in Mar., in pots or pans in cold frame.

Adiantum (Maidenhair Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove, greenhouse, and hardy ferns. Evergreen. Nat. Jamaica, Peru, W. Indies, Madeira, Bolivia, New Grenada, Trop. America, Mexico, China, India, Britain, New Zealand, Brazil, Spain, Bermuda, Europe. Int. (foreign species) 1793. Species cultivated, 65. Ht. 4 in. to 3 ft. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam, silver sand, charcoal. Pot, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Position, shady at all times. Plant hardy species in Ap. in equal parts peat & loam in shady position. Temp., stove species, Sept. to Mar. 50° to 50°, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; greenhouse species, Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on fine sandy peat kept moist & shaded under bell-glass. kept moist & shaded under bell-glass.

Adlumia (Climbing Fumitory).—Ord. Fumariaceæ. Hardy biennial. Climber. Nat. N. America. Int. 1788. Species cultivated, 1. Hi. 5 to 10 ft. Flowers, rose; June. Soil, light, rich. Fosition, warm border against south wall. Plant, May. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in border in Ap., or in pots in tamp. 55° to 65°, Mar.

Adonis Flower (Adonis autumnalis)—see Adonis.

Adonis-leaved Groundsel (Senecio adonifolius)—see Senecio.

Adonis (Pheasant's Eye).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy annuals and perennial. Nat. Britain, Pyrenees, Russia. Int. (foreign species) 1629. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Flowers, crimson, yellow, red; Mar. to June. Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, open border for annuals, & rockeries for perennials. Plant, Oct. Propagate annuals by seeds sown shallow in borders. in Mar.; perennials by division of roots in Oct. & by seeds sown as directed for annuals.

Achmea. — Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Evergreen stove-flowering plants. Nat.

ÆRIDĖŠ. AB/.NISIA.

Bazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Trop. America, Cayenne, W. Indies. Int. 1824, Species cultivated, 18. Ht. 9 to 124n. Flowers, yellow, blue, scarlet, rose. red, violet; winter. Compost, equal parts of fibrous loam, rough peat, leaf-mould. Pot, Mar. Water freely always. Good drainage essential. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by offshoots inserted

in small pots at any time.

Ærides (Air-plant).—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove-flowering orchids. Evergreen Nat. Burmah, Cochin China, Assam, E. Indies, Phillipines, Malacca, Bombay. Int. 1800. Species cultivated, 20. Flowers, white, rose, purple, fragrant; Dec. to June. Compost, sphagnum moss, charcoal, broken potsherds. Position, pots, hanging baskets, or pieces of wood. Pot, after flowering. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Shade from sun. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 65° to 75°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°. Propagate by division of plant with roots attached.

Æschynanthus (Blush-wort).—Ord. Gesneriaceæ. Stove trailing and flowering shurbs. Evergreen. Nat. Borneo, Java. Int. 1838. Species culti-Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, red, orange, scarlet, crimson; May to Oct. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat, sphagnum moss, charcoal. Position, hanging baskets. Plant, Mar. Water freely in summer, moderately in winter. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings 3 in. long of firm shoots, inserted in pots of above compost mixed with sand in temp. 85°, Feb.

Æsculus (Horse Chestnut).—Ord. Sapindaceæ. Hardy trees. Deciduous. Flowering. Nat. Asia, N. America. Int. 1629. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 20 to 40 ft. Soil, ordinary, deep. Position, shrubberies, woods, lawns, parks. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune straggling shoots in Nov. Propagate by seeds sown 3 in. deep in open border, Mar.; layering, Feb.; grafting, Mar.; budding,

July.

Æthionema (Candy Mustard, Lebanon Candytuft).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy perennials and annuals. I Perennials evergreen. Nat. Asia, Mount Lebanon, Spain. Int. 1778. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 3 to 18 in. Flowers, red, lilac, purple, rose; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary, light. Position, sunny rockery, well drained. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate annuals by seeds some 15 in. deep in boxes, temp. 65°, Mar., or in open border, May; perennials by cuttings of shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil in cold frame, July or Aug.

African Blue Lily (Agapanthus umbellatus)—see Agapanthus. African Corn Lily (Ixia)—see Ixia.

African Hare-Bell (Roella ciliata)—see Roella.

African Hemp (Sparmannia africana)—see Sparmannia.

African Marigold (Tagetes erecta)—see Tagetes.

African Myrtle (Myrtus africana)—see Myrtus. African Oak (Laurus bullata)—see Laurus.

African Sleet-Bush (Diosma alba)-see Diosma.

African Tea-Plant (Lycium afrum)—see Lycium.

African Tulip (Hamanthus)—see Hamanthus.

African Wormwood (Artemisia afra)—see Artemisia. plant. Ever green. Nat. Java. Int. 1846. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, sphagnum moss & charcoal.

Position, hanging baskets. Plant, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Mar. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots under bell-glass, in temp. 80°, July or Aug.

Aganisia. — Ord. Orchidacese. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Demerara, Brazil. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 8 to 10 in. Flowers, blue, white, yellow all times. Compost, fibry peat, charcoal. Position, pots well drained, blocks of wood. Shade from sun essential. Water freely when growing, moderately

AGAPANTHUS.

when at east. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 65° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°.

Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs when new growth begins.

Agapanthus (African Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Cool greenhouse herbaceous plant. Hardy S. England, Ireland. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1692. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 8. Flowers, blue, white; June to Sept. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, dried cowmanure, river sand pots or tubs, greenhouse; sunny. Position, well drained border or rockery out-doors. Pot or plant, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., greenhouse, Sept. to Mar. 32° to 40°; Mar to Sept. 45° to 55°. Propagate by division of plant in Mar.

Agathæa (Blue Marguerite, Cape Aster, Grass Thistle).—Ord. Composites. Greenhouse herbaceous perennial. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1753. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 18 in. Flowers, blue; May to Aug., outdoors; greenhouse, all the year. Compost, sandy loam two parts, leafmould & sand one part. Position, pots, sunny greenhouse, or warm beds outdoors, May to Sept. Pot, Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots Mar. or Aug., in sandy soil, temp.

55° to 65°.

Agave (American Aloe, Century-plant, Mexican Soap-plant, Hempplant). Ord. Amaryllidacese. Greenhouse plants. Orn. foliage & flowering. Evergreen. Nat. Mexico, S. America. Int. 1640. Species cultivated, 51. Ht. 8 in. to 6 ft. Flowers, yellowish-green or red, borne on spikes 1 to 40 ft. high when plants attain ten to sixty years of age; plant dies after flowering. Compost, two parts loam, one part old mortar & river sand. Position, pots or tubs in greenhouses may be stood outside June to Sept. Water moderately Ap. to Aug., little afterwards. Pot, every five or six years; good drainage essential. Temp., winter 50° to 55°; summer 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets inserted in small pots at any time.

Ageratum (Bastard Agrimony, Floss-flower).—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy annuals. Nat. Mexico, Monte Video. Int. 1822. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, rose, blue; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, June. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar., or by cuttings of young shoots from plants stored in temp. 55° during winter. Plants to produce cuttings keep in pots all the

year & do not allow them to flower.

Aglaonema (Poison-dart).—Ord. Aroidez. Stove perennials. Nat. Borneo, Phillipines. Int. 1863. Species cultivated, 2. It. 1 to 2ft. Flowers, white, yellow, arum-shaped; Aug. Leaves, green, blotched with grey. Compost two-thirds loam, one-third leaf-mould, river sand. Position, well drained pots, shady. Water freely when growing, little afterwards. Pot, Mar. Temp. Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by division of the interior of the control o sion of roots in Mar.

Ag-Leaf (Verbascum Thansus)—see Verbascum.

Agrostemma (Rose Campion, Corn Cockle, Flower of Jove, Rose of Heaven).—Ord. Caryophyllacew. Hardy perennials & annuals. Perennials evergreen. Nat. Levant, S. Europe, Switzerland. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, white, rose, scarlet; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Providen, warm dry borders. Plant perennials Oct., Nov., Mar. Propagate annuals by seed sown where plants are to flower in Ap.; perennials

by seed sown in. deep in Ap., or division of root Oct. or Ap.

Agrostis (Cloud-grass, Spear-grass, Bent-grass, Cut-grass). — Ord.
Graminæ. Hardy perennial & annual-flowering grasses. Nat. England,
Russia. Int. (foreign species) 1834. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Flowers, green; summer; useful for drying for winter decoration. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Propagate by seed sown hin. deep Ap. in open borders where plants are to grow. Sick cats & dogs shew this grass.

Ague-Tree (Laurus sassafras)—see Laurus.

Ailantus (Tree of Heaven, Tree of the Gods). - Ord. Xanthozylacex.

ALLIUM. AIR-PLANT.

Hardy deciduous tree. Nat. China. Int. 1751. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 30 to 60 ft. Flowers, white; Aug. Leaves, pinnate, 1 to 3 ft. long. Soil, light, rich. Position, sheltered, moist. Plant, Nov. Propagate by inserting portions of roots in pots of light soil in warm greenhouse or window in Mar., planting them out following Nov. Very handsome tree.

Air-Plant (Ærides odorata)—see Ærides.

Ajax Daffodil (Narcissus Ajax)—see Narcissus.

Ajuga (Alpine Bugle, Brown Bugle, Gout Ivy).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy annual and perennial herbaceous plants. Nat. Europe, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1732. Species cultivated, 6. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, blue, purple-yellow, white; May to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady beds or borders. Propagate annuals & perennials by seeds sown outdoors Ap.; perennials by division of roots Oct. or Mar.

Akebia. — Ord. Lardizabalaceæ. Half-hardy climbing flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Chusan. Int. 1845. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Flowers, purple, fragrant; Mar. to June. Soil, loam, peat & sand in equal parts. Position, south wall in S. England & Ireland; cool greenhouse other parts. Plant, Oct., Nov., in border. Prune straggling shoots after flowering. Propagate by division of roots in Oct.; cuttings, inserted in sandy soil in cold frame in Sept.

Alder-Buckthorn (Rhamnus Frangula)—see Rhamnus.

Alecost (Tanacetum Balsamite)—see Tanacetum.

Alexandrian Laurel (Ruscus racemosus)—see Ruscus.

Alexandrian Senna-Plant (Cassia lanceolata) - see Cassia.

Alexanders (Smyrnium olasatrum)—see Smyrnium.

Algerian Iris (Iris stylosa)—see Iris.

Algerian Silver Fir (Picea numidica)—see Picea.

Algerian Wax-Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris)—see Phaseolus.

Alisma (Water Plantain, Deil's Spoons).—Ord. Alismacce. aquatic perennials. Nat. Europe, Britain. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, white, pale rose; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of shallow lakes, ponds, ditches. Plant, Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep Mar. in a pan of sandy peat, plunged below the surface of the water. or by division of roots Ap.

Alkanet (Anchusa tinctoria)—see Anchusa.

Almond-scented Orchid (Odontoglossum madrense)—see Odonto-

glossum.

Allamanda.—Ord. Apocynaceæ. Stove climbing plant. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil, Guiana, S. America. Int. 1785. Species cultivated, 7. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Flowers, yellow; May to Sept. Compost, two parts fibry loam, one part leaf-mould, charcoal & coarse sand. Position, pot, tub, or planted in prepared border; shoots to be trained close to roof. Pot, Feb. Water freely Ap. to Aug., then moderately. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Prune shoots, in Jan., to within one joint of main branch. Propagate, the partitions of shoots of reviews were growth. 3 in long inserted in in Jan., by cuttings of shoots of previous year's growth, 3 in. long, inserted in pots of sandy soil, temp. 80°.

Alleghany Meadow-Sweet (Spiræa corymbosa)—sec Spiræa.

Alleghany Vine (Adlumia cirrhosa)—see Adlumia.

All-Good (Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus) - see Chenopodium.

All-Heal (Valerianella officinalis)—see Valerianella.

Allion's Bell-Flower (Campanula Allioni)—see Campanula

Allion's Primrose (Primula Allioni)—see Primula.

Allium (Garlic, Onion, Leek, Daffodil Garlic, Dwarf Moly). - Ord. Hardy bulbous perennials. Nat. California, Siberia, Palestine, S. Europe, England. Int. (foreign species) 1604. Species cultivated, 16. Ht. 2 in. allosorus. **ALPINIA** 

Flowers, yellow, rose, blue, purple, white, violet; May to Aug. Soil, light, sandy. Position, warm border. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 4 in. apart in Oct. or Nov. Propagate by offsets planted as directed for bulbs. One species-Neapolitanum—good for pot culture in cool greenhouse or for forcing. Put bulbs 2 in. deep & 1 in. apart in well-drained pots of sandy soil. Water freely when growing, moderately afterwards.

Allosorus (Curled Rock Brake or Parsley Fern). — Ord. Filices. Hardy fern. Nat. Britain. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Compost, good fibrous loam, peat, leaf-mould. Position, moist rockery, partially exposed to sun. Plant, Ap., p.acing small stones on the surface of compost. Propagate by division of plant

in Ap.
Allspice (Calycanthus floridus)—see Calycanthus.
Allspice Tree (Pimenta acris)—see Pimenta.
Allspice Amygdalus.

Alnus (Aar, Alder)—Ord. Betulaceæ. Hardy trees and shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Calabria, Britain, Japan. Int. (foreign species) 1820. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 8 to 60 ft. Flowers (catkins), greenish; Mar. to May. Soil, ordinary. Position, damp places. Plant, Nov. Propagate by seeds sown lin. deep in damp soil in Mar., transplanting the seedlings when a year old;

or by suckers springing from the roots in Nov.

Alocasia (Taro Plant, Indian Kale).—Ord. Aroideæ. Stove plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Borneb, Ceylon, India, Solomon's Isles. Int. 1854. Species cultivated, 16. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Compost, equal parts peat, sphagnum moss, fibry loam, with a little silver sand & charcoal. Pot, Mar., keeping base of plant above rim of pot; good drainage essential. Position, pots, shady. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by division of rhizomes in Mar.

Aloe (Medicinal Aloes).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse succulent plants. Orn. foliage. Evergreen. Nat. Abyssinia, S. Africa, China, Socrota. Inc. 1596. Species cultivated, 38. Ht. 6 in. to 30 ft. Flowers, red, yellow. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, old mortar, river sand. Position, pots or tubs, sunny greenhouse. Water moderately Ap. to Aug., little afterwards. Pot, Mar.; good drainage indispensable. Temp., winter 50° to 55°; summer 55° to 66°. Propagate by seeds sown in well-drained pans of sandy soil, temp. 700

Aloe-leaved Adam's Needle (Yucca aloifolia)—see Yucca.

Alonsoa (Mask-flower).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hardy shrubs, herbaceous perennials & annuals. Nat. Chili, Mexico, Peru. Int. 1790. Species cultivated, 8. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Flowers, white, scarlet; May to Cet. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots, greenhouse, windows, or sunny beds outdoors May to Sept. Water moderately always. Ot, Mar. Plant, May. Temp., Sept. to May 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep, Mar., temp. 60°, in sandy soil; cuttings, in pots of sandy soil, Aug.

Aloysia (Sweet-scented Verbena, Herb Louisa).—Ord. Verbenraceæ. Greenhouse deciduous shrub. Fragrant foliage. Nat. Chili. Int. 1781. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 2 to 5ft. Flowers, lilac; Aug. Compost, two parts loam, one less mould & sand. Position, pots in windows or greenhouses; beds outdoors against south walls S. England & Ireland. Pot or plant Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., little afterwards. Prune shoots Feb. to within inch of base. Temp., 45° to 50° in winter; 50° to 55° other times. Propagate by cuttings pulled off stem when 4 in. long & inserted in sandy soil under bellglass, temp. 65°, Mar.

Alpinia (Indian Shell-flower) .-- Ord. Zingiberaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Nat. Borneo, India, South Sea Islands. Int. 1792. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Flowers, pink, fragrant; May. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould & loam. Position, large pots, tubs, or beds. Plant, Mar.

Water freely Mar, to Aug., moderately other times. Propagate by disision of roots in Ap.

Alpine Bell-Flower (Campanula alpina)—see Campanula. Alpine Bladder Fern (Cystopteris alpina)—see Cystopteris.

Alpine Buckthorn (Rhamnus alpinus)—see Rhamnus.

Alpine Catch-Fly (Silene alpestris)—see Silene.
Alpine Cinquefoil (Potentilla alpestris)—see Potentilla.

Alpine Clematis (Clematis alpina)—see Clematis.

Alpine Eryngo (Eryngium alpinum)—see Eryngium.

Alpine Flax (Linum alpinum)—see Linum.

Alpine Forget-me-not (Myosotis alpestris)—see Myosotis.

Alpine Garlic (Allium alpinum)—see Allium.

Alpine Heron's-bill (Erodium alpinum)—see Erodium.

Alpine Larkspur (Delphinium alpinum)—see Delphinium. Alpine Lavender-Cotton (Santolina alpina)—see Santolina.

Alpine Lungwort (Mertensia alpina)—see Mertensia.

Alpine Madwort (Alyssum alpestre)—see Alyssum.

Alpine Meadow-Rue (Thalictrum alpinum) - see Thalictrum. Alpine Meadow-Saffron (Colchicum alpinum) -see Colchicum.

Alpine Pink (Dianthus alpinus)—see Dianthus.

Alpine Polypody (Polypodium alpestre)—see Polypodium.
Alpine Poppy (Papaver alpinum)—see Papaver.

Alpine Rose (Rhododendron ferrugineum, R. hirsutum, & R. striatum) -see Rhododendron.

Alpine Sedge (Carex alpina) -see Carex.

Alpine Speedwell (Veronica alpina)—see Veronica. Alpine Strawberry (Fragaria collina)—see Fragaria.

Alpine Sun-rose (Helianthemum alpestre)—see Helianthemum.

Alpine Violet (Viola montana)—see Viola. Alpine Whitlow-grass (Draba alpina)—see Draba.

Alpine Wind-Flower (Anemone alpina)—see Anemone.
Alpine Wormwood (Artemisia alpina & A. mutellina)—see Artemisia. Alpine Rosy-flowered Thrift (Armeria alpina rosea)—see Armeria.

Alpine Toad-Flax (Linaria alpina)—see Linaria.

Alsophila (Grove Fern, Norfolk Island Fern). - Ord. Filices. Stove and greenhouse tree ferns. Nat. W. Indies, Java, New Holland, Queensland, Australia, Brazil. Int. 1833. Species cultivated, 20. Ht. 6 to 30 ft. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam, silver sand & charcoal. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Position, pots or tubs, shady. Temp., stove, 60° to 70° Sept. to Mar., 70° to 80° Mar. to Sept.; greenhouse, 50° to 55° Sept. to Mar., 55° to 60° Mar. to Sept. Propagate by spores, similar to

Alstromer's (Herb Lily). -- Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Hardy & half-hardy tuberous-rooted perennials. Nat. Brazil, Chili, Peru. Int. 1754. Species cultivated, 10. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Flowers, orange, yellow, pink, crimson, scarlet, white; May to Sept. Compost, sandy loam, peat, leaf-mould, equal parts. Plant, Oct. Position, sunny, well drained border; or pots in cool green-house. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep, in sandy soil, in pans in cold frame, Mar.; division of roots Ap. or Oct.

Alternanthera (Joy-weed).—Ord. Amaranthacese. Half-hardy perennials. Orn. foliage, Nat. Brazil. Int. 1862. Species cultivated, 4; varieties numerous. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Foliage, crimson, red. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds outdoors, May to Sept. Plant, May, 2 in. apart. Lift in Sept., store in pots or boxes in temp. 55° to 65° during winter. Propagats by cuttings tracted in sandy sail tamp. 760 Mar. perted in sandy soil, temp. 75°, Mar.

Altaian Columbine (Aquilegia alpina)—see Aquilegia.

Altaian Larch (Larix Ledebouri)—see Larix.

Altaian Primrose (Primula altaica)—see Primula.

Altaian Violet (Viola altaica)—see Viola.

Althæa. - See Hollyhock.

Alum-Root (Heuchera americana)—see Heuchera.

· Alyssum (Madwort, Gold-dust, Golden-tuft, Gold Basket).-Ord. Orucifere. Hardy annuals and perennials. Nat. Crete, S. & E. Europe, Asia Minor. Int. 1710. Species cultivated, 8. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Flowers, yellow; white; Ap. to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, open border or rockery, Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Ap. cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in cold frame Ap. & May.

Amaranth (Gomphrena globosa)—see Gomphrena. Amaranth Feathers (Humea elegans)—see Humea.

Amber (Hypericum perforatum)—see Hypericum.

Amaranthus (Love-lies-bleeding, Prince's Feather, Velvet-flower). -Hardy & half-hardy annuals. Nat. India, Phillipine Isles. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, 7. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Flowers, purple. crimson; June to Sept. Foliage, orange-red, crimson, green. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny bed. Plant, June. Propagate by seeds sown in the in. deep, in temp. 65° to 75°, Mar.; seedlings to be placed in cool greenhouse a few weeks before planting out.

Amaryllis (Daffodil or Belladonna Lily).—Hardy bulbous plant. Deciduous. Nat. W. Indies. Int. 1712. Specus cultivated, 1. Flowers, reddish salmon; appear before foliage in Aug. & Sept. Compost, sandy loam, enriched with leaf-mould & cow manure. Position, well drained border foot of south wall. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep, June. Propagate by offsets in June. For green-

house amaryllis see Hippeastrum.

Amelanchier (Grape-pear, Snowy Mespilus, June-berry). — Hardy flowering trees & shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Europe. Canada, N. America. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, 3. III. 4 to 10ft. Flowers, white; Ap. to May. Soil, ordinary. Position, open shrubbery. Plant, Nov. Propagate by graft. ing in Mar. on the quince or hawthorn.

American Black Current (Ribes floridum) - see Ribes.

American Black Fir (Abies nigra)—see Abies.

American Black Larch (Larix americana) - see Larix.

American Black Oak (Quercus tinctoria) - see Quercus.

American Black-Thorn (Crategus tomentosa)—see Crategus.
American Blue Flag (Iris versicolor)—see Iris.
American Chestnut (Castanea vesca)—see Castanea.
American Common Blue Violet (Viola cucullata)—see Viola.

American Cotton Plant (Gossypium herbaceum)—see Gossypium.

American Cotton-Wood (Populus monilifera)—see Populus.

American Cress (Barbarea præcox)—see Barbarea.

American Cud-Weed (Antennaria margarita)—see Antennaria. American Dwarf Black-Thorn (Cratagus parvifolia)—see Cra-

tægus. American Elder (Sambucus canadensis)—see Sambucus.

American Elm (Ulmus americana)—see Ulmus.

American False Heath (Hudsonia ericoides) - see Hudsonia. American Flea-bane (Erigeron philadelphicus) - see Erigeron. American Forget-me not (Myosotis verna)—see Myosotis.

American Globe Flower (Trollius laxes)—see Trollius.

American Gooseberry (Pereskia aculeata)—see Pereskia,

American Grape Fern (Botrychium lunarioides)—see Botrychium. American Great Laurel (Rhododendron maximum) - see Rhodo-

American Ivy (Ampelopsis hederacea)—see Ampelopsis.

American Larkspur (Delphinium exaltatum)—see Delphinium.

American Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)—see Kalmia.

American Leopard's-bane (Doronicum nudicaule)—see Doronicum.

American Live Oak (Quercus virens) - see Quercus.

American Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum pedatum)—see Adiantum.

American Meadow-Sweet (Spiræa salicifolia) - see Spiræa.

American Mountain Tea-plant (Gaultheria procumbens) — see

American Plane-Tree (Platanus occidentalis)—see Platanus.

American Poison Ivy (Rhus toxicodendron)—see Rhus.

American Polypody (Polypodium incanum) - see Polypodium.

American Red Larch (Larix microcarpa)—see Larix.

American Scrub Oak (Quercus Catesbai)—see Quercus. American "Spanish" Oak (Quercus falcata)—see Quercus,

American Swamp Laurel (Kalmia glauca)—see Kalmia.

American Toad-Flax (Linaria canadensis) - see Linaria.

American Virgin's Bower (Clematis virginiana) see Clematis.

American Water Marigold (Bidens Becki)—see Bidens.

American White Fir (Abies alba)—see Abies.

American Wild Hazel (Corylus americana) - see Corylus. American Wild Monkshood (Aconitum uncinatum) - see Aconitum.

American Wild Pink (Silene pennsulvanica) - see Silene.

American Witch Hazel (Hamamelis virginica)—see Hamamelis.

American Wood-Lily, Drooping (Trillium cernuum)—see Trillium.

American Wood-Lily, Dwarf White (Trillium rivale)—see

American Wood-Lily, Painted (Trillium erythrocarpum) - see

American Wood-Lily, Large White (Trillium grandiflorum) see Trillium.

American Yew-Tree (Taxus baccata, var. canadensis)—see Taxus. Amethyst Hyacinth (Hyacinthus amethystinus)—see Hyacinthus.

Amethyst Speedwell (Veronica amethystina)—see Veronica.

Amethyst Squill (Scilla amethystina)—see Scilla.

Ammobium (Everlasting Sand-flower).—Half hardy annual. Nat. New Holland. Int. 1822. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 1 to 2 tt. Flowers, silvery white, useful for winter bouquets; May to Sept. Soil, light, rich. Isosition, warm border. Plant, May, 6 in. apart. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil, temp. 65°, Mar.

Ampelopsis (American Ivy, Virginian Creeper).—Hardy climbing plants. Deciduous. Orn. foliage. Nat. N. America, Virginia, Japan. Int. 1629. Species cultivated, 5. Ht. 20 to 30 ft. Soil, ordinary. Position. walls of any aspect, sunny or shady. Flant, Nov. to Mar. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 6 in. long, inserted in pots of sandy soil in cold frame or green-

Amygdalis (Almond).—Hardy flowering trees & shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Barbary, Tartary, Caucasus, Cochin China. Int. 1548. Species cultitivated, 5. Ht. 2 to 30 ft. Flowers, white, rose, red; Mar. to Ap. Soil, deep loam. Position, open shrubberies; suitable also for forcing or cool greenhouse culture in pots. Pot, Nov. Prune, Dec., simply removing crooked branches. ANÆCTOCHILUS.

Propagate by stones sown 6 in. deep in open ground in Oct.; grafting in Mar.

on young seedling plum trees.

Anæctochilus (King plant).—Stove terrestrial orchids. Orn. foliage. Nat. Borneo, India, Java. Int. 1836. Species cultivated, 22. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Leaves, bronze, olive, golden, green. Compost, peat, sand, & sphagnum moss in equal parts. Position, shady, well drained pans under a bell-glass not fixed down quite close. Water moderately at all times. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 60° to 75°. Propagate in Feb. by inserting portions of stems in same compost as advised for plants, & under bell-glass.

Anagallis (Bog Pimpernel, Poor Man's Weather Glass).—Half-hardy annuals & hardy perennials. Trailing. Nat. Britain, Portugal. Int. (foreign species) 1796. Species cultivated, 6. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Flowers, vermilion, blue, pink; May to Sept. Soil light, rich. Position, sunny well drained borders for annuals; moist & boggy places for perennials. Propagate annuals by seeds sown in deep in temp. 600, Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June;

perennials by division of roots in Mar.

Ananassa (Pine-apple).—Stove plants, bearing the well-known fruit—pine-apples. Orn. foliage. Evergreen. Nat. Phillipines. Int. 1690. Species cultivated, 1, with prettily variegated variety. Ht. 2 ft. Compost, two parts decomposed fibry loam, one part well decayed manure, another part \(\frac{1}{2}\)in. bones & pounded oyster shells. Position, pots in hotbed (temp. 85°), stove facing south. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 65° to 75°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 90°. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Propagate by suckers, or crowns of fruit inserted in small pots in temp. 80°, spring.

Anchyse (Alkanet See, bugloss).—Hardy annuals biennials & peren-

Anchusa (Alkanet, Sea-bugloss).—Hardy annuals, biennials, & perennials. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Caucasus. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Species cultivated, 8. Ht. 1 to 4ft. Flowers, blue; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in deep in Mar. in pans or boxes of sandy soil, temp.

Anderson's Oak (Quercus Andersoni)—see Quercus.

Anderson's Speedwell (Veronica Andersoni)—see Veronica.

Andre's Flamingo - Plant (Anthurium Andreanum) - see An-

Andromeda (Marsh Rosemary, Wild Rosemary).—Hardy flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Britain, N. America. Specie; cultivated, 1. Ht. 1ft. Flowers, pink, white, red; June. Soil, boggy peat. Position, moist, shady. Plant, Oct. Propagate by layering shoots in Sept.

Androsace (Rock Jasmine).—Hardy annual & perennial alpine plants. Nat. Austria, Switzerland, Russia. Int. 1755. Species cultivated, 13. Ht.2 to

9 in. Flowers, white, pink, red, rose; May to Oct. Soil, sandy peat & loam. Position, sunny rockeries, in fissures of stones, or under ledges of rock. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{10} \) in. deep. in sandy peat in cold frame; cuttings in pots of sandy soil in frames in Sept. & Oct.; division of roots in Ap.

Anemia (Flower-fern, Ash-leaf fern).—Stove & greenhouse ferns.

Nat. Brazil Jamaica, Trop. America, W. Indies. Int. 1793. Species cultivated, 29. Ht. 4 to 12 in. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, sand & charcoal. Position, shady, moist; useful for wardian cases. Pot, Feb., Mar. Water freely spring & sum., moderately other times. Temp., stove, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°, Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°; greenhouse, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by spores similar to Adiantum.

Anemone (Wind-flower).—Hardy tuberous-rooted & herbaceous perannials. Nat. Britain, Europe, Switzerland, Carolina, N. America, Nepaul, France. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Species cultivated, 27. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Flowers, white, yellow, blue, purple; Feb. to Oct. Soil, rich sandy loam.

Position, sunny rockeries, beds, & borders for tuberous-rooted species; shady

borders for herbaceous species. Plant tubers 3 in. deep & 6 in. apart in Oct., Jan., Feb.; plants in Oct., Nov., Mar. Tubers of A. coronaria require lifting after flowering, drying & storing in cool place till required for replanting; other tuberous-rooted kinds leave in ground altogether. Propagate tuberousrooted species by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sheltered border outdoors, or pans in cold frame in Oct. or Mar.; herbaceous species by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Anemone-flowered Rose (Rosa anemonaflora)—see Rosa.

Anemone-flowered Camellia (Camellia anemonæflora)—see Camellia.

Anemonopsis (Yerba Mansa).—Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Japan. Int. 1869. Species cultivated, 1. It. 3 ft. Flowers, pale lilac; July. Soil, deep rich loam. Position, partially shaded border. Plant, Oct., Nov.,

Mar. Propagate by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Angelica (Ground Ash, Holy Ghost).—Perennial herbaceous herb used for flavouring confectionery & liquors. Nat. Britain. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 3ft. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in Mar, where plants are to remain. When seedlings are 3 in. high thin them to 6 in. apart.

Angel's Eyes (Veronica chamadrys)—see Veronica.

Angel's Trumpet (Brugmansia suavolens)—see Brugmansia.

Angiopteris (Turnip - fern).—Greenhouse fern. Evergreen. Ceylon. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 7ft. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, sand & charcoal. Pot, Feb., Mar. Position, pots or tube in shade. Water freely in spring & sum., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by spores similar to Adiantum.

Angræcum (Bourbon Tea plant).—Epiphytal orchids. Nat. Cape Coast, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, Comoso Islands. Int. 1815. Species cultivated, 25. Int. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, white, fragrant; Oct. to Mar. Compost, equal parts broken potsherds, charcoal & sphagnum moss. Position, suspended baskets or well drained pots. Pot. Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept to Mar. 60° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by division of plant in Mar.

Anguloa (Bull's Head Orchid). -Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove orchids. Nat. Columbia. Int. 1842. Species cultivated, 8. Ht. 1 ft. Flowers, white, yellow, pink, fragrant; May to Aug. Compost, fibrous peat & charcoal. Position, pots, shady part of stove. Pot when new growth begins. Water freely May to Sept., very little afterwards. Temp., Ap. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to

60°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs when repotting.

Aniseed Tree (Illicium floridanum)—see Illicium.

Annual Everlasting (Xeranthemum annua) - see Xeranthemum.

Annual Mullein (Verbascum Boerhaavi)—see Verbascum.

Anomatheca (Flowering grass).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy bulbous perennial. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1830. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 10 in. Flowers, crimson; June to Sept. Compost, sandy loam & leaf-mould. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep & 3 in. apart; Sept. & Oct. Propagate by offsets at planting time. Useful for pot culture in cool greenhouses. Put six bulbs in a 6-in. pot in Septent treat like other i ulbs.

An pterus (Tasmanian Laurel).—Ord. Saxifrageæ. Greenhouse flowering strub. Evergreen. Nat. Van Diemen's Land. Int. 1828. Flowers, rosy white; Ap. to June. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 2ft. 6 in. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Pot & prune, Mar. Position, sunny greenhouse. Tempin, Sepin to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Water moderately in winter, abundantly at other times. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 8 in. long. in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 65° in sum.

.Antartic Birch (Betula antartica)—see Betula.

ANTENNARIA. AUTUS.

Anternaria (Cat's-ear, Mountain Cud-weed, Silvery Cud-weed, Cotton-weed).—Ord. Composites. Hardy herbaceous perennial alpines. Nat. Britain. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 2 in. to 2 ft. Flowers, pink white; June to Aug. Leaves, silvery white; useful for carpet bedding. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Oct. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.

Anthemis (Silvery Chamomile, Yellow-flowered Chamomile, Common . Chamomile). - Ord. Composite. Hardy perennials. Nat. Greece, England. Species cultivated, 12. Ht. 2 to 15 m. Flowers, white, yellow; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Issition, open border or rockery. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of roots at planting time.

Anthericum (St. Bruno's Lily, St. Bernard's Lily, Branched Spiderwort).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy & half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. S. Europe, S. Africa. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Flowers, white, fragrant; May to June. Soil, light rich. Position, moist, particly shaded. Plant, Oct., Nov. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in cold frame in Sept. or Mar.; division of roots in Oct. A. variegatum is an effective plant for pot culture in cool greenhouses. Water freely in sum., little in winter.

Antholyza (African Corn-flag).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy bulbous perennials. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1756. Species cultivated, 3. Itt. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers, scarlet, green, black; June, July. Soil, light, sandy. Position, sunny border, well drained; pots in cool greenhouse. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep, 6 in. apart in border, or six in a 6-in. pot, Oct. Bulbs to be lifted in Aug., dried & stored till Oct. in cool place. Propagate by offsets at planting time.

Anthony-Nut (Staphylea pinnata)—see Staphylea.

Anthoxanthum (Sweet Vernal grass).—Ord. Gramines. perennial flowering grass. Nat. Britain. Ht. 1ft. Species cultivated, i. Flowers, yellow; June; useful for winter bouquets. Soil, ordinary. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Position, open border. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep where plants are to grow in Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Anthurium (Flamingo-plant, Tail-flower).—Ord. Aroideæ. Stove plants. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Columbia, New Grenada, Venezuela, Costa Rica. Species cultivated, 22. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Flowers, red, scarlet, white; Mar. to Aug. Leaves, velvety green. Compost, equal parts rough peat, sphagnum moss. Position, pots, well drained, shady. Pot. Mar. Water freely Mar. to Nov., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.

Anthyllis (Kidney Vetch, Jupiter's Beard, Silver-bush, Hedge hogplant, Lamb's Toes, Lady's Fingers, Wound-wort). — Ord. Leguminose. Hardy shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Spain, Corsica. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Species cultivated, 5. Ht. 3 in. to 3ft. Flowers, yellow, purple, pink, white; Mar. to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or partially shaded border. Plant, Oct. Propagate shrubby kinds by cuttings of young shoots under bell-glass in cold frame in Mar.; herbaceous species by seeds sown in. deep in warm border in Ap. or by division of root in Oct.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon, Dragon's Mouth, Lion's Mouth). - Ord. Scrophulariacem. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. England. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 2 tt. Flowers, various colours; Ap. to Nov. Soil, ordinary. Position, warm dry borders, rockeries, or walls. Plant. Ap. Pr.pagate by seeds sown in temp. 70° in Mar. or outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in May; cuttings of young shoots in cold frame in Aug. Best treated as annual or biennial, fresh plants being raised every year.

Actus.—Ord. Leguminose. Greenhouse flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. New Holland. Int. 1844. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 3ft. Fixwers, crimson, yellow; May. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, san. A, charcoal. Pot, Mar. Position, pots, well drained, light & sunny. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots in pots of sandy soil under bell-glass, temp. 55°.

Apes-on-Horseback (Bellis perennis)—see Bellis.

Apennine Sun - Rose (Helianthemum apenninum) — see Helianthemum.

Aphelandra.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Columbia, New Grenada, Mexico, Brazil. Int. 1733. Species cultivated, 9. Ht. 18 in. to 3 ft. Flowers, orange, red, yellow, scarlet; Oct. to Dec. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots, moist atmosphere. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Prune shoots to within inch of base in Feb. & repot in Mar. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil in bottom-heat (80°) Mar. or Ap.

Aphelexis.—Ord. Composite. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1735. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Flowers, white, pink, purple, rose; sum. Compost, two parts peat, one leaf-mould, sand & charcoal. Position, light, sunny. Pot firmly in Feb. Water moderately at all times. Propagate by cuttings inserted, Ap. or July, in well

drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass.

Apios (American Ground Nut).—Ord. Leguminosæ Hardy tuberousrooted climbing perennial. Deciduous. Nat. Pennsylvania. Int. 1640. Species
cultivated, 1. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Flowers. purple, fragrant; June to Oct. Soil,
ordinary. Position, warm border against south wall. Plant tubers in Mar

Propagate by division of tubers in Mar.

Aponogeton (Cape Pond-weed, Winter Hawthorn).—Ord. Naiadaces Hardy floating aquatic. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1788. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, fragrant; winter. Soil, ordinary. Position, shallow ponds or lakes where there is a stream of water, or in greenhouse tanks & aquaria. Plant, in pots, sinking the latter in the water. Mar. Not hardy in the north. Propagate by offsets.

Apple (Pyrus malus).—Ord. Ro acex Indigenous to Britain. Varieties in cultivation, 1,545. Soil, deep loam l'ostion, for orchards, land sloping to S.E. & S.W., just above valley; for galdens, open, sheltered, well drained. Plant, Nov. Dec., Jan. Distances a all cordons, 18 in.; bushes, 5 to 6 ft.; pyramids, 10 ft.; fan-trained, 15 ft.; espaliers, 18 ft.; standards, 25 ft. Prune, June & Dec. Shoots to form spurs prune to 2 in.; those to form branches, 6 to 8 in. Root-prune, Sept. Gather finit, Aug., Sept., Oct. Propagate for new sorts by seeds sown 3 in. deep outdons in Mar.; grafting on paradise or crab in Mar., or budding in July & Aug., to perpetuate existing varieties.

Apennine Wind-Flower (Anemone apennina)—see Anemone.

Ape Orchis (Orchis simia)—see Orchis.

Apple-Bearing Rose (Rosa villosa pomifera)—see Ross.

Apple-Bearing Sage (Salvia pomifera)—see Salvia.

Apple Moss, Common (Bartramia pomiformis)—see Bartramia.

Apple-Pie (Epilobium hirsutum)—see Epilobium.

Apple-Scented Gum Tree (Eucalyptus Stuartiana)—see Eucalyptus. Apricot (Armeniaca vulgaris).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Nat. Central Asia. Int. 1562. Varieties in cultivation, 10. Soil, sandy loam. Position, against south walls. Plant, Oct., Nov. Shape of tree, fan-trained. Distance apart, 20 ft. Prune, Jan., Feb. Fruit is borne on shoots one, two, & three years old. Shorten shoots not required to form branches to within an inch of their base. Rootprune, Sept. Propagate by budding in June on the Mussel, Black Damson, & Brussels plum; sowing stones in Aug. in light rich soil.

Aquilegia (Columbine). - Ord. Ranunculacese. Hardy perennial

alpines. Wat. Switzerland, Tyrol, Mount Olympus, California, Himalayas, Siberia, N. America, England. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Species cultivated, 13. Ht. 9 in. to 3 ft. Soil, sandy loam, enriched with leaf-mould. Position, moist, sheltered & sunny rockeries & borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in cold frame in Aug.; division of the roots in Octeor Ap.

Arabian Jasmine (Jasminum Sambac)—see Jasminum.

Arabian Tea-Plant (Cutha edulis)—see Catha.
 Arabic Gum-Plant (Acacia arabica)—see Acacia.

Arabis (Wall Cress, Rock Cress),—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy perennial alpine trailing plants. Nat. Caucasus, Hungary, S. Europe, Servia, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Species cultivated, 7. II. 4 to 12 in. Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained borders, sunny rockeries. Plant, Oct. & Nov. Propagate by seeds sown 3a in. deep outdoors in Ap.; cuttings inserted in

shady border in Aug.; division of roots in Oct.

Aralia (Wild Sarsaparilla, Wild Elder, Chinese Paper plant, Shotbush).—Ord. Araliaceæ. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy plants. Orn. foliage. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Japan, New Zealand, Polynesia, South Sea Islands, N. America. Int. 1658. Species cultivated, 18. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Compost, equal parts loam, peaty leaf-mould, charcoal & sand. Pot, Feb. to Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., stove, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°, Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; greenhouse, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°. Propagate by gratting in heat in spring; inserting portions of roots in light soil in temp. 80° in Ap. Hardy species require rich soil, warm border, & protection in winter.

Araucaria (Monkey Puzzle, Chilian Pine, Moreton Bay Pine, Norfolk Island Pine, New Caledonian Pine, Ord. Conifere. Hardy & half-hardy trees. Evergreen. Orn. foliage. Nat. Moreton Bay, Chili, Norfolk Island. Brazil. Int. 1796. Species cultivated, 9. Hr. 15 to 160 ft. Soil, deep rich loam. Position hardy species, high, dry, & sheltered outdoors: tender species, in pots or tubs in cool greenhouse. Water those in pots moderately always. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil, temp. 65°, Feb., Mar., Ap.

Arbor-Vitæ (Thuia occidentalis)—see Thuia.

Arbutus (Cane apple, Strawberry tree).— Ord. Ericace. Hardy orn. foliage trees. Evergreen. Nat. Ireland, Greece, Canary Islands, Chili, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1724. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, red; May to Sept. Fruit, globular, scarlet; ripe in Oct., year after flowering. Soil, sandy peat. Position, sunny, sheltered. Flant, Sept. to Dec. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in well drained pans of sandy peat in cold frame in Mar.; budding in July or Aug.; or inarching in Ap.

Archangel (Angelica officinalis)—see Angelica.

Ardisia (Spear-flower).—Ord. Myrsinaceæ. Stove flowering & berrybearing plants. Evergreen. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1809. Species cultivated, 4. III. 3 to 6tt. Flowers, reddish violet; June. Berries, coral-red; winter. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Feb. to Mar. Position, pots, light. Water freely in sum., little in winter. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in deep in above compost in temp. 75° in spring; cuttings of side shoots in similar soil & temp., Mar.

Areca (Cabbage Palm, Betel nut Palm, Walking stick Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. India, Ceylon. Int. 1690. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 6 to 30 ft. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Position, shady, moist. Water freely at all times. Pot, Feb., Mar. Temp. Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds similar to Acanthophæniz.

Arenaria (Sand wort) — Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Caucasus, Corsica, Ireland, France, Siberia, Pyrenees.

ARTEMISIA

Int. 1731. Species cultivated, 7. IIt. 3 to 6 in. Flowers, white purple, Mar. to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, exposed or shaded rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds Sown 13 in. deep in sandy soil in boxes in cold frame, Mar.; cuttings under bell-glass in open, Ap.; division of plants in Oct. in Oct. or Mar.

Arethusa. - Ord. Orchidaceæ. Hardy terrestial bulbous orchid. Nat. Carolina. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 8 in. Flowers, rosy-purple, fragrant; May. Compost, sphagnum moss & well decayed manure. Position, damp. shady. Plant, Oct. to Dec. Protect bulbs in winter by covering of decayed leaves. Propagate by offsets in autn.

reaves. Irropagate by offsets in autn.

Argemone (Mexican Poppy, Thistle Oil plant, Infernal Fig, Devil's Fig, Yellow Thistle, Prickly Poppy).—Ord. Papaveraceæ. Hardy annuals & perennials. Flowering. Nat. California, Mexico. Int. 1592. Itt. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white yellow; July to Oct. Soil, andy. Position, sunny border, well drained. Plant, Mar. Propagate both annuals & perennials by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in sandy soil outdoors in Mar.; perennials will not flower till following year.

Aristolochia (Birth-wort, Dutchman's Pipe).—Ord. Aristolochiaceæ. Stoye, greenhouse, & hardy climbing plants. Evergreen & decidance.

Brozi, Mexic., India, Jamaica, N. & S. America, New Grenada. Int. 1727. Species cultivated, 12. Ht. 5 to 30 ft. Flowers, purple, yellow, white, curiously shaped; all times. Compost, two-thirds loam, one shird leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots or borders; shoots trained close to roof for stove & greenhouse species; south walls & arbours for hardy species. Tot or plant, Mar. Water freely in sum., little in winter. Temp., stove species, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°, Sept. to Mar. 60° to 60°; groenhouse, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in light rich soil in temp. 75° in Mar.; string in significant to 10°. cuttings in similar soil & temp., Feb.

Armenian Grape Hyacinth (Muscaria armeniacum)—see Muscaria. Armeria (Thrift, Sea pink, Lady's Pincushion, Cushion pink). -O.d. Plumbaginaceæ. Hardy perennial alpines. Nat. S. Europe, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1800. Species cultivated, 7. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Flowers, rose, crimson; May & June. Soil, sandy loam. Position, open borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 15 in. deep in sandy soil in pans

in cold frame, Ap.; division of plants in Oct. or Mar.

Arnebia (Prophet flower, Russian Bugloss). — Crd. Boraginaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Armenia. Species cultivated, 1. Ilt. 9 to 12 in. Flowers, yellow, purple; May. Soil, ordinary. Iosition, open rockery, well drained. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by cuttings inserted

in sandy soil in Sept. in cold frame.

Arpophyllum.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Greenhouse terrestial orchids. Evergreen. Nat. New Grenada, Mexico. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Plowers, rosy-purple, dark red; Ap., July, Jan. Compost, good fibry peat & charcoal. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Position, well drained pots. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 45° to 55; other times 55° to 65°. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Propagate by division of plants when repotting.

Arrow-Head (Sagittaria sagittafolia)—see Sagittaria. Arrow-Leaved Violet (Viola sagittata)—see Viola. . .

Arrow-Root Plant (Maranta arundinacea)—see Maranta. Arrow-Wood Tree (Viburnum ellipticum)—see Viburnum.

Artemisia (Old Man, Old Woman, Mug-wort, Wormwood, Tarragon, Southern-wood).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy shrubs & herbuceous perennials with hoary & fragrant foliage. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Siberia, S. Europe,

Propagee shrubby kinds by cuttings inserted in shady border July to Sept.; herbaceous species by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.; both by seeds sown in light soil in cold frame in Mar.

Artic Bramble (Rubus articus)—see Rubus. Artichoke-see Globe & Jerusalem Artichokes.

Artillery Plant (Pilea muscosa) -see Pilea.

Artocarpus (Bread-fruit or Jack-tree). -Ord. Urticaceæ. evergreen trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. South Sea Islands. Int. 1793. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 7 to 50 ft. Leaces, large, crimson or green. Comp st, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Feb, Mar. Position, shady & moist. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Temp., Mar. to Sep'. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°. Prograte by stem vocation first shoots in Feb. pagate by stem-rooting firm shoots in Feb., Mar.; suckers at any time.

Arum (Cuckoo-pint, Lords & Ladies, Common Dragon, Adder's Meat, Mandrake, Italian Arum).—Ord. Aroidem. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy herbaceous perennials; only the latter worth growing. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Channel Islands. Int. (foreign species) 1570. Species cultivated, 5. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Flowers, yellow, purple; Mar. to July. Soil, rich, light. Position, sunny borders & bogs. Propagate by division of roots in Ap.

Arum Lily (Richardia æthiopica)—see Richardia.

Arundinaria (Bamboo). - Ord. Graminex. Hardy shrubby grasses. Orn. foliage. Nat. India, Japan. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Soil, deep, rich, moist. Position, lawns, shrubberies, sheltered; not hardy N. of

deep, rich, moist. Position, tawns, shrubbelles, sheatered, and hard, England. Plant, Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Ap. Arundo (Reed grass).—Ord. Gramineæ. Hardy perennial grusses. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. New Zealand, S. Europe. Int. 1648. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 3 to 12 ft. Flowers, white or red; Aug. to Oct. Soil, loamy. Position, moist, sheltered, lawns. Plant, Ap. Propagate by division of roots in spring.

Ascending Gentian (Gentiana adscendens)—see Gentiana.

Asclepias (Milk-weed, Swallow-wort).—Ord. Asclepiadiaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials or dwarf shrubs. Nat. New England, Canada, Mexico, Virginia, New Jersey 1nt. 1690. Species cultivated, 7. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Flowers, white, orange, red, purple, fragrant; June to Sept. Soil, rich, light peat. Position, sunny borders, damp places. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Prograte by division of vortein Oct. pagate by division of roots in Oct. or Ap. All require protection in severe weather.

Ash-Barberry (Mahonia aquilifolium)—see Mahonia.

Ash-Leaf Fern (Marattia fraxinea)—see Marattia. Ash-Leaved Maple (Acer negundo)—see Acer.

Ash-Leaved Rose (Rosa fraxinifolia)—see Rosa.

Ash-Leaved Sage (Salvia interrupta)—see Salvia.

Asiatic Barberry (Berberis asiatica)—see Berberis.

Asiatic Globe-Flower (Trollius asiaticus)—see Trollius. Asiatic Stone-Crop (Sedum asiaticum)—see Sedum.

Asparagus Bean (Dolichus sequipedulus)—see Dolichus.

Asparagus (Sparrow-grass).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy, greenhouse, & climbing perennials. Evergreen & deciduous. Orn. foliage. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, Canary Islands, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1792. Species cultivated, 6. Ht. 3 to 12 ft. Foliage, dark green, finely divided, graceful. Compost for greenhouse species, two parts loam, one part decayed manure & sard. Pot, Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65%. Soil for hardy species, rich, sandy. Pusition. sunny. against walls or arbours. Plant. Oct. Propagate sandy. Position, sunny, against walls or arbours. Plant, Oct. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 75° in Mar.; division of roots in Mar. For culture of asparagus as a vegetable see AddendASPEN. ASTILBE.

Aspen (Populus tremula)—see Populus.
Asperula (Quinsey-wort, Wood-ruff).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials & annuals. Nat. Britain, S. Europe. Int. (foreign species) 1739. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, white, skyblue; May to Aug. Foliage, fragrant when dry. Soil, light, rich. Position, shade of trees or open borders. Plant, Oct., Nov. Propagate perennial species by division of roots in Mar.; perennials & annuals by seeds sown in deep. in open border in Ap.

Asphodelus (Jacob's Rod, King's Spear, Silver Rod).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 2 to 5ft. Flowers, white; May to July. Soil, ordinary Position, shady or open borders. Plant, Oct. Propagate by division of root

Oct. or Ap.

Asphodeline (Yellow Asphodel).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Asia Minor, Sicily, S. Europe. Int. 1996. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 18 in. to 4 ft. Flowers, yellow, white; May to July. Soil. ordinary. Position, open or shady borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate

by division of roots Oct. or Mar.

Aspidistra (Parlour Palm). — Ord. Liliacex. Greenhouse plants. Evergreen. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan, China. Int. 1822. Species cultivated, 2, with variegated variety. It. 1 to 2 ft. Leaves, large, green, or variegated with white. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Good window or room plant. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.

Aspidium (Shield or Wood Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy ferns. Nat. N. America, Japan, India, Natal, Madeira, Chili, Phillipines, W. Indies. Species cultivated, 17. It. 1 to 3 ft. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam, silver sand & charcoal. Pot, Mar. Water freely in sum, moderately in winter. Shade from sun. Temp. for stere species, Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; greenhouse, Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Hardy kinds plant in equal parts peat & loam in shady position in Ap. Water freely in sum. Propagate by spores similar to Advantum.

Asplenium (Spleen-wort, Oak Fern, Lady Fern, Bird's-nest Fern, Walking-leaf Fern, English Maidenhair, Wall-rue).—Ord. Filices. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy ferns. Nat. India, Sandwich Islands, America, Queensland, Africa, New Zealand, Madagascar, Asia, Europe, Britain, Ceylon, Australia. Int. (foreign species) 1680. Species cultivated, 107. It. 6 in. to 4 ft. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Temp., stove species, Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; greenhouse, Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Plant hardy species in equal parts peat & loam in shady position in Ap. Water freely in sum. Propagate by spores similar to Adiaptum. similar to Adiantum.

Ass's Foot (Tussilago Farfara)—see Tussilago.

Asses Parsley (Ethusa cynapium)—see Æthusa.

Aster (Starwort, Michaelmas Daisy).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy her-• baceous perennials. Nat. N. America, Europe, Siberia. Int. 1633. Species cultivated, 45. Ht. 6 in. to 7 ft. Flowers, white, blue, red, purple; July to Nov. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady, open border, rockeries. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. For annual asters see China Aster.

Astilbe (False Goat's beard).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials & shrubs. Nat. India, Japan. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 1 to 3ft. Flowers, white; May. Soil, loamy. Positive, moist, shady borders. Plant, Oct. A. japonica used largely for pot culture, forcing, & for greenhouses. Pot roots in Oct. in equal parts loam & leaf-mould in 5 or 5 in. pots & place in cold frame until required to force. Water abundantly whilst growing, very little when at rest. Plants should only be forced one year, then planted out for two years, afterwards lifted for forcing again. Propagate by division of roots after flowering. Shrubby species plant in ordinary soil in shrubbery in Nov.

Astragalus (Milk Vetch, Gum Tragacanth plant).—Ord. Leguminosco. Hardy perennials & shrubs. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Europe, Siberia, Persia, N. America. Levant. Int. 1570. Speces cultivated, 17. Ilt. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers, yellow, purple, rose; June. July. Soil, ordinary. Position, open border for tall, & rockery for dwarf perennials; shrubbery for shrubby species. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in cold frame in Mar.

Athyrium—see Aspidium. Atrange—see Clematis. Atriplex—see Orache.

Attic Bell-Flower (Campanula attica)—see Campanula.

Aubergine-see Egg-Plant.

Aubretia (Purple Rock-cress).—Ord. Crucifereæ. Hardy trailing perennial. Evergreen. Nat. Naples. Int. 1710. Species cultivated, 1. II. 2 to 4 in. Flowers, purple; Mar. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockery or border. Plant, Oct., Nov. Propagate by slips dibbled in shady border in June, transplanting them in Nov.; seeds sown in shady border in Ap. This plant may be grown on old walls if seeds are sown in mossy chinks in Mar.; useful also for edgings to borders & for spring bedding.

Aucher's Crocus (Crocus Aucheri)—see Crocus.

Aucuba (Spotted Laurel, Variegated Laurel).—Ord. Cornacce. Hardy evergreen shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan. Int. 1783. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or in shade; grand town shrub. Plant, Oet., Nov., Ap. Propagate by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{2}\) in deep in cold frame in Oct.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in sheltered border or cold frame in Sept., Oct., Nov. Female aucubas bear red berries freely in winter if a male plant be planted close to them, or if a branch of male blossom be placed on female plant when in bloom. Aucubas useful for pot culture in cool greenhouses or windows in winter.

Aucuba-Leaved Daisy (Bellis aucubæfolia)—see Bellis.

Auricula (Primula Auricula).—Ord. Primulaceæ. Hardy alpine flowering perennial. Evergreen. Nat. European Alps. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, 1; varieties numerous. Int. 4 in. Flowers, various colours; spring. Alpine type have blooms one colour, white or yellow eye, stems smooth and free from powder. Florists' type, stems & blooms covered with mealy powder; blooms with more than one colour & white, grey, or green-edged petals. Properties of florists' auricula: Stem erect, elastic, carrying truss well above foliage; stalk proportionately long to size of petals; pips (blooms) seven to each truss, round; anthers, bold; eye, white, smooth & round; colours, well defined, rich; edges, distinct. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part cow manure, leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, choice kinds in 3 in. pots in airy frame or cool greenhouse; others in rich soil in shady borders. Pot & plant, Feb. or Mar. Water those in pots moderately in winter, freely other times. Top-dress with rich soil in Mar. plants that were not repotted. Liquid manure apply in a weak state to plants in flower. Propagate by seeds sown in pans of light rich soil, just covered with fine soil, in Mar. in cold frame or greenhouse; by offsets in Feb.

Australian Everlasting (Helichrysum lucidum or H. bracteatum, & Helipterum Manglesi)—sey Helichrysum & Helipterum.

Australian Flea-Bane (Erigeron mucronatus)—see Erigeron.

Australian Giant Lily (Doryanthes excelsa)—see Doryanthes.

Australian Hare-Bell (Wahlenbergia gracilis)—see Wahlenbergia.

Australian Manna-Tree (Eucalyptus mannifera)—see Eucalyptus.

Australian Mistletoe (Loranthus)—see Loranthus. Australian Myrtle (Acmena floribunda) -- see Acmena.

Australian Native Rose (Boronia serrulata)—see Boronia.

Australian Pitcher-Plant (Cephalotus follicularis)—see Cephalotus Australian Slender-Leaved Myrtle (Myrtus tennifolia) - see

Myrtus. Australian Starwort (Aster argophylla)—see Aster.

Australian Three-Nerved Myrtle (Myrtus trinervis)—see Myrtus.

Australian Tree Fern (Dicksonia antarctica)—see Dicksonia.

Australian Vine (Vitis acatosa)—see Vitis.

Australian Vine (Vitis hypoglanea)—see Vitis.

Australian Water-Lily (Nymphæa gigantea)—see Nymphæa.

Austrian Briar (Rosa lutea)—see Rosa.

Austrian Dragon's Head (Dracocephalum austriacum)—see Dracocephalum.

Austrian Dwarf Rose (Rosa pumila)—see Rosa.

Austrian Laburnum-Tree (Cytisus austriacus)—see Cytisus.

Austrian Leopard's-Bane (Doronicum austriacum)—see Doronicum.

Austrian Maple (Acer campestre var. austriacum)—see Acer.

Austrian Rose (Rosa lutea var. punicea)—see Rosa.

Austrian Speedwell (Veronica austriaca)—see Veronica.

Autumn Bell-Flower (Gentiana pneumanthe)—see Gentiana.

Autumn Catch-Fly (Silene Schafta)—see Silene.

Autumn Crocus (Colchicum autumnale)—see Colchicum.

Autumn-Flowering Monkshood (Aconitum autumnille) - see Aconitum.

Autumn-Flowering Squill (Scilla autumnalis)—see Scilla Autumn Gentian (Gentiana amarella)—see Gentiana.

Ave Grace (Ruta graveolens)—see Ruta.

Avens (Geum urbanum)—see Geum.

Awn-Leaved Barberry (Berberis aristata)—see Berberis.

Ayrshire Rose (Rosa arvensis var. scandens)—see Rosa.

Azalea (Ghent Azalea, Indian Azalea, False Honeysuckle).—Ord. Azalea (Ghent Azalea, Indian Azalea, False Honeysuckle).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. N. America, Levant, Japan, China. Indian Azalea int. 1808; Ghent Azalea, 1734. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Flowers, various; spring. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot firmly June to Aug. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Prune straggling shoots after flowering. Shade & abundance of air needful. Hardy species plant in peaty soil in Oct. & Nov. Propagate by cuttings in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 60° to 70° in Mar.; grafting in similar tem. in Mar., the latter being the quickest method of propagation. method of propagation.

Azara.—Ord. Bixineæ. Hardy evergreen shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. Chiloe. Int. 1873. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Foliage, dark green, finely divided, drooping, graceful. Soil, ordinary. Position, against south wall. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in

temp. 65° in Mar.

Azorean Forget-me-not (Myosotis azorica)—see Myosotis.

Azorean Thyme (Thymus azoricus)—see Thymus.

Azores Juniper (Juniperus cedrus var. brevifolia)—see Juniperus.

Azores Laurel (Laurus azorica)—see Laurus.

Azure Larkspur (Delphinium azureum)—see Delphinium.

Azure-Flowered Lungwort (Pulmonaria azurea) -- see Pulmonaria

Azure Stone-Crop (Sedum cyaneum)—see Sedum. Azure Thyme (Thymus azureus)—see Thymus.

Babiana (Baboon root).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1752. Species cultivated, 6. IIt. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, blue, lilac, cream, yellow, crimson, scarlet, fragrant; Ap. to July. Soil, light sandy. Position, sunny well drained border. I'lant, Sept. to Jan., placing bulbs 4 in, deep & 2 in. apart. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Compost for pot culture, two parts sandy soil & one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Pots, 41 in. in diameter, well drained. Place five bulbs 3 in. deep in each pot in Nov., & cover pots with cocoanut-fibre refuse until growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually withhold it, keeping bulbs dry from Sept. to Jan. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 40° to 50°; other times 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets, treated as advised for bulbs.

Babylonian Centaury (Centaurea babylonica)—see Centaures.

Bachelor's Button (Silene pendula)—see Silene.

Backwort (Symphytum officinale) - see Symphytum. Bacon-Weed (Chenopodium album)—see Chenopodium.

Bactris (Marajah Palm, Tobago Cane, Prickly Pole).—Ord. Palmacere. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. America, Brazil. Int. 1825. Ht. 20 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Feb., Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely alterwards. Position, shady & moist in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar.  $60^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$ ; Mar. to Sept.  $70^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$ . Propagate by removing young plants from base of old one in Mar., & placing these in small pots.

Badger's Bane (Aconitum meloctonum)—see Aconitum.

Badmoney (Meum athamanticum)—see Meum.

Bæria.—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy annual. Nat. California. Int. 1835. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Flowers, yellow; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in Ap. where plants are to flower.

Bahia (Woolly Bahia).—Ord. Composite. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. America. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Lit., date unknown. Flowers, yellow; May to Aug. Leaves, grey. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Ap. or division of old plants in Mar.

Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum)—see Taxodium.

Balearic Box Tree (Buxus balearica)—see Buxus. Balearic Sandwort (Arenaria balearica)—see Arenaria.

Balloon Vine (Cardiospermum halicacabum)—see Cardiospermum.

Balm (Melissia officinalis)—see Melissia.

Balm of Gilead (Cedronella triphylla)—see Cedronella.

Balm of Heaven (Oreodaphne californica)—see Oreodaphne.

Balmony (Chelone glabra)—see Chelone.
Balsam Apple (Momordica balsaminea)—see Momordica.

Balsam (Impatiens balsaminea)—see Impatiens.

Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera)—see Populus. Bamboo Cane (Bambusa arundinacea)—see Bambusa.

Bambusa (Bamboo Cane, Fortune's Bamboo, Metaké Bamboo, Striped Bamboo, Golden Bamboo).—Ord. Graminess. Hardy, half-hardy, & greenhouse shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. India, China, Japan. Int. 1730. Species cultivated, 6. Ht. 1 to 40 ft. Soil for outdoor culture, rich learny. Position,

BARLERIA.

moist, sheltered. Protect in winter. Plant, Ap. Compost for pot culture, equal parts leaf-mould, loam & said. Pot, Mar. Water carefully in winter, abundantly in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by division of old plants in Mar.

Band Plant (Vinca major)—see Vinca. Baneberry (Actaa spicata)—see Actaa.

Bank Cress (Barbarea pracox)—see Banbarea.

Banksia (Tasmanian Honeysuckle, Australian Honeysuckle).—Ord. Protacese. Greenhouse shrubs. Orn. foliage. Evergreen. Nat. Australia. Int. 1788. It. 5 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Leaves, large, dank green, downy beneath. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Pot in Mar. in well drained pots. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots in well drained pots of sandy soil in July under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° to 65°.

Banner Plant (Anthurium Scherzerianum)—see Anthurium

Ban-Nut (Juglans regia)—see Juglans.

Banyan Tree (Ficus indica)—see Ficus.

Baptisia (White, Blue, & Tall False-indigo). — Ord. Leguminosæ Hardy herbaccous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1724. Species cultivated, 3. It. 1 to 6 ft. Flowers, white, blue, yellow; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in shallow boxes in cold frame in Ap. or in sunny border outdoors in May; division of old plants in Mar.

Barbadoes Cedar (Juniperus barbadensis) -- see Juniperus.

Barbadoes Cotton Plant (Gossypium barbadense)—see Gossypium.

Barbadoes Gooseberry (Pereskia aculeata)—see Pereskia. Barbadoes Lily (Hippeastrum equestre)—see Hippeastrum.

Barbadoes Onion (Ornithogalum scilloides)—see Ornithogalum.

Barbara's Herb (Barbarea vulgaris)—see Barbarea.

Barbarea (St. Barabara's Herb, Winter & American Cress, Double Yellow Rocket).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Britain. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, yellow; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, open garden. Winter Cress good for salads. Sow seeds of this in drills \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep & 9 in. apart in Sept. & Mar. Cut leaves off when required for use. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate double rocket by division of roots in Mar. Golden-leaved variety of latter very pretty; easily raised from seed sown outdoors in Mar.

Barberry Bark Plant (Berberis aristata)—see Berberis.

Barberry (Berberis aristata)—see Berberis.

Barber's Brushes (Dipsacus sylvestris)—see Dipsacus.

Barfoot (Helleborus fatidus)—see Helleborus.

Bargeman's Cabbage (Brassica campestris)—see Brassica.

Barkeria.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Greenhouse orchids. Deciduous. Nat. Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, red, rose; Feb. to Nov. Compost, sphagnum moss & fibry peat. Position, blooks of wood near the glass. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 65°. Water freely twice a day from Ap. to Aug.; at other times give very little. Propagate by offsets removed from old plants & fixed to small blocks of wood.

Barleria.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. India, Natal, Mauritius. Int. 1759. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, white, purple; Nov. to July. Compost, two parts peat & loam, one part decayed manure & sand. Pot in Mar. in well drained pots.

Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. *Propagate* by custings of young shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 85°, Mar. to July.

Barm-Leaf (Melissa officinalis)—see Melissa.

Barnabas Thistle (Centaurea solstitialis)—see Centaurea.

Barrelier's Bellflower (Campanula Barrelieri)—see Campanula. Barren Ivy (Hedera helix)—see Hedera.

Barren Strawberry (Potentilla fragariastrum)—see Potentilla.

Barrow Roses (Rosa spinosisissima)—see Rosa.

Bartonia (Golden Barton's Flower).—Ord. Loasaceæ. Hardy annual. Nat. California. Int. 1834. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, golden; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained border. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in Ap. where plants are intended to flower.

Barton's Flower (Bartonia aurea)—see Bartonia.

Bartramia (Common Apple Moss).—Ord. Bryaceæ. A moss of no cultural value; used sometimes for placing on surface of soil of pot plants for decoration.

Base Broom (Genista tinctoria)—see Genista.

Base Rocket (Reseda luteola)—see Reseda.

Basket Fern (Nephrodium filix-mas)—see Nephrodium.

Basket Fuchsia (Fuchsia procumbens)—see Fuchsia.

Bass (Scirpus lacustris)—see Scirpus.

Basil (Ocymum basilicum)—see Ocymum.

Bastard Box Tree (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)—see Eucalyptus.

Bastard Balm (Melittis melissophyllum)—see Melittis.

Bastard Speedwell (Veronica spuria)—see Veronica.

Batatas (Spanish or Sweet Potato). -- Ord. Convolvulacex. Greenhouse climber. Deciduous. Tuberous-rooted. Nut. E. Indies. Int. 1797. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers, white, purple; sum. Compost, two parts loam & one part decayed manure. Plant tubers singly in 6 in. pots in Feb., in temp. 65°, or 6 in. deep & 8 in. apart in prepared border in greenhouse. moderately Feb. to May.; freely May to Sept., then give none, keeping tubers dry. Tubers are edible. Propagate by division of tubers in Feb.; cuttings of young shoots in Ap.

Batemannia.—Ord. Orchidacere. Stove orchids. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil, Costa Rica, New Grenada. Int. 1834. Species cultivated, 6. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, green, yellow, brown, purple; June to Nov. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & sphagnum moss. Posicion, well drained pots, or on blocks of wood. Repot, Mar. Water three times weekly Ap. to Aug.; once a week other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°.

Propagate by division of old plants at potting time.

Bauhinia (Snake-charm, St. Thomas's Tree).—Ord. Leguminosæ.

Stove flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. India, Ceylon, Caraccas, Malabar. Int. 1690. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Flowers, pink, white, yellow, red; June to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, one-sixth sand. Pot firmly in Mar. Position, light, sunny, moist in sum. Water freely Mar. to Sept.; moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° in July.

Beal's Barberry (Berberis Beali)—see Berberis.

Beam Tree (Pyrus aria) - see Pyrus.

Bean Tree, Australian (Bauhinia Hockeri)—see Bauhinia.

Bean Tree (Ceratonia siliqua)—see Ceratonia. Bean Trefoil—old name for Laburnum, which see

Bear-Bane (Aconitum arctophnum) - see Aconitum.

Bear Barley (Hordeum vulgare var. hexastichum) - see Hordeum.

Bear-bind (Convolvulus arvensis, Polygonum convolvulus, & Lonicera perichymenum)—see Convolvulus, Polygonum, & Lonicera.

Bear Grass (Yucca filamentosa) - see Yucca.

Bearded Bellflower (Campanula barbata) - see Campanula.

Beard Tongue (Pentstemon digitalis)—see Pentstemon.

Bear's-breech (Acanthus mollis) - see Acanthus.

Rear's Ear (Primula auricula)—see Primula.

Bear's Ear Sanicle (Contusa Matthioli) - see Cortusa.

Bear's-foot (Helleborus fatidus & Aconilum napellus)—see Helleborus & Aconitum.

Bear's Garlick (Allium ursinum)—see Allium.

Bear's Grass (Camassia esculenta)—see Camassia.

Bear-wort (Meum athamanticum) - see Meum.

Beasts' Bane (Aconitum theriophonum) - see Aconitum.

Beaucarnea.—Ord. Liliacese. Greenhouse plants. Evergreen. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1845. Species cultivated, 5. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Leaves, long, narrow, green. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part silver sand. Pot, Mar., in well drained pots. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy loam in temp. 65° in Feb. or Mar. Beaufortia. (Reaufort Myrtle). Ord. Myrtcoem Greenhouse

Beaufortia (Beaufort Myrtle). — Ord. Myrtaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. New Holland. Int. 1803. Ht. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, scarlet; May to July. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, loam, & peat, one-sixth sand. Pot & prune, Mar.; make soil quite firm & drain rots well. Water freely May to Aug., moderately at other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in sum.

Beaumontia (Nepaul Trumpet-flower).—Ord. Apocynacese. Stove climber. Nat. E. Indies. Int. 1820. Ht. 8 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, one-sixth sand. Position, large tub or border, well drained. Shoots to climb robf. Pot or plant, Mar. Water abundantly May to Aug., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar.

Beaver Tree (Magnolia glauca)—see Magnolia. Bed-bind (Convolvulus sepium)—see Convo vulus.

Bede Sedge (Sparganium rasmosum)—see Sparganium.

Bedeween (Betula alba)—see Betula.

Bedlam Cowslip (Pulmonaria officinalis)—see Pulmonaria.

Bee Balm (Monarda didyma)—see Monarda.

Bee-bread (Trifolium pratense)—see Trifolium.

Beech (Fagus sylvatica)—see Fagus.

Beech-fern (Polypodium phegopteris)—see Polypodium.

Beech-Wheat (Polygonum fagopyrum) - see Polygonum.

Bee-flower (Ophrys apifera) - see Ophrys.

Beef-steak Plant (Begonia Evansiana)—see Begonia.

Beef-suet Tree (Shepherdia argentea) - see Shepherdia.

Bee Larkspur (Delphinium grandiflorum)—see Delphinium.

Bee Nettle (Galeopsis tetrahit & Lamium album)—see Galcopsis & Lamium.

Bee's Nest (Daucus cardia)—see Daucus.

Bee Orchis (Ophrys apifera) - see Ophrys.

Beet (Beta vulgaris)—see Beta.

Beggar's Basket (Pulmonaria officinalis)—see Pulmonaria.

BELOPERONE.

Begonia (Elephant's-ear, Beefsteak-plant, Jamaica Wood Sorrel).— Ord. Begoniaces. Stove & greenhouse plants. Evergreen & deciduous. Flowering & orn. foliage Nat. Bolivis, Mexico, India, Java, Japan, China, New Grenada, Eucador, Jamaica, Assam. Int. 1777. Species cultivated, 25; hybrids & varieties innumerable. 11t. 6 in. to 5 ft. Flowers, various colours: all times of the year. Tuberous kinds: Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, hearth from Part of the press. The state of the press. The process of loam, & sand. Pol tubers in small pots in Mar. & shift into larger size in May. Water moderately Mar. to May, freely May to Sept, moderately Sept. to Nov., none afterwards. Store tubers in cocoanut-fibre refuse Nov. to Mar. Plant in open beds in May, lift in Oct. Propagate by seeds sown on the surface of fine sandy soil in well drained pan in temp. 65° in Mar.; seeds not to be covered with soil. Ornamental foliage kinds: Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & sard. Pot, Mar. Position, shady. Water freely May to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by leaf cuttings at any time. Winter-flowering kinds: Compost, same as for tuberous sorts. Pot, Mar. to July. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. Propagate by cuttings inserted in light sandy soil in temp. 70° in spring, or seeds similar to tuberous kinds.

Belgian Variegated Arborvitæ (Thuia occidentalis var. compacta)

see Thuia.

Belladonna Lily (Amaryllis belladonna)—see Amaryllis.

Bell-bind (Convolvulus sepium)—see Convolvulus.

Bell-bottle (Scilla nutans)—see Scilla.

Bellevallia (Roman Squill) - see Hyacinthus.

Belleisle Cress (Barbarea pracox)—see Barbarea.

Bellflower (Campanula calycanthema)—see Campanula. Bell-flowered Borage (Borago laxiflora)—see Borago.

Bell Heather (Erica tetralix)—see Erica.

Bellidiastrum (Daisy Star))—Ord. Composite. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Austria. Int. 1570. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 10 to 12 in. Flowers, white; June to Aug. Soil, light, rich. Position, sunny border. Plant, Mar. Propagate by division of old plants in Mar.

Bellis (Daisy, Bone flower, Herb Margaret, Gowan, Bairn-wort, Banwort, Apes-on-Horseback, Hen & Chickens Daisy).—Ord. Composite. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. England. Species cultivated, 1, Ht. 3 in. Flowers, white, red; Ap. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of old plant in June, inserting divisions 3 in. apart in shady border; seeds sown in deep in boxes of light soil in cold frame in Mar., transplanting seedlings in open border in July.

Bellium (False Daisy).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annuals & perennials. Nat. Italy, Sardinia, Levant, Morocco. Int. 1772. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Flowers, white, blue, yellow; May to Sept. Soil, sandy loam. Position, open border sheltered from north-east winds. Plant, Ap. Propagate perennials by division of plants in Mar.; annuals by seeds sown similar to Bellis.

Bell Rose (Narcip ssuseudo-narcissus)—see Narcissus.

Bellwort (Uvularia grandiflora)—see Uvularia.

Bell-weed (Centaurea nigra)—see Centaurea.

Belly-ache Bush (Jatropha gossypifolia)—see Jatropha.

Beloperone.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. New Grenada, Brazil. Int. 1832. Species cultivated, 3. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Mat. New Granda, Brazil. 11t. 1852. Species cultivated, 3. Mt. 2 to 31t. Flowers, purple, violet; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, loam, & sand. Pot, Mar., moderately firm. Position, shady, moist. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° te 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Water freely May to Sept., moderately afterwards. Remove points of shoots occasionally in sum. to induce dwarf growth. Propagate by cuttings inserted singly in small pots of light sandy soil in temp. 75° in Feb., Mar., or Ap. Bembil (Eucalyptus populifolia)—see Eucalyptus.

Ben (Silene inflata)—see Silene.

Bengal Rose (Rosa bengalensis)—see Rosa.

Benjamin Bush (Lindera Benzoni)—see Lindera.

Benner-Gowan (Bellis perennis)—see Bellis.

Benthamia.—Ord. Cornacce. Hardy flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Nepaul. Int. 1825. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Flowers, white; June to Oct. Soil, rich loam. Position, well drained border, sheltered from N. & E. winds. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by layering shoots in Sept.; seeds sown in in. deep in pots of light soil in temp. 550 in spring.

Bent-grass (Agrostis vulgaris)—see Agrostis. Ben-weed (Senecio Jacobæa)—see Senecio. Bent-wood (*Hedera helix*)—see Hedera.

Berberidopsis (Coral berry). -Ord. Berberidaceæ. Hardy climbing shrub S. of England; half-hardy N. Evergreen. Flowering. Nat. Chili. Int. 1862. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Flowers, crimson; sum. Soil, sandy loam. Position, against south or west wall; protect in severe winter with straw or mats. Good wall shrub for cool greenhouse. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pots of sandy

soil, in temp. 55° in Mar.; cuttings of young shoots in similar soil & temp.; layering of shoots in the open in Sept., Oct., or Nov.

Berberis (Barberry, Jaundice-berry, Jaundice-tree).—Ord. Berberidacea. Hardy flowering & orn. leaved shrubs. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Mexico, Chili, Peru, Nepaul, N. America, China, Japan, Britain, Siberia, Straits of Magellan. Int. (foreign species) 1790. Species cultivated, 22. Ht. 1 to 20 ft. Flowers, orange, May to Oct. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, sunny or shady. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar., Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sheltered border in Oct. or Nov.; cuttings of firm shoots in sandy soil in cold frame in Sept.; layering shoots in Oct. Berries of Common Barberry (Berberis vulgaris) make excellent preserves, candy, or pickle. Inner bark forms a yellow dye for tanning leather.

Berchemia (Supple Jack).—Ord. Rhamnaceæ. Hardy climbing shrub. Deciduous. Nat. Carolina. Int. 1714. Species cultivated, 1. Ist. 15 ft. Flowers, green; June, July. Soil, sandy loam. Position, against south wall, well drained border. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Feb., cutting off soft points of strong shoots & removing weak shoots altogether. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 6 in. long inserted half their depth & 3 in. apart in sheltered border in Oct.

Bergamot Mint (Mentha citrata) - see Mentha.

Bergamot Oil Plant (Citrus Bergamia)—see Citrus. Bergamot Orange Tree (Citrus Bergamia) - see Citrus.

Berkheya (South African Thistle).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. S. Africa. Int., date unknown. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; Aug. to Nov. Soil, ordinary. Position, open border. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by division of old plants

in Mar. or Ap.

Bermuda Lily (Lilium Harrisi)—see Lilium.

Bermuda Satin-flower (Sisyrinchium bermudianum)—see Sisyrinchium.

Berry-bearing Alder (Rhamnus frangula)—see Rhamnus.

Bertolonia. — Ord. Melastomaceæ. Stove trailing plants. Orn. foliage, Nat. Brazil, Eucador. Int. 1850. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 3. Leaves, upper sides, dark green, white, purple; under sides, pink, purple. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position. well drained pans covered with bell-glass in shade. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar to Sept. 75° to 85°. Water daily Ap. to Sept., once or twice a week at other times. Propagate by cuttings inserted in light soil in pots or pans under bell-glass in temp. 75° in spring.

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BILLBERGIA.

Beta (Beet-root, Sicilian-beet, Spinach-beet, Sugar-beet, Mangel-beet).

—Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Esculent vegetables & orn. foliage plants. Nat. Portugal, S. Europe. Int. 1548. Species cultivated, 2; varieties numerous. Leaves, crimson, white. Culture of Beet-root. Sow seeds 1½ in. deep in drills 15 in. apart in May. Thin seedlings in June to 8 in. apart in row. Sandy soil manured for previous crop best. Beet must not succeed spinach or root crops; may follow cabhage tribe, potatos, onions, beans or peas. Lift roots in Nov. & store in cool shed. Suitable artificial manure for beet: Common salt, 31bs.; nitrate of soda, 1½ 1bs.; superphosphate, 1½ 1bs.; salt-petre, 11b. Culture of Spinach-beet: Sow seeds 1½ in. deep in rows 18 in. apart in Ap. Thin seedlings in May to 9 in. apart in row. Use leaves of this only similar to spinach. Soil & manure as for beet-root. Culture of Ornamental Beet: Sow seeds ½ in. deep in boxes of light soil in temp. 60° to 70° in Mar.; transfer seedlings to cold frame in Ap. & plant in beds in May.

Betel-nut Palm (Areca catechu)—see Areca. Beth-wort (Trillium erectum)—see Trillium.

Betony (Stachys betonica)—see Stachys.

Betony-leaved Dragon's Head (Dracocephalum grandiflorum)-

see Dracocephalum.

Betula (Bedewen, Birch-tree, Mountain Mahogany).—Ord. Cupuliferæ. Hardy ornamental trees & shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Britain, Siberia, Canada, Carolina, N. America, Russia, Sweden, Lapland, India. Int. (foreign species) 1736. Ht. 2 to 60 ft. Species cultivated, 10; varieties numerous. Flowers, white; Ap. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sheltered or exposed in valleys, hills or mountain slopes; good seaside & town trees. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown on the surface of sandy soil on sheltered borders in Mar.; seeds to be simply pressed in, not covered. Transplant seedlings when one year old. Dwarf birches propagated by layering shoots in Oct.

Bhotan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa)—see Cupressus.

Bhotan Pine Tree (Pinus excelsa)—see Pinus.

Bidens (Bur Marigold, Black Dahlia, Beggar-ticks, Water Agrimony, Water Hemp).—Ord. Composite. Hardy annual & perennial herbs. Nat. Britain, Mexico. Int. (foreign species) 1799. It. 2 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, crimson, yellow, white; July to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate perennials by division of old plants in Ap.; annuals by seeds sown & in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 70° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May.

Biennial Wormwood (Artemisia biennis)—see Artemisia.

Bigarreau Cherry (Cerasus duracina var. cordigera)—see Cerasus. Big Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Bignonia (Cross Vine, Trumpet-flower).—Ord. Bignoniacee. Greenbouse & hardy climbing plants. Deciduous. Nat. Brazil, Caraccas, N. America, Columbia, Uruguay, Buenos Ayros. Int. 1710. Ht. 10 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, yellow, orange, pink, crimson, white; Ap. to Dec. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & silver sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Postton, light sunny for greenhouse species; south wall for hardy kind. Bed or border must not be more than 3 ft. square for one plant & 18 in. deep. Provide good drainage & make soil firm. Prune away one-third of strong shoots & two-thirds of weak shoots in Feb. Water freely Ap. to Sept., very little at other times. Shade must not be given to greenhouse kinds. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° to 70° in Ap.

Billbergia.—Ord. Bromeliacea. Stove flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Trop. America, Brazil. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, red, blue, yellow, scarlet; Feb. to May. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, rough peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely always. Good drainage essential. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 65° to 75°; Mar. to Sept. 70°

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to 80°. Propagate by large-sized offshoots inserted singly in small pots of
 sandy peat in temp. 850 in Ap.
   Bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus) - see Vaccinium.
   Bilsted (Liquidambar styracifolia)—see Liquidambar.
   Bindwith (Clematis vitalba) - see Clematis.
   Bindwood (Hedera helix)—see Hedera
   Birch (Betula alba)—see Betula.
   Birch-bark Oil Plant (Betula alba)-see Betula.
   Birch-leaved Elm (Ulmus campestris var. betulafolia)—see Ulmus.
   Birch-leaved Mallow (Malva scoparia) -see Malva.
   Bird Briar (Rosa canina)—see Rosa.
   Bird Cherry (Prunus padus)—see Prunus.
   Bird Cherry-leaved Whortle-berry (Vaccinium padifolium) - see
 Vaccinium.
   Bird Grass (Poa trivialis)-see Poa.
   Bird Thistle (Carduus lanceolatus) - see Carduus.
   Bird's Eye Maple (Acer saccharinum)—see Acer.
   Bird's Eye Primrose (Primula farinosa)—see Primula.
   Bird's Eyes (Veronica chamædrys) - see Veronica.
  Bird's-foot Clover (Lotus cornicula'us) - see Lotus.
   Bird's-foot Rock-Brake Fern (Pellaa ornithopus)-see Pellaa
  Bird's-foot Stonecrop (Sedum pulchellum) - see Sedum.
  Bird's-foot Trefoil (Lotus corniculatus) - see Lotus.
Bird's-foot Violet (Viola pedata) - see Viola.
  Bird's-nest Fern (Asplenium nidus)-see Asplenium.
  Bird's-nest Myrtle (Myrtus communis) - see Myrtus.
  Bird's-nest Orchis (Neottia nidus avis) - see Neottia.
  Bird's Tongue (Senecio paludosus) - see Senecio.
  Birth-wort (Aristolochia sipho) - see Aristolochia.
  Bishop's Hat (Epimedium alpinum) - see Epimedium.
  Bishop's Leaves (Scrophularia aquatica)—see Scrophularia.
  Bishop's-wort (Stachys Betonica)—see Stachys.
  Biting Clematis (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis.
  Biting Dragon-old name for Tarragon.
  Bitter Almord Tree (Amygdalus communis var. amara)—see Amyg.
  Bitter Apple (Cucumis colocynthus)—see Cucumis.
  Bitter Cress (Cardamine pratensis) - see Cardamine.
  Bitter Orange Tree (Citrus aurantium var. amara) -- see Citrus.
  Bitter Root (Lewisia redivira) - see Lewisia.
  Bittersweet (Solanum du/camara & Spiraa ulnvuria)—see Solanum &
  Bitter-wort (Gentiana acaulis)—see Gentiana.
  Bitter Vetch (Orobus vernus) - see Orobus.
  Bivona's Meadow Saffron (Colchicum Bivona) - wee Colchicum.
  Bixia (Arnatto)—Ord. Bixinex. Stove flowering tree. Evergreen.
Nat. W. Indies. Int. 1690. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers,
pale rose; May to Aug. Compost, two parts loam, one part yeat & silver sand.
Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots
six to twelve months old, inserted in small pots of sandy soil in temp. 850.
June to Aug.
  Black American Raspberry (Rubus occidentalis) - see Rubus.
  Black-berried Holly (Ilex aquilifolium fructa nigro) -- see Ilex.
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Black berried Honeysuckle (Lonicera nigra) see Lonicera.
   Blackberry (Rubus fruiticosus)—see Rubus.
Black Birch (Betula lenata)—see Betula.
   Black-cap (Typha latifolia) -- see Typha.
   Black Centaury (Centaureo nigra) - see Centaurea.
  Black Choke Cherry (Cerasus hyemalis)—see Cerasus.
  Black Cinnamon-tree (Pimenta acris)—see Pimenta.
Black Cypress (Taxodium distichum)—see Taxodium.
  Black Dahlia (Bidens atrosanguinea) - see Bidens.
  Black Dogwood (Prunus padus) - see Prunus.
  Black-eyed Heron's Bill (Erodium macradenum) - see Erodium
  Black Fig-tree (Ficus laurifolia)—see Ficus.
  Black-fruited Cherry (Cerasus nigra) - see Cerasus.
  Black-fruited Mulberry-tree (Morus nigra) - see Mcrus.
  Black-fruited Thorn (Cratagus nigra)—see Cratagus.
  Black Garlic (Allium nigrum) - see Allium.
  Black Grass (Bromus sterilis) - see Bromus.
  Black-heads (Typha latifolia)—see Typha.
  Black Heart (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.
  Black Heath (Erica cincra) - see Erica.
  Black Hellebore (Helleborus niger) - see Helleborus.
  Blacking Plant (Hibiscus rosa sinensis) - see Hibiscus.
  Black Irish Elm (Ulmus montana var. nigra)—see Ulmus.
  Black Italian Poplar (Populus Acladesca) - see Populus.
  Black Jack Fork-leaved Oak (Quercus Catesbai) - see Quercus.
  Black Jack Oak (Quercus nigra) - see Quercus.
  Black Lily (Lilium Camtschatcense) - see Lilium.
  Black Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum capillus-veneris) - see Adi
antum.
  Black Maidenhair Spleenwort (Asplenium adiantum nigrum) -
tee Adiantum.
  Black Martagon Lily (Lilium dalmaticum)—see Lilium.
  Black Milfoil (Achillea atrata)—see Achillea.
  Black Mint (Mentha piperita vulgaris)—see Mentha.
  Black Mountain Ash (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)—see Eucalyptus.
  Black Mountain Fir (Abies cephalonica) - see Abies.
  Black New Zealand Pine-tree (Podocarpus ferruginea & P. spicta)
- see Podocarpus.
  Black Oak (Quercus robur)—see Quercus.
  Black Pine-tree (Pinus austriaca) - see Pinus.
  Black Poplar (Populus nigra)—see Populus.
Black-rooted Bitter Vetch (Orobus niger)—see Orobus.
  Black-rooted Broom (Genista nigricans) - see Genista.
  Black-rooted Laburnum-tree (Cytisus nigricans)—see Cytisus.
  Black-rooted Mullein (Verbascum nigrum)—see Verbascum.
 Black-rooted Pea (Orobus niger) see Orobus.
  Black-scrub Oak (Quercus illicifolia)—see Quercus.
 Black Sedge (Carex atrata) - see Carex.
 Black Spleenwort (Asplenium adiantum-nigrum)—see Asplenium.
 Black Spruce (Abies nigra) - see Abies.
Black Spruce Fir (Abies nigra) - see Abies.
  Black Spruce of British Columbia (Abies Menziesi)—see Abies
 Black Sugar Maple (Acer saccharinum var. nigrum) - see Acer.
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Black Tap (Centaurea scabosa) - see Centaurea.

Black Thorn (Prunus spinosa)—see Prunus.

Blackwort (Symphytum officinale) - see Symphytum.

Bladder Campion (Silene inflata)—see Silene. Bladder Fern (Cystopteris fragilis)—see Cystopteris. Bladder Herb (Physalis Alkekengi) - see Physalis.

Bladder Nut (Staphylea pinnata)—see Staphylea.

Bladder Sedge (Carex vesicaria) - see Carex.

Bladder Senna (Colutea arborescens)—see Colutea.

Bladder Wort (Utricularia montana)—see Utricularia.

Blæberry (Vaccinium myrtillus) - see Vaccinium.

Blandfordia. - Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Flowering. Evergreen. Deciduous. Nat. N. S. Wales, Tusmania, Australia. Int. 1803. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, golden, yellow, crimson, red; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & silver or river sand. Pot, Oct. Good drainage, firm potting, & moderate size pots essential. Water freely May to Aug, moderately Aug. to Oct. & Feb. to May, none at other times. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 40° to 50°; Feb. to Ap. 50° to 55°; Ap. to Oct. 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets or division of old plants at potting time.

Blanket Beggar's Basket (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Blanket Flower (Gaillardia grandiflora) - see Gaillardia.

Blanket Leaf (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Blechnum (Brazilian Tree-fern, Snake Fern, Herring-bone Fern).—
Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse ferns. Evergreen. Nat. Trop. America,
China, India, Brazil, Peru, S. Africa. Int. 1691. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 9. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Position, shady. If ater abundantly Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., stove species, Sept. to Mar.60° to 70°, Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; greenhouse, Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on fine sandy peat in well drained pans, in temp. 80°, at any time.

Bleeding Heart (Cheiranthus Cheiri, Colocasia esculenta, & Dielytra

spectabilis - see Cheiranthus, Colocasia, & Dielytra.

Bleeding Nun (Cyclamen europæum)—see Cyclamen.

Bleeding Willow (Orchis Morio)—see Orchis.
Blessed Thistle (Carduus benedictus)—see Carduus.

Bletia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy orchids. Deciduous. Nat. China, Japan, W. Indies, Peru, Mexico. Int. 1733. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, purple, rose; Sept. to Mar. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould. Pot, Mar. Position, pots with 2 in. of drainage in each. Water freely Mar. to Aug., moderately Aug. to Oct., very little afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 60° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs after flowering.

Blind Eyes (Papaver rhaas)—see Papaver.

Blind Nettle (Lamium album)—see Lamium. Blite (Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus)—see Chenopodium.

Blood Berry (Rivina humilis)—see Rivina.

Blood Elder (Sambucus ebulus)—see Sambucus.

Blood Flower (Hæmanthus coccineus)—see Hæmanthus.

Blood or Maltese Orange-tree (Citrus aurantium var. melitensis) see Citrus.

Blood-red-flowered Geranium (Geranium sanguineum)—see Co. ranium.

Blood-red Gladiole (Gladiolus cruentus)—see Gladiolus.

Blood-red Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes sunguinea) - see Nepenthus.

Blood-red Stonecrop (Sedum cruentum)—see Sedum.

see Lobelia.

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Blood Root (Potentilla tormentilla & Sanguinaria canadensis)—sce
Potentilla & Sanguinaria.
  Blood Tree (Croton gossypiifolium) - see Croton.
  Blood Vine (Epilobium angustifolium)—see Epilobium.
  Bloody Finger (Digitalis purpurea) - see Digitalis.
  Bloody Man's Finger (Orchis mascula & Arum maculatum)-see
Orchis & Arum.
  Bloody Warrior (Cheiranthus Cheiri) - see Cheiranthus.
  Blooming Sally (Epilobium angust folium & E. hirsutum) - see Epi-
  Blue African Lily (Agapanthus umbellatus) - see Agapanthus.
  Blue Alpine Daisy (Aster alpinus) - see Aster.
  Blue Ash (Frazinus quadrangulata)—see Fraxinus.
  Blue Ball (Scabiosa succisa)—see Scabiosa
  Blue Beech (Carpinus american) - see Carpinus.
  Blue Bell (Scilla nutans & Campanula rotundifolia) - see Sailla &
Campanula.
  Blue-berried Dogwood (Cornus sericea)—see Cornus.
  Blue-berried Honeysuckle (Lonicera carulea)—see Lonicera.
  Blue Bitter Vetch (Orobus cyaneus)—see Orobus.
  Blue Bonnets (Centaurea cyanus & Scabiosa succisa)—see Centaurea
& Scabiosa.
  Blue Bottle (Centaurea cyanus & Scilla nutans) - see Centaurea &
Scilla.
  Blue Bramble (Rubus cæsius)—see Rubus.
  Blue Bush (Ceanothus azureus)—see Ceanothus.
  Blue Buttons (Scabiosa succisa)—see Scabiosa.
  Blue Chamomile (Aster tripolium)—see Aster.
  Blue Cowslip (Pulmonaria angustifolium)—see Pulmonaria.
  Blue Curls (Iris dichotoma)—see Iris.
  Blue Daisy (Aster tripolium)—see Aster.
  Blue Dandelion (Lactuca sonchifolia)—see Lactuca.
  Blue-eyed Peacock Iris (Iris pavonia) -see Iris.
  Blue eyes (Veronica chamadrys)—see Veronica.
  Blue False Indigo-plant (Baptisia australis)—see Baptisia.
  Blue-flowered Bindweed (Ipomaa carulea)—see Ipomaa.
  Blue-flowered Fleabane (Erigeron acris)—see Erigeron.
  Blue-flowered Garlic (Allium caruleum)—see Allium.
 Blue-flowered Hydrangea (Hydrangea hortensis var. cærulea &
H. japonica var. carulea)—see Hydrangea.
 Blue-flowered Lupin (Lupinus insignis) - see Lupinus.
 Blue-flowered Mallow (Malva limensis)—see Malva.
 Blue-flowered Red-root (Ceanothus azureus)—see Ceanothus.
 Blue-flowered Virgin's Bower (Clematis viorna)—see Clematis.
 Blue Gum-tree (Eucalyptus globulus) - see Eucalyptus.
 Blue Himalayan Poppy (Meconopsis aculenta)—see Meconopsis.
 Blue Indian Water Lily (Nymphæa rubra)—see Nymphæa
 Blue Innocence (Houstonia carulea)—see Houstonia.
 Blue John (Taxus stricta)—see Taxus.
  Blue John Yew-tree (Taxus stricta) - see Taxus.
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Blue Magnolia (Magnolia acuminata)—see Magnolia.

Blue & White Lobelia (Lobelia ramosa & L. heterophylla major) -

Blue Marguerite (Agathæa cælestis)—see Agathæa.

Blue Mariposa Lily (Calochortus cœruleus) - see Calo Mortus

Blue Mountain Tea-plant (Solidago odora)—see Solidage

Blue Passion-flower (Passiflora carulea) -see Passiflora.

Blue Plaintain Lily (Funkia carulea)—see Funkia.

Blue Rocket (Aconitum pyramidalis)—see Aconitum.

Blue Rock Bindweed (Convolvulus mauritanicus)—see Convolvulus.

Blue Rock Cress (Arabis deltoidea)—see Arabis.

Blue Round-leaved Daisy (Bellis rotundifolia var. cœrulea)—see Bellis.

Blue Scabious (Scabious succisa)—see Scabious.

Blue Seggin (Iris fatidissima)—see Iris.

Blue Spider-wort (Commelina calestis) - see Commelina.

Blue Stars (Veronica chamadrys) - see Veronica.

Blue Tangles (Vaccinium frondosum) - see Vaccinium.

Blue Venus' Pride (Houstonia carulea) - see Houstonia.

Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata)—see Verbena.

Blumenbachia.—Ord. Loasacca. Hardy annual, biennial, & perennil plants. Climbing & trailing. Nat. Chili, Peru. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Fusition, south bed, border or wall. Plant perennials in Ap. Propagate annuals by seeds sown + in. deep in shallow boxes of light soil in temp. 65° Mar. transplanting seedlings outdoors in June; biennials by seeds sown similar way in Sept., keeping seedlings in greenhouse till May, then planting out; perennials by seed as advised for annuals, or division of roots in Ap.

Blunt-leaved Azalea (Azalea obtusa) - see Azalea.

Blunt-leaved Japan Cypress (Retinospora obtusa) - see Retinospora.

Blunt-leaved Rock Rose (Cistus obtusifolius) - see Cistus.

Blunt-leaved Stonecrop (Sedum obtusatum) - see Sedum.

Blunt-toothed Blanket-flower (Gaillardia amblyodon)—see Gaillardia.

Blushwort (Erythræa diffusa)—see Erythræa.

Blushing Bineweed (Convolvulus erubescens)—see Convolvulus.

Boar's Ears (Primula auricu'a) - see Primula.

Bobart's Orange Iris (Bobartia aurantiaca)—see Bobartia.

Bobartia (Bobart's Orange Iris).—Ord. Iri.laceæ. Hardy bulbous plant.

Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1810. Itt. 1ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange-yellow; June to Aug. Soil, sandv. Position, south bed or border well drained, or on rockery. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 3 in. apart in Oct. Lift bulbs. after flowering, dry & store away till planting time in cool place. *Propagate* by offsets planted & treated as large bulbs.

Bobbin Joan (Arum maculatum)—see Arum.

Bobbins (Nymphea alba & Nuphar lutea)—see Nymphea & Muphar.

Bog Trefoil (Menyanthes trifoliata)—see Menyanthes.

Bog Violet (Pinguicula vulgaris)—see Pinguicula.

Bohea Tea-plant (Thea Bohea)—see Thea. Bohemian Maple (Acer Londoni)—see Acer.

Bolander's Catch-fly (Silene Bolanderi) - see Silene.

Bolander's Groundsel (Senecio Bolanderi)—see Senecio.

Boliaun (Senecio Jacobæa)—see Senecio.

Bolts (Trollius europaus) - see Trollius.

Bocconia (Tree Poppy, Tree Celadine)—Ord. Papaveraces. Hardy berbaceous perennial. Orn. foliage. Flowering. Nat. China. Int. 1705. Ht. 4 to 9ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet & yellow; May to Aug. Leaves, finely cut, greyish. Soil, rich loamy, well manured. Position, open,

sunny, sheltered from cold winds. Plant, Ap. Cut down flower stems after blooming. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots growing out of axils of leaves, inserted in small pots of sandy soil, temp. 55° under bell-glass, June to Aug.; by suckers removed from root, placed in pots in cold frame in July. Good plant for pot culture in cool greenhouse or window. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely spring & sum., moderately other times.

Bog Arum (Calla palustris) - see Calla.
Bog Bean (Menyanthes trifoliata)—see Menyanthes.

Bog Berry (Vaccinium oxycoccus) - see Vaccinium. Bog Bilberry (Vaccinium uliginosum) - see Vaccinium.

Bog Myrtle (Myrica gile) - see Myrica Bog Pimpernel (Anagallis tenella)—see Anagallis.

Boltonia (False Chamomile). - Ord. Composite. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1758. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, pink; Aug. to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady borders. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Ap.

Bomarea. - Ord. Amaryllidacex. Greenhouse climbing perennials. Flowering. Nat. Bogota, Columbia, Peru, S. America. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, rose, vermilion; May to Oct. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, loam & sand. Pot or plant, Mar. Position large pots, tubs or beds, well drained. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 650. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in pots of light sandy soil in temp. 650 in Mar.; division of roots in Mar.

Bona-Nox (Ipomæa Bona-nox) - see Ipomæa.

Bone-flower (Bellis percnnis) - see Bellis.

Bone-set (Symphytum officinale)—see Symphytum.

Bongardia. - Ord. Berbeideæ. Hardy tuberous-rooted perennial. Flowering. Nat. Persia, Syria. Int. 1740. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, golden yellow; Mar. to May. Soil, light sandy. Position, south bed or border, well drained. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Protect in severe weather by covering with handlight or thick layer of cinder ashes. Propagate by division of tubers Oct. or Ap., or by seeds sown in shallow boxes of light soil, temp. 55° to 65°, in Mar.

Bontry Tree (Sambucus nigra) - see Sambucus.

Boodle (Chrysanthemum segetum) - see Chrysanthemum.

Boon Tree (Sambucus nigra)—see Sambucus.

Borage (Borago officinalis) - see Borago.

Borago (Common Borage, Cool-tankard, Early-flowering Borage, Bellflowered Borage).—Ord. Boraginacea. Hardy annual, biennial, & perennial plants. Nat. Britain, Corsica, Numidia. Int. (foreign species) 1813. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, blue, white; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries, dry banks. Sow seeds of common borage annually in Mar. where required to grow, afterwards thinning seedlings to 8 in. apart. Propagate annuals & biennials by seed sown as above; perennials by division of roots in Ap.

Borecole (Brassica oleracea acephala)—see Brassica.

Boronia (Australian Native Rose). - Ord. Rutacex. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. W. Australia. Int. 1794. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, red, rose, pink, carmine, purple; Feb. to Aug. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part silver sand & pounded charcoal. Pot directly after flowering. Drain the pots well & make compost quite firm. Cut off points of young shoots when 3 in, long to promote bushy growth. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Place plants in semi-shady position outdoors June to Aug. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 450 to 500. Mar. to

BOSS FERN. BOX HOLLY.

Sept. 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil, in temp. 55°, June to Aug., under bell-glass.

Boss Fern (Nephrodium molle) - see Nephrodium.

Boston Iris (Iris virginica) - see Iris.

Botany Bay Tea (Smilax glycyphylla) - see Smilax.

Botrychium (Moon Fern, Moon Wort, Grape Fern, Rattlesnake Fern.) — (Ird. Filices. Hardy ferns. Deciduous. Nat. Britain, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1790. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 2. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Position, moist, shady. Plant, Ap. Water freely in dry weather during sum. Propagate by division of roots in Ap.

Bottle-flowered Crocus (Crocus lagenaflorus)—see Crocus.

Bottle Gourd (Lagenaria vulgaris)—see Lagenaria.

Bottle Sedge (Carex ampullacea) - see Carex.

Bougainvillea. — Ord. Nyctaginer. Greenhouse climbing plant's. Flowering. Deciduous. Nat. Bruzil, S. America. Int. 1829. Ht. 10 to 30 ft'. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers (bracts), rose, lilac; May to Nov. Compost, two-thirds turfy loam, one-third leaf-mould & sand. Pot or plant, Feb. Prestion: B. glabra in pots with shoots trained round wire trellis; B. speciosa in bed 3ft. wide & 18 in. deep, branches & shoots being trained up roof. Prune shoots of previous year's growth to within 1 in. of base annually in Feb. Water abundantly Mar. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Nov., none afterwards. Temp., Feb. to May 55° to 60°; May to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Feb. 50° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 3 in. long, removed with small portion of branch attached, inserted in 2 in. pots of sandy soil, under bell-glass in temp. 70° to 80°, Mar., Ap. or May.

Bouncing Bet (Saponaria officinalis)—see Saponaria.

Bourbon or Faham Tea-plant (Angracum fragrans) - see Angracum.

Bourbon Lily (Lilium condidum)—see Lilium.

Bourbon Palm (Latania Borbonica)—see Latania.

Boursault Rose (Rosa alpina) - see Rosa.

Boussingaultia (Madeira Vine).—Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Half-hardy tuberous-rooted climber. Nat. S. America. Int. 1835. Ilt. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, white, fragrant; Sept. to Nov. Soil, light sandy. Position, back wall of greenhouse, or south wall or fence outdoors during sum. Plant tubers in small pots in temp. 55° in Mar. for transplanting outdoors in June, or in bed in Feb. for greenhouse culture. Lift outdoor tubers in Oct. & store in sand during winter; those in greenhouse bed leave undisturbed. Water freely in sum., none in winter. Propagate by inserting tubercles removed from the stems in sandy soil in temp. 55° in spring or autumn.

Bouvardia.—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Greenhouse flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. S. America, Mexico. Int. 1794. Ilt. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 7; varieties numerous. Flowers, scarlet, white, red, rose, yellow, fragrant; Sept. to Mar. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, leaf-mould, peat & silver sand. Pot. Mar. Prine, Feb., shortening shoots of previous year's growth to within 1 in. of their base. Water moderately Feb. to May & Aug. to Nov., freely May to Aug., little Nov. to Feb. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 55° to 60°. Place plants in cold frame from June to Sept. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 2 in. long, inserted in pots of sandy compost in Mar. in temp. 65°.

Bowman's Root (Gillenia trifoliata) - see Gillenia.

Bow-string Hemp of Africa (Sanseviera guinensis)—see Sanseviera. Bow-string Hemp of India (Sanseviera zeylanica)—see Sanseviera.

Box Berry (Gaultheria procumbens) - see Gaultheria.

Box Elder (Negundo aceroides) - see Negundo.

Bex Holly (Ruscus aculeatus)—see Ruscus.

Box-leaved Andromeda (Andromeda buxifolia)—see Andromeda.

Box-leaved Barberry (Berberis fascicularisi)—see Berberis.

Box-leaved Buckthorn (Rhamnus frixifolia) - see Rhamnus.

Box-leaved Myrtle (Myrtus communis var. tarentina) - see Myrtus.

Bcx-leaved Orange-tree (Citrus buxifolia) see Citrus.

Box-leaved Privet (Ligustrum vulgare var. buxifolium) - see Ligus-

Box-leaved Red-root (Ceanothus buxifolius) - see Ceanothus.

Boy Love (Artemisia abrotanum)—see Artemisia.

Box Thorn (Lycium barbarum)—see Lycium.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardv annual. Flowering. Nat. W. Australia. Int. 1843. It. 8 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue, white; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny bed or border. Propagate by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep in shallow boxes of light soil in temp. 55° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; or

outdoors in Ap. where plants are to flower.

Brachysema. — Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse climbing plants. Flowering. Evergreen. Nat. New Holland, N. S. Wales. Int. 1805. 11t. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, scarlet, violet; Mar. to June. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Pot. Feb. Tosition, well drained pots or tubs, or beds 3 ft. wide & 18 in. drep; shoots to be trained round wire trellis or up the roof & tully exposed to sun. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 4.0° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 18 in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 55° in Mar.; cuttings of shoots inserted in similar soil & temp, under bell-glass in June, July or Aug.; layering shoots in Sept.

Bracken (Pteris aquelma) - see Pteris.

Bracted Everlasting (Helichrysum bracteatum)—see Helichrysum. Brahea.—Ord. Palmacere. Greenhouse palm. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1865. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Sp cies cultivated, 1. Compost, equal parts, peat, loam & sand. Pot, Feb. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 570 to 60°; Mar to sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sowif in. deep in light soil in temp. 850 in Mar.

Brake Fern (Pteris aquilina)—see Pteris

Brake-root (Polypodium vulgare) - see Polypodium.

Bramble (Rubus fruticosus)—see Rubus.

Bramble-leaved Rose (Rosa rubifolia) - see Rosa.

Bramble Rose (Rosa polyantha)—see Rosa

Branching Andromeda (Andromeda racemosa) - see Andromeda. Branching Asphodel (Asphodelus ramosus)—see Asphodelus.
Branching Bellflower (Campanula divaricata)—see Campanula.

Branching Gladiole (Gladiolus ramosus) - see Gladiolus.

Branching Larkspur (Delphinium consolida)—see Delphinium.

Branching Lobelia (Lobelia ramosa)—see Lobelia.

Branching Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum form sum) - see Adi antum.

Branching Starwort (Aster ramosa)—see Aster.

Branching Wormwood (Artem sia ramosa)—see Artemisia. Branched Broom-rape (Orobanche ramosa) see Orobanche.

Branched Spiderwort (Anther.cum lil ago) - see Anthericum.

Brandy Bottle (Nuphar lut a)—see Nuphar. Brandy Mint (Mentha piper ta)—see Mentha

Brassavola.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Greenhouse orchids. Nat. Central & S. America, Honduras, Mexico. Int. 1837. Ht. 4 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, creamy-white, rose, orange, fragrant; Sept. to Mar.

BRASSIA. BRAVOA.

Compost, sphagnum moss. Position, blocks of wood, suspended from roof. Water abundantly Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 50° to 55°; Feb. to Oct. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of plant at potting time.

Brassia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove orchids. Evergreen. Nat. N. Grenada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Guinea, Brazil, Jamaica. Int. 1806. Ilt. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, yellow, brown, purple; Mar. to Sept. Compost, rough fibrous peat & charcoal. Pot, Feb. Position, well drained pots. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately other times. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 50° to 60°; Feb. to Oct. 65° to 85°. Propagate by division of plants at potting time.

Brassica (Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Cabbage, Colewort, Cauliflower, Savoy, Kohl-Rabi, Turnip).—Ord. Crucifere. Hardy biennial vegetables. Nat. England. 11t. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties numerous. Flowers, yellow; May to Aug. Borecole: Sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in drills 6 in. apart in Mar. or Ap.; transplant seedlings 6 in. apart each way in May in open position; plant out permanently 18 in. apart in rows 2 ft. asunder May in open position; plant out permanently 18 in. apart in rows 2ft. asunder in June or July. Broccoli: For autn. use sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in shallow boxes of light soil in temp. 65° in Feb., or in cold frame in Ap.; transplant seedlings 3 in. apart in cold frame, light soil, in Ap. or May; plant out 2ft. apart in rows 2ft. asunder in June. For winter use sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in drills 6 in. apart in open garden in Ap.; transplant seedlings 6 in. apart each way in June; plant permanently 2ft. apart all ways in July. For spring use sow seeds end of Ap. as for winter kinds; plant out in July. For sum. use sow seeds end of May; plant out in Aug. Brussels Sprouts: Sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in drills 6 in. apart outdoors in Mar.; transplant seedlings 6 in. apart in open position in May; plant in permanent quarters 2ft. apart all ways in June & July. Cabbage: For sum. use sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in boxes of light soil in temp. 65° in Feb.; transplant seedlings 3 in. apart in boxes of light soil & put in cold frame Feb.; transplant seedlings 3 in. apart in boxes of light soil & put in cold frame for few weeks; plant out 12 in. apart in rows 18 in. as under in Ap. For autn. use sow seeds ½ in. deep in drills 6 in. apart in open position in Mar.; transplant seedlings 6 in. apart in May; plant out 12 in. apart in rows 18 in. asunder in June. For spring use sow seeds 1 in. deep in open garden middle of July; transplant seedlings oin. apart in Aug.; plant out 12 in. apart in rows 18 in. asunder in Sept. Colework: Sow & treat as advised for spring cabbage; plant 12 in. apart each way. Cauliflower: For sum. use sow seeds as advised for early cabbage. For autn. use sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in drills 6 in. apart in Ap.; transplant seedlings 6 in. apart in May, & plant out 18 in. apart in rows 2 ft. asunder in June. For spring use sow, as in last case, outdoors in Aug.; transplant seedlings in cold frame for the winter & plant out in Ap. Kale: See Borecole. Kohl-Rahi: Sow seeds thinly outdoors in Mar.; thin seedlings to 3 in. apart in May; plant out 2 ft. apart in rows 3 ft. asunder in June. Savoy: Treat as advised for cabbage intended for autn. use. Turnip: Sow seeds in deep in drills 18 in apart in Feb., Mar., May, June & July. Thin seedlings when three leaves are formed to 8 in apart. Water freely in dry weather. Lift & store roots in Nov. Soil for all the foregoing, rich, liberally manured & deeply dug previous to sowing or planting. Artificial manure for cabbage tribe: Salt, 3lbs.; nitrate of soda, 11lbs.; superphosphate, 11lbs.; saltpetre, 1lb., per square rod. Rotation: All the foregoing may follow potatos, onions, beans, peas, lettuce or spinach; may be succeeded by carrots, beet, onions or peas.

Bravoa (Scarlet Twin-flower). — Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous plant. Deciduous. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1841. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange, scarlet; May to July. Soil, light sandy. Position, pots in cool greenhouse or well drained sunny border. Greenhouse culture: Put four bulbs in a 5 in. pot, well drained, in Oct. Cover with ashes in cold frame until Jan., then remove to greenhouse. Water moderately until

foliage turns yellow, then keep soil dry. Outdoor culture: Plant bulbs 4 in. deep & 6 in. apart in Oct. Cover soil with cinder ashes during winter. Pro pagate by offsets treated as advised for bulbs. Brazilian Pine-tree (Araucaria braziliensis) - see Araucaria. Bread & Milk (Cardamine pratensis)—see Cardamine. Bread-fruit Tree (Artocarpus incisa)—see Artocarpus. Break-bones (Stellaria Holostea)—see Stellaria. Breeches Flower (Dielytra cucullaria)—see Dielytra. Brenchley Gladiole (Gladiolus brenchleyensis)—see Gladiolus. Briar Rose (Rosa canina)—see Rosa. Bridal Everlasting (Gnaphalium Leontopodium)—see Gnaphalium. Bride's Lace (Phalaris arundinacea)—see Phalaris. Bridewort (Spira ulmaria)—see Spira. Bright-Flowered Azalea (Azalea anana)-see Azalea. Bright Meadow (Caltha palustris)—see Caltha. Brilliant Bird's-eye Primrose (Primula farinosa var. superba)see Primula. Brilliant Cinquefoil (Poten'illa splendens)—see Potentilla. Brilliant Lobelia (Lobelia fulgens)—see Lobelia. Brilliant Lychnis (Lychnis fulgens)—see Lychnis. Brilliant Mariposa Lily (Calochortus splendens) - see Calochortus Brilliant Stonecrop (Sedum spectabile) - see Sedum. Brilliant Tulip (Tulipa fulgens)—see Tulipa. Brisbane Lily (Eurycles australasica)—see Eurycles. Bristle Fern (Trichomanes radicans)—see Trichoma .es. Bristle-pointed Iris (Iris scto'a) - see Iris.

Bristly Blanket.flower (Gadlardia aristata'-sce Gaillardia. Bristly Go seberry (Ribes setosum)—see Ribes.

Bristly Rest-harrow (Ononis hispida)—see Ononis. Bristly Sarsaparılla-plant (Aralia hispida)—see Aral'a.

Bristly.Sun-rose (Helianthemum hispidium)—see Helianthemum.

Bristol Rock-cress (Arabis stricta)—see Arabis.

Brittle Bladder Fern (Cystopteris fragilis)—see Cystopteris.
Briza (Quaking Grass)—Ord. Gramicee. Hardy ornamental flowering grasses. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Brazil. Int. (foreign species) 1633.
Ht. 8 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds, borders or banks. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in Ap. where plants are required to flower. Flowers should be cut & dried for winter decoration when fully developed.

Broad-leaved Arbor-vitæ (Thuiopsis gigantea)—see Thuiopsis. Broad-leaved Bell-flower (Campanula latifolia)—see Campanula. Broad-leaved Birthwort (Aristolochia sipho)—see Aristolochia. Broad-leaved Buckthorn (Rhamnv latifolia)—see Rhamnus.

Broad-leaved Butcher's Broom (Ruscus hypophyllum var. latifolius)—see Ruscus.

Broad-leaved Common Elm (Ulmus campestris var. latifolia)—see Ulmus.

Broad-leaved Cow-parsnip (Heracleum latifolium)—see Heracleum. Broad-leaved Cuckoo-flower (Cardamine latifolia)—see Cardamine.

Broad-leaved Ginger (Zingiber zerumbet)—see Zingiber. Broad-leaved Groundsel (Senecio saracenicus)—see Senecio.

Broad-leaved Holly (Ilex latifolia)—see Ilex.

Broad-leaved Mock Orange (Philadelphus latifolius)—see Philadelphus.

Broad-leaved Myrtle (Myrtus communis var. belgica) -se Myrtus. Broad-leaved Pond-weed (Potamogeton natans)—see Potamogeton.

Broad-leaved Rock-rose (Cistus latifolius)-see Cistus.

Broad-leaved Satin-flower (Sisyrinchium latifolium)—see Sisyrin-

Broad-leaved Spindle-tree (Euonymus latifolius)—see Euonymus. Broad-leaved Whortle-berry (Vaccinium amanum) - see Vaccinium.

Broad Prickly-toothed Fern (Lastræa dilatata)—see Lastræa.

Broad-spinned Holly (Ilex latispina)—see Ilex.

Broad Windsor Bean (Faba vulgaris var. macrosperma) - see Faba. Broccoli (Brassica oleracea var. Botrytis asparagoides)—see Brassica.

Brodie's Lily (Brodiea coccinea)—see Brodiea.

Brodiæa (Crimson Satin-flower, Vegetable Fire-cracker, Brodie's Lily, Californian Hyacinth).—Ord. Liliacerc. Hardy bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. California, N. America. Int. 1806. It. 3 to 24 in. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, blue, yellow, purple & white; June to Aug. Soil, rich sandy loam. Position, warm well drained border. Plant bulbs Sept. & Oct., 4 in. deep & 3 in. apart. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in sandy soil in cold frame in Mar.; by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Bromus (Black Grass, Brome Grass).—Ord. Gramineæ. Hardy ornamental flowering grasses. Biennial. Nat., unknown. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in Sept. or Ap. where plants are required to grow. Flowers useful for drying for winter deco ation; cut them when fully developed.

Broom Pine-tree (Pinus australis)—see Pinus.

Broughtonia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove orchid. Evergreen. Nat. Jamaica. Int. 1783. It. 15 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, crimson; June to Aug. Compost, sphagnum moss. Position, blocks of wood. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately other times. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 5.0 to 600;

Feb. to Oct. 65° to 85°. Propagate by division of plant at potting time.

Browallia.—Ord. Scrophularineæ. Greenhouse annuals. Flowering. Nat. Peru, Rocky Mountains, Panama. Int. 1735. III. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, blue, orange; June to Aug. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, with little sand. Now seeds to in. deep in fine light soil in Mar. in temp. 55° to 65°. When seedlings appear transplant three or four into each 5 in. pot, keep on a shelf in greenhouse, & water moderately. Apply weak manure water in May & June. Will flower in cool greenhouse. Mar. to June 550 to 650. Seedlings may be planted outdoors in June to flower

Brown-berried Juniper (Juniperus oxycedrus)—see Juniperus.

Brown-branched Ash (Fraxinus americana fusca)—see Fraxinus.

Brown Bugle (Ajuga reptans)—see Ajuga.

Brown Indian Hemp (Hibiscus cannabinus)—see Hibiscus.

Brown-stalked Magnolia (Magnolia fuscata)—see Magnolia.

Brown's Rose (Rosa Brunoni)—see Rosa.

Brown's Stonecrop (Sedum Browni)—see Sedum. Broussonetia (Paper Mulberry).—Ord. Urticaceæ. Hardy deciduous tree. Orn. foliage. Nat. China. Int. 1751. Itt. 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, large, lobed, mulberry-shaped. Soil, rich loamy. Position, sheltered. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in cold frame m Oct., or suckers in Oct. of Nov.

Brownea (West Indian Mountain Rose).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Stove Sowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Caraccas. Venezuela, Central America.

Int. 1820 Mr. 4 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, scarlet, red; Ap. to Aug. Compost, equal paris peat & loam, little sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately in sum., occasionally at other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy peat, in temp. 80° under bell-glass, in spring.

Brunsvigia (Candelabra-flower).--Ord. Amayllidaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1752. IIt. 9 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, red, scarlet; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Pot, Sept. Water on y when new growth begins, then give moderate quantity; cease to give any after lives turn yellow. Temp., Sept. to Nov. 50° to 55°; Nov. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Plants must have full exposure to sun. Propagate by offsets inserted in small pots & grown similar to large bulbs.

Brussels Sprouts (Brassica oleracea bullata gemnifera) - see Brassica Bryanthus. - Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy trailing shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Siberia. Int., date unknown. III. 8 to 12 in. Flowers, red; spring. Species cultivated, 1. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist rockery. Plant, Oct. or Ap Propagate by division of plants in Ap., or layering in Oct.

Buchanan's Speedwell (Veronica Buchanani)—see Veronica.

Buck-eye (Pavia rubra) -see Pavia.

Buck Grass (Lycopodium clavatum)—see Lycopodium.

Buck Horn Brake (Osmunda regalis) -see Osmunda.

Buckler Fern (Lastraa filix mas)-see Lastræa.

Buckrams (Allium urisum)—see Allium.

Buckthorn (Rhamnus catharticus)—see Rhamnus.

Buddleia (Orange-ball-tree). — Ord. Loganiacce. Hardy flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Chili. Int. 1774. Ht. 10 to 20ft. Species cultivated, 1. Ph wers, orange; May. Soil, light rich. Position, border against south or south-west wall. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Prune away dead or straggly shoots only. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in a temp. of 60° in Mar.; by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Sept.

Buffalo Currant (Ribes aureum)—see Ribes.

Buff-coloured Lily (Lilium testaceum)—see Lilium. Buff-coloured Mallow (Malva lateritia)—see Malva.

Bugbane (Actwa racemosa)—see Actwa.

Bugle Lily (Watsonia rosca) - see Watsonia.

Bugloss Cowslip (Pulmonaria officinalis)—see Pulmonaria.

Bugloss (Echium vulgare)—see Echium.

Bulb-bearing Lily (Lilium bu'biterum)—see Lilium.

Bulb-bearing Tooth-wort (Dentaria bul'ifera)—see Dentaria.

Bulbocodium (Meadow Saffron). - Ord. Liliacex. plant. Nat. Spain. Int. 1649. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Spaces cultivated, 1. Flowers, violet-purple; Mar., before leaves. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady beds or borders. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 3 in. apart in Sept. Lift & replant bulbs every second year. Propagate by offsets obtained when lifting the bulbs.

Bulbous-rooted Crow-foot (Ranunculus bulbosus)—see Ranunculus. Bulbous-rooted Ranunculus (Ranuncu'us bulbosus) — see Ranunculus.

Bulbous Violet—old name for the Snowdrop.

Bullace (Prunus insititia)—see Prunus.

Bull Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Bullet Grape (Vitis vulpina)—see Vitis. Bull Grape (Vitis rotundifolia)—see Vitis.

Bullock's-eye (Sempervirum tectorum)—see Sempervivum.

Bullock's Lungwort (Verbascum Thapsus)-see Verbascum.

Bull Pine-tree (Pinus ponderosa)—see Pinus.

Bullrush (Scirpus lacustris & Typha latifolia)—see Scirpus & Typha.

Bull's Head Orchid (Anguloa Clowesi) - see Anguloa.

Bullweed (Centaurea nigra)—see Centaurea.

Bul-rose (Narcissus pseudo-narcissus)—see Narcissus.

Bunch Berry (Cornus canadensis)—see Cornus.

Bunch Flower (Melanthium virginicum)—see Melanthium.

Bundle-flowered Andromeda (Andromeda fasciculata) — see Andromeda.

Bundle-flowered Barberry (Berberis corollina)—see Berberis. Bunge's Campion (Lychnis Bungeana)—see Lychnis.

Bunya-Bunya Pine-tree (Araucaria Bidwelli)—see Araucaria.

Bupthalmum (Yellow Ox-eye, Willow-leaved Ox eye) — Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Austria, S. Europe. Int. 1722. II. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny border. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of old plants in Oct. or Mar.

Bupleurum (Shrubby Hare's ear).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Spain. Int. 1596, Ht. 3 to 6ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; July. Soil, ordinary. Position, warm border. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy peat in cold frame in Oct. or

Mar.

Burbidgea.—Ord. Scitamineæ. Stove herbaceous plant. Flowering. Nat. Borneo. Int. 1879. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orangescarlet; June to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould & loam. Position, large pots, tubs or beds. Plant, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Aug., moderately other times. Propagate by division of roots in Ap.

Burchellia (Bufflehorn-wood).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 5ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet; Ap. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° in Mar., Ap. or May.

Burger's Columbine (Aquilegia Burgeriana)—see Aquilegia.

Burke's Tree (Cyathea Burkei)—see Cyathea.

Burk Tree (Betula alba)—see Betula.

Burlingtonia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove orchids. Evergreen. Nat. S. America, Demerara, Brazil. Int. 1834. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, white, rose, pink, fragrant; Ap. to Oct. Compost, sphagnum moss.

Position, blocks of wood, suspended from roof. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 50° to 55°; Feb. to Oct. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of plants at potting time.

Bur Marigold (Bidens tripartita)—see Bidens.

Burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis)—see Sanguisorba.

Burnet Rose (Rosa spinosissima)—see Rosa.

Burnet Saxifrage (Pimpinella saxifraga)—see Pimpinella.

Burning Bush (Dictamnus frazinella)—see Dictamnus. Burn or Potato Onion (Allium cepa var. aggregatum)—see Allium.

Burnt-weed (Scolopendrium vulgare) - see Scolopendrium.

Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)—see Quercus.

Burser's Gentian (Gehtiana Burseri)—see Gentiana.

Burser's St. John's-wort (Hypericum Burseri)—see Hypericum. Burser's Saxifrage (Saxifraga Burseriana)—see Saxifraga.

Bur Tree (Sambucus nigra)—see Sambucus.

Bush Arbor-vitæ (Thuia dumosa)—see Thuia.

Bush Basil (Ocymum minimum)—see Ocymum.

Bush Honeysuckle (Weigela rosea)—see Weigela. Bush Pink (Dianthus ramosissimus)—see Dianthus.

Bushy Starwort (Aster dumosus) - see Aster.

Bushy Whortle-berry (Vaccinium dumosum)-see Vaccinium.

Butcher's Broom (Ruscus aculeatus) - see Ruscus.

Butomus (Flowering Rush, Winter Gladiolus, Lily Grass).—Ord. Alismaceæ. Hardy perennial aquatic. Nat. England. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Specus cultivated, l. Flowers, rose; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of ponds, lakes, etc. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Buttor & Eurose (Namicsus incompagabilic plants).

Butter & Eggs (Narcissus incomparabilis plenus) - see Narcissus.

Butter Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris)—see Phaseolus.

Butter Bur (Petasites vulgaris)—see Petasites.

Butter Bush (Cephalanthus occidentalis) - see Cephalanthus.

Buttered Haycocks (Linaru vu/garis) - see Linaria.

Butterfly Flower (Schizanthus pinnatus)—see Schizanthus. Butterfly Iris (Morca papilionacea)—see Morca.

Butterfly Orchid (Oncidium papilio) - see Oncidium.

Butterfly Orchis (Ha'enaria chlorantha & H. bifolia)—see Habenaria.

Butterfly Pea (Clitoria Mariana)—see Clitoria.

Butterfly Plant (Phalanopsis amabilia) - see Phalanopsis.

Butterfly Tulip (Calochortus uniflorus) - see Calochortus.

Butterfly-weed (Asclepias tuberosa & Calochortus venustus) - see Asclepias & Calochortus.

Butter-weed (Erigeron canadensis & Senecio lobatus) - see Erigeron & Senecio.

Butterwort (Pinguicula vulgaris)—see Pinguicula.

Button-hole (Scolopendrium vulgare)—see Scolopendrium.

Buttons (Tanacetum vulgare)—see Tanacetum.

Button Snake-root (Liatris pycnostachya)—see Liatris.

Button-weed (Centaurea nigra)—see Centaurea.

Button-wood (Platanus occidentalis)—see Platanus.

Buxus (Box-tree).—Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Hardy shrub. Evergreen. Orn. foliage. Nat. England, S. Europe. Int. (foreign species) 1780. It. 6 in. to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, green, golden or silver variegated. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or shady, shrubberies or banks. Plant, Mar., Ap., Sept., Oct. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 3 in. long inserted in shady border in Aug. or Sept.; division of old plants in Oct. or Mar.; layering in Sept. & Oct. Bax edgings: Dwarf Box (R. suffrations) used for this ing in Sept. & Oct. Box edgings: Dwarf Box (B. suffruticosa) used for this purpose. Plant divisions with roots attached in shallow trench 6 in. deep in Oct., Nov. or Mar. Allow plants to nearly touch each other, & to have their tips about 2 in. above soil. Press soil firmly. Trim plants Ap. or Aug. Nursery yard of box will make three yards of edging.

Byzantine Crocus (Crocus Byzantinus)—see Crocus.

Byzantine Meadow Saffron (Colchicum Byzantinum) - sec Col. chicum.

Cabbage (Brassica oleracea)—see Brassica. Cabbage Lettuce (Lactuca capitata)—see Lactuca.

Cabbage Palm (Areca oleracea & Chamærops palmetto)—see Areca & Chamerops.

Cabbage Palm of Australia (Cordyline australis)—see Cordyline. Cabbage Palm of New South Wales (Scaforthia elegans)—see Seaforthia.

CALANTHE.

Cabbage Rose (Rosa centifolia)—see Rosa.

Cabbage Tree (Corypha australis)—see Corypha.

Cacalia (Sweet Centaury, Tuberous Indian Plantain) .- Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1752. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Flowers, white; June to Nov. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in open garden in Ap., or div. sion of roots in Oct. or Ap.

Cactus.—Popular name for the following plants: - Cereus, Echinocactus, Epiphyllum, Mammilaria, Melocactus, Opuntia, Pereskia, Phyllocactus, & Rhipsalis, which see for culture.

Cactus Dahlia (Dahlia Juarezi)—see Dahlia.

Caffre Butter (Combretum butyrosum) - see Combretum.

Caffre Lily (Schizostylis coccinea)—see Schizostylis.

Cain-&-Abel.—Tubers of Orchis latifol a.

Cakile (Sea Rocket).—Ord. Crucifere. Hardy annual. Nat. Europe, N. America. Ht. 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, lilac; June to Sept. Soil, sandy. Position, open borders. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep where plants are to flower in Mar. or Ap.

Calabash (Passiflora maliformis)—see Passiflora. Calabrian Pine-tree (Pinus laricio) - see Pinus.

Caladium (Indian Kale, Taro).—Ord. Aroideæ. Stove deciduous perennials. Tuberous-rooted. Orn. foliage. Nat. Amazons, Brazil, Para, S. America. Int. 1773. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 12; varieties numerous. Leaves, green, white, crimson, red, rose. Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shade. Pot moderately firm in pots just large enough to take tubers in Feb. or Mar.; transfer to larger pots in Ap. or May. Wat r moderately Feb. to Ap. & Sept. to Nov.; freely Ap. to Sept.; keep quite dry Nov. to Feb. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Nov. 65° to 75°; Nov. to Feb. 55° to 65°. Propagate by dividing the tubers in Feb. or Mar.

Calamint (Calamintha grandiflora)—see Calamintha.

Calamintha (Tom Thumb Calamint, Large-flowered Calamint). -Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Flowers, lilac, purple, fragrant; June

Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Flowers, lilac, purple, fragrant; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries & borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep outdoors in Ap.; cuttings of side shoots in cold frame in spring; division of roots in Oct. or Ap.

Calamus (Dragon's-blood Palm, Chair-bottom Cane Palm). — Crd. Palmaces. Stove palms. Evergreen. Orn. foliage. Nat. India, E. Indies, Himalayas, Java. Int. 1819. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 16. Leaves, large, linely divided. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part leaf-mould & coarse sand. Position, well drained pots in shade. Pot firmly in Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°. Propagate by seeds sown I in. deep in light soil, in temp. 80° in Mar.: by suckers growing from roots, inserted in small pots temp. 80° in Mar.; by suckers growing from roots, inserted in small pots of light soil under bell-glass in temp. 80°.

Calandrinia (Common Rock-Purslane, Shining Rock-Purslane, Umbel-flowered Rock-Purslane).—Ord. Portulaces. Hardy annuals, biennials, & perennials. Nat. California, Chili, Peru. Int. 1826. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, rose, crimson, magenta; June to Sept. Soil, light, moderately rich. Position, sunny rockery for dwarf species; borders for tall species. Plant perennials in Ap. Propagate annuals by seeds sown in deep in shallow boxes of light soil in temp. 55° to 60° in Mar, transplant seedlings into small pots in Ap., & plant out in June, or sow seeds outdoors where plants are to flower in Ap.; biennials by seeds sown in heat similar to annuals: perennials by division of Toots in Ap. Calanthe.—Ord. Orchidaces. Stoye terrestial orchids. Deciduous t

Calanthe .- Ord. Orchidacea. Stove terrestial orchids. Deciduous;

one species (Sieboldi) evergreen. Nat. Australia, Borneo, Burmah, Cochin China, Ceylon, India, Philippines. Int. 1819. Ht. 10 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 20; varieties numerous. Flowers, white, yellow, rose; Nov. to Feb. Compost, two parts loam, one part decayed manure & leaf-mould. Position, pots with a third of drainage in each. Pot firmly in Mar. Cover drainage with layer of moss & do not allow compost to be higher than within 1 in. of rim. Water deciduous kinds freely Ap. to Sept.; moderately Sept. to Jan.; keep quite dry afterwards; evergreen kinds water freely at all times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Jan. 60° to 70°; Jan. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by division of pseudo bulbs in Mar.

Calathea (Zebra Plant. — Ord. Scitamineæ. Stove plants. Orn. toliage. Nat. Brazil, Columbia, Foru, Trop. America. Ht. Sin. to 2ft. Species cultivated, 25; varieties numerous. Leaves, green, rose, yellow, white & olive on upper sides; rosy-purple beneath. Compost, equal parts coarse lumps of loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in shade. Pot, Mar., moderately firm. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 65° to 70°. Propagate by

division of roots in Mar.

Calathian Violet (Gentiana pneumonanthe)—see Gentiana.

Calceolaria (Slipper-flower, Slipper-wort). — Ord. Scophulariaceæ. Half-hardy or greenhouse shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Chili, Falkland Islands, Peru. Int. 1733. Ht. 3 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 21; varieties several. Flowers, yellow, violet, red, brown, white; May to Nov. Herbaceous kinds: Sow seeds on surface of fine soil in well drawed pans or hards in the Conserve or man with sheet of glass & stand them. shallow boxes in July. Cover box or pan with sheet of glass & stand them under bell-glass or in cold frame. Shade from sun & keep moderately moist. Transplant seedlings l in. apart in fine soil in Aug., transfer them singly into 2 in. pots in Sept., into 5 in. in Oct., & 6 or 7 in. in Mar. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, deayed manure & sand. Water moderately until Ap., then apply freely. Apply liquid manure from Ap. till plants are in flower. Temp., Aug. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mcr. to May 50° to 55°. Discard plants after flowering. Shrubby kinds: Compost, same as for herbaceous kinds. Position, pots in windows or greenhouses, or in sunny or shady beds outdoors in sum. Pot in Mar.; plant in May. Propagate by cuttings 3 in. long inserted in sandy soil in cool shady frame in Sept. or Oct., or in pots or boxes in cool greenhouse or window in Sept. Cuttings to reshallow boxes in July. Cover box or pan with sheet of glass & stand them

ungs 3 in. long inserted in sandy soil in cool shady frame in Sept. or Oct., or in pots or boxes in cool greenhouse or window in Sept. Cuttings to remain in frames, etc., till potting or planting time. Protect from frost. Water moderately in autn. & winter, freely in sum.

Calendula (Cape Marigold, Mary-bud, Pot Marigold, Goldins).—Ord. Composites. Hardy annuals. Nat. Europe, S. Africa. Int. 1726. Ht. 1 to St. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, orange, single & double; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Mar. or Ap. where plants are to flower. Calf's Snout (Antirrhinum orantium)—see Antirrhinum. Calico Bush (Kalmin Intifolia)—see Kulmin

Calico Bush (Kalmia latifolia)—see Kalmia.

Californian Alder (Alnus rhombifolia)—see Alnus.

Californian Blue Oak (Quercus Douglasi)—see Quercus.

Californian Box Elder (Negundo californicum)—see Negundo. Californian Buck Eye (Pavia californica)—see Pavia.

Californian Cedar (Thuia gigantea)—see Thuia.

Californian Chain Fern (Woodwardia radicans) - see Woodwardia.

Californian Columbine (Aquilegia californica)—see Aquilegia. Californian Cone-flower (Rudbeckia californica)—see Rudbeckia.

Californian Elder (Sambucus glauca) - see Sambucus.

Californian Evergreen Red-wood-tree (Sequoia sempervirens)see Sequoia.

Californian Fuchsia (Zauechneria californica)—see Zauschneria

Californian Giant Pine-tree (Pinus Lambertiana)—see Pinus.

Californian Hyacinth (Brodiaca congesta)—see Brodiaca.

Californian Lace Fern (Cheilanthes gracillima)—see Cheilanthes.

Californian Lilac (Ceanothus integerrimus & C. thyrsiflorus) — see Ceanothus.

Californian Lily (Lilium californica)—see Lilium.

Californian Orange Poppy (Eschscholtzia californica crocea)—see Eschscholtzia.

Californian Pink Poppy (Eschscholtzia californica rosea) — sce Eschscholtzia.

Californian Pitcher-plant (Darlingtonia californica)—see Darlingtonia.

Californian Plane-tree (Platanus racemosa)—see Platanus.

Californian Poppy (Platystemon californicus & Eschscholtzia californica)—see Platystemon & Eschscholtzia.

Californian Prairie Grass (Ceratochloa unioloides)—see Addenda

Californian Red Alder (Alnus rubra)—see Alnus.

Californian Red-wood-tree (Ceanothus spinosus;—see Ceanothus, Californian Rhododendron (Rhododendron californicum) — see

Rhododeudron.

Californian Silver Fir (Picea concolor) - see Picea.

Californian White Poppy (Eschscholtzia californica alba) — see

Eschscholtzia.

Caliphruria.—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse plant. Bulbousrooted. Nat. Columbia. Int. 1876. Ht. 15 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers,
white: Nov. to Feb. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould,
peat & sand. Position, well drained pots, sunny. Pot, Mar., placing one bulb
3 in. deep in a 5 in. pot. Water moderately Mar. to Oct.. very little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate
by offsets placed in small poes in Mar.

Calla (Bog Arum, Water Dragon).—Ord. Aroideæ Hardy floating aquatic. Nat. Europe, N. America. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; sum. Soil, rich, boggy or muddy. Ibstition, moist bog on shallow pond. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by inserting portions of stems in boggy or muddy soil where plants are required to grow.

Calla Lily (Richardia athiopica) - see Richardia.

Callicarps (Irench Mulberry, Purple Mulberry).—Ord. Verbenaceæ. Stove plant. Orn. fruit. Nat. India. Int. 1822. IIt. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Berries, deep violet, borne abundantly in axils of leaves; Nov. to May. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, with little sand. Irention, pots, sunny. Pot, Mar. 1 rune straggly shoots into shape before potting. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in 2 in. pots of sandy soil in Mar. in temp. 80°. To ensure plenty of berries, keep the points of shoots frequently pinched off & all flowers removed until the end of July.

Callicarpa.—Ord. Compositer Hardy appual. Nat. California. Int.

Callichroa.—Ord. Composite: Hardy annual. Nat. California. Int. 1836. Ht. 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Aug. to Nov. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Propagate by seeds sown in deep where

plants are to flower.

Calliprora (Pretty Face).—Ord. Liliacese. Hardy bulbous perennial. Nat. N. California. Int. 1831. It. 9 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June to Aug. Soil, rich sandy. Position, sunny, well drained rockery. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep & 3 if. apart in Sept. & Oct. Lill & replant bulbs annually. Prepagate by offsets treated as bulbs.

Callirace (Crimson Poppy-Mallow, Finger-leaved Poppy Mallow,

Long-stalked Poppy-Mallow, Purple Poppy-Mallow). — Ord. Malvaces. Hardy annuals & perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1824. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 4 perennials, 1 annual. Flowers, purple, crimson, red, violet; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders. Plant perennials Oct. or Mar. Propagate annual species by seeds sown in deep in pans of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May, or where plants are to flower in Ap.; perennials by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Ap. or cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in cold frame in spring.

Callistephus (China Aster).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual. Nat. China. Int. 1731. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties numerous. Flowers, purple, white, red, crimson, blue; July to Nov. Soil, rich, liberally manured. Position, open, sunny, well drained. Outdoor culture: Sow seeds in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplant seedlings in Ap. 2 in. apart in shallow boxes or in bed of light soil in cold frame, plant out 6 to 12 in. apart in outdoor beds in May; or sow seeds same depth & soil in cold frame, or in pots in window in Ap. & plant outdoors in May. Apply weak liquid manure twice a week during July & Aug. To secure exhibition blooms pinch off all flower buds except three or four on each plant directly they form. Pot culture: Sow seeds as advised above. Transplant three seedlings into a 3 in. pot in Ap., into 5 in. in May & 6 in. in June. Compott, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, decayed manure & sand. Water freely & apply liquid manure once a week when flower buds are formed. Thin out latter to three on each plant. Plants may be lifted from open ground in Aug. & placed in pots to flower if desired.

Calluna (Common Ling, Heather).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy shrub. Evergreen. Nat. N. & C. Europe, Britain. Ht. 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, rose, white; July to Sept. Soil, bog or peat. Position, moist, open. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of plant in Oct. or Ap.

Calochortus (Butterfly Tulip, Butterfly-weed, Wild Tulip, Mariposa Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. California. Int. 1826. Ht. 3 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 12. Flowers, white, yellow, lilac, purple, orimson; June to Aug. Frame culture: Prepare bed 12 in. deep with compost of equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 4 in. apart in Nov. Keep lights on in frosty weather; off night & day in fair weather. Water in dry weather. Lift & replant every three years. Pot culture: Use same compost as advised for frame culture. Place a dozen bulbs 2 in. deep in a 5-in. pot in Nov. Cover pots with ashes in cold frame & give no water. Remove pots from ashes in Jan. & place in cool greenhouse near glass. Water moderately till after flowering, then gradually withhold it. Repot annually in Nov. Outdoor culture: Plant bulbs in similar soil & manner to that advised for frames. Bed must be dry in winter, sunny, at foot of south wall. Propagate by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{2}\) in deep in pans of sandy soil in temp. 45° to 55° in Mar., transplanting seedlings following year into small pots & treating similar to old bulbs; by offsots planted like bulbs in Nov.

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut) — Ord. Rutaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1789. Ht. 4 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose; sum. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots or tubs, sunny. Pot & prune, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Prepagate by cuttings of shoots 3 in. long inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 60° in June or July.

Calophaca (Wing-leaved Calophaca).— Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy arruba. Dociduous. Nat. Siberia. Int. 1786. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated. Flowers, yellow; May to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, open

CALOPOGON. CAMELLIA.

shrubbery. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in Nov. or Mar.; by grafting on common laburnum in Mar.

Calopogon (Grass Pink Orchis).—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Hardy herbaceous orchid. Nat. N. America. Int. 1791. Ht. 15 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pale yellow; Aug. to Oct. Soil, peaty. Position, moist, open on rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by offsets treated as old plants.

Calostemma. - Ord. Amaryllidace.e. Greenhouse flowering plant. Bulbous. Deciduous. Nat. New Holland. Int. 1819. Ht. 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; Sept. to Dec. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Pot, Aug. Position, sunny greenhouse. Water freely Mar. to July, moderately July to Sept., very little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets at potting time.

Caltha (Marsh Marigold, Gold, Goldings, Water Gowan, Double Marsh Marigold).—Ord. Ranunculacee. Hardy herbac ous perennials. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1815. Ht. 3 in. to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, yellow; Ap. to June. Soil, rich. Position, marshy, or banks of ponds. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of receive Mar. or July.

Calvary Crover (Medicago echinus)—see Medicago.

Calycanthus (Carolina All-spice). — Ord. Calycanthacem. Hardy shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Carolina, Pennsylvania. It. 3 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, purple, fragrant; Ap. to June. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & leaf-mould. Position, south or west walls, or sheltered shrubbery South of England. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in cold frame, Mar.; by layers of shoots in July & Aug.

Calypso (Calypso Orchis). — Ord. Orchidace.e. Hardy terrestrial orchid. Nat. N. America. Int. 1820. Itt. 12 in. Spices cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose-brown; June to Aug. Compost, two parts leaf-mould, one part fibry peat & coarse sand. Position, shady, margins of rockwork or bog. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by offsets treated as old plants at planting time.

Calystegia (Double Chinese Bindweed, Dahurian Bindweed).—Ord. Convolvulacea. Hardy herbaceous trailing & climbing perennials. Nat. Dahuria, China, Britain, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1826. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Flowers, rose, purple, white, red; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Iostition, sunny. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in pots of sandy soil in temp. 55° in Mar., or similar depth in Ap. where plants are to

flower; by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Camassia (Bear's Grass, Wild Hyacinth, Californian Quamash).-Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous plants. Ast. California, N. America. Int. 1837. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue, creamy white; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & coarse sand. Position, sheltered beds or borders. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep & 4 in. apart in Oct. or Feb. Top-dress annually with decayed manure. Lift & replant every four years. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in sunny position outdoors in Mar., or in. deep in boxes of light soil in temp. 55° in Nov.; by offsets in Oct. or Feb.

Cambie Leaf (Nymphea alba & Nuphar lutea) — see Nymphea & Nuphar.

Cambi Resin-plant (Gardenia lucida)—see Gardenia.

Camellia (Japan Rose, Tea-plant).—Ord. Ternstræmiaceæ. house flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Japan, China. Int. 1739. III. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 4; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; Nov. to May. Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat & sand. Position, pots or tubs in greenhouse, against south wall, or in sheltered shrubberies outdoors in S. of England. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Plant outdoors Oct. or Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Prune at potting time. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Place plants o'vdoors on bed

of cinder ashes July to Sept. Apply stimulants once a week Aug. to Mar. Suitable stimulants: Solution of sheep droppings & soot, clear soot water, guano & water, or artificial manures. Cause of buds dropping, dry atmosphere & insufficient water at roots. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy peat in temp. 75° in Mar.; by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat in cool greenhouse in Aug., transferring pots in Mar. to temp. 55° & putting cuttings in small pots following Sept.; by layers of shoots in Sept.; grafting in Mar.

Camel's Thorn (Hedysarum Alhagi)—see Hedysarum.

Camomile (Anthemis nobilis)—see Anthemis.

Campanula (Bellflower, Harebell, Dane's Blood, Steeple bell, Canterbury-bell, Lady's Thimble, Withes-bell, Lady's Looking-glass, Venus' Looking-glass, Garden Rampion, Corn Violet, Coventry-bells).—Ord. Campanulaces. Hardy biennials & perennials. Nat. Europe, N. America, Italy, Island of Samos, Britain, China, Greece, Azores, Mount Lebanon. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 3 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 45. Flowers, blue, white, violet, rose; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, trailing species on sunny rockeries; tall species beds & borders, sunny or shady. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, loam & sand. Trailing kinds grow in small pots in hanging baskets. Repot them in Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Tall kinds grow singly in 5-in. pots or three in a 7-in. pot. Sow seeds of these in cold frame in Aug.; transplant seedlings singly in 3-in. pots in Oct., into 5-in. in Ap., 7-in. in May. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Propagate by seeds sown 3 in deep in sandy soil in temp. 5-9 in Mar. or Aug.; by cuttings of young shoots in light soil in cold frame in Aug. or Mar.; division of roots in Oct. or Ap.

Campbell's Magnolia (Magnolia Campbelli)—see Magnolia. Camperdown Weeping Elm (Ulmus montana var. pendula)—see

Campernelle (Narcissus odorus)—see Narcissus.

Campion (Lychnis diurna) - see Lychnis.

Canada Balsam-tree (Pinus balsamea & P. Fraseri)—see Pinus.

Canada Blue-berry (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.

Canadan Bush Clover (Hedysarum canadense)—see Hedysarum

Canadan Columbine (quilegia canadensis)—see Aquilegia. Canadan Flea-bane (L'rigeron canadensis)—see Engeron.

Canadan Golden Rod (Solidago canadensis) - see Solidago.

Canadan Honeysuckle (Lonicera canadensis) - see Lonicera

Canadan Lily (Lilium canadensis)—see Lilium.

Canadan St. John's-wort (Hypericum canadense) — see Hyp3-ricum.

Canadian Yew-tree (Taxus canadensis)—see Taxus.

Cararina (Canary Island Bellflower).—Ord. Campanulaceæ. Greenhouse herbaceous pereinnal. Nat. Canary Islands. Int. 1696. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, purple, orange; Jan. to Mar. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, decayed manure & silver sand. Position, pots. Pot, Feb.; good drainage very essential. Water liberally Mar. to Aug., moderately Aug. to Nov., very little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots in Feb.

Canary Bird Nasturtium (Tropwolum aduncum)—see Tropwolum.

Canary Creeper (Tropwolum aduncum)—see Tropwolum.

Canary Grass (Phalaris canariensis)—see Phalaris. Canary Island Holly (Ilex canariensis)—see Ilex.

Canary Island Juniper (Juniperus cedrus)-s e Juniperus.

Canary Island St. John's-wort (Hypericum canaricuse)—see Hypericum

Canary Seed Plant (Phalaris canariensis)—see Phalaris.

Cancer-wort (Linaria spuria)—see Linaria.

Candelabra-flower (Brunsvigia Josephina) - see Brunsvigia.

Candelabrum Bellflower (Campanula macrostyla)—see Campanula

Candle-berry Myrtle (Myrica Gale)—see Myrica. Candlemas Bells (Galanthus nivalis)—see Galanthus.

Candle Plant (Cucalia articulata) - see Cacalia.

Candle-wick (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Can Dock (Nuphar lutea & Nymphæa alba) – see Nuphar & Nymphæ

Candy Mustard (Athionema saxatile)—see Athionema.

Candytuft (Iberis amara) - see lberis.

Cane Apple (Arbutus unedo)—see Arbutus.

Canistrum.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove flowering plants. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1873. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, white, green; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts fib.y loam, rough peat & silver sand; good drainage essential. Pot, Mar. Water freely always. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 65° to 75°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by offshoots inserted in small pots in temp. 85° in Ap.

Canker Rose (Papaver Rhaas)—see Papaver.

Canker-weed (Senecio Jacobæa)—see Senecio.

Canna (Indian Shot plant). — Ord. Scitamiaceæ. Stove herbaceous plants. Nat. S. America, W. Indies, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru. Int. 1570. Ht. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 22. Flouers, orange, purple, 10se, red, scarlet; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts loam, decayed manure, leaf-mould & sand. Postton po's in greenhouse, or sunny positions in bods outdoors in sum. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., very little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 65°. Outdoor culture: Place roots in pots in Mar. in temp. 55° to 60°. Remove pots into temp. 50° to 55° end of Ap. & plant outdoors early in June. Lift roots in Sept., place them in boxes filled with ordinary soil, keep latter nearly dry, & store in frost-proof position till potting time. Propagate by seeds steeped for 21 hours in tepid water, then sown ½ in. deep in light soil in temp. 85° in Feb.; division of roots at potting time.

Cannabis (Hemp-plant). — Ord. Urticaceæ. Hardy annuals. Orn. foliage. Nat. India. China. Int., date unknown. Itt. 4 to 10 ft. Flowers, green; June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors, where plants are to grow, in Ap., or in temp. 55° in

Mar., transplanting seedlings in June.

Canoe Wood (Liriodendron tulipferum)—see Liriodendron.

Canopy Plane-tree (Platanus acerifolia umbellata) - see Platanus.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula medium)—see Campanula.

Canterbury Seedling Elm (Ulmus glabra var. major)—see Ulnus. Cantua (Peruvian Magic tree). — Ord. Polemoniaceæ. Greenhouse shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Peru. Int. 1846. Ht. 3 to 4th. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, red, yellow, scarlet: Mar. to May. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots, sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely Mar. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in pure silver sand under bell-glasses in temp. 50° to 56°, May to Aug.

Cape Alkanet (Anchusa capensis)—see Anchusa.

Cape Aloe (Aloe ferox) - see Aloe.

Cape Asparagus (Aponogeton distachyon)—see Aponogeton.

Cape Aster (Agathæa amelloides)—see Agathæa.

Cape Coast Lily (Crinum spectabile)—see Crinum.
Cape Cowslip (Lachenalia tricolor)—see Lachenalia.
Cape Grocus (Gethyllis spiralis)—see Gethyllis.
Cape Fig-wort (Phygelius capensis)—see Phygelius.
Cape Forget-me-not (Anchusa capensis)—see Anchusa.
Cape Gooseberry (Physalis peruviana)—see Physalis.
Cape Honeysuckle (Tecoma capensis)—see Tecoma.
Cape Jasmine (Gardenia florida)—see Gardenia.
Cape Lily (Crinum capense)—see Crinum
Cape Pond-weed (Aponogeton distachyon)—see Aponogeton.
Cape Primrose (Streptocarpus biflorus)—see Streptocarpus.
Cape Red Tulip (Hæmanthus coccineus)—see Hæmanthus.
Cape Treasure-flower (Gazania pavonia)—see Gazania.
Caper Bush (Capparis spinosa)—see Capparis.
Caper Spurge (Euphorbia lathyris)—see Euphorbia.

Capillaire (Adiantum capilius-veneris)—see Adiantum.

Capparis (Caper-tree).—Ord. Capparidaceæ. Greenhouse shrub; hardy S. of England. Evergreen. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1596. Ht. 3 ft. Speces cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, red; May to July. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse, or sheltered border outdoors. Pot, Mar.; good drainage essential. Plant outdoors Sept. to Nov. Water moderately in pots Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots in sand under bell-glasses in temp. 65° to 75°, July or Aug.

Caprifole (Lonicera caprifolium)—see Lonicera.

Capsian Honey Locust-tree (Gleditschia capsica)—see Gleditschia. Capsicum (Cayenne Pepper, Chilies, Red Pepper).—Ord. Solanaceæ. Tender annual bearing edible fruit. Nat. S. Americi. Int. 1518. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, white; June. Fruit, long, round, red & yellow. Soil, light, 1ich. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse, against south walls outdoors in sum. Pot culture: Sow seeds fin. deep in temp. 80° in 14°b. Place seedlings singly in 3-in. pots in Mar. & in 6-in. pots in May. Water freely & grow throughout in temp. 75° to 85°. Gather fruit when full red or yellow colour is attained. Outdoor culture: Sow seeds & grow seedlings in pots as advised in previous case. Plant out in June. Train shoots thinly to wall as they grow.

Captain Rawe's Camellia (Camellia reticulata)—see Camellia.

Caragana (Siberian Pea-tree, Chinese Pea-tree).—Ord. Leguminosce. Hardy trees & Shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Dahuria, Siberia, China. Int. 1751. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow, white, red; Ap. to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, open shrubbery. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 2 in. deep in ordinary soil outdoors in Nov. or Mar.; cuttings of roots inserted 3 in. deep outdoors in Oct.; layers of strong shoots in Sept.; grafting in Mar.

Caraway (Ourum Carvi)—see Carum.

Caraway - leaved Heron's - bill (Erodium carnifolium) — see Erodium.

Cardamine (Bitter-cress, Cuckoo-flower).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Siberia, America. Int. (foreign species) 1629. Ht. 4 in. to 2ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, purple; Mar. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, moist, shady border. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Ap.; division of roots in Oct.

Oardinal-flowered Gladiole (Gladiolus cardinalis)—see Gladiolus.

Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis & Cleome cardinalis) - see Lo. belia & Cleome.

Cardinal Monkey-flower (Minulus cardinalis)—see Minulus.

Cardoon (Cynara cardunculus)—see Cynara.

Carduus-formerly the generic name of the Blessed Thistle (Cnicus ben dicta).

Carex (Blue-grass, Sedge, Spire grass)—Ord. Cyparaceæ. Hardy her. baceous perennial grasses. Orn. toliage. Nat. Britain, India, America, Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of ponds. Propagate by seeds sown where plants are to grow in Mar.; Plant, Mar. division of roots in Mar.

Carinthian Saxifrage (Saxifraga carin'hiaca)—see Saxifraga.

Carlina (Carline Thistle). - Ord. Composite. Hardy perennials. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1610. Ilt. 9 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; June. Soil, ordinary. Position, open dryish border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in Ap. where plants are required

Carludovica (Palmetto Palm, Panama Hat tree).—Ord Cyclanthaceæ. Stove plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Costa Rica, New Grenada, Columbia, Peru. Int. 1818. Ht. 4 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Leaves, green, divided, palm-like. Compost two parts peat, one part sindy loam. Position, moist, shady. Pot, Mar Water moderately Nov. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by division of plant at potting time.

Carmine-rose Camellia (Camellia imbricata) - see Camellia.

Carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus) - see Dianthus.

Carnation Grass (Carex glauca & C. 1 anicea)—see Carex.

Carnation Poppy (Papaver somniferum)—see Papaver.

Carniola Lily (Lilium carniolicum)—see Lilium.

Carniolic Primrose (Primula carniolica) -see Primula.

Carob Tree (Ceratonia seliqua)—see Ceratonia.

Carolina Allspice (Calycanthus glaucus)—see Calycanthus. Carolina Cypress Vine (Ipomaa caroliniana)—see Ipomaa.

Carolina Maple (Acer barbatum)—see Acer.

Carolina Mock Orange (Prunus caroliniana)—see Prunus.

Carolina Poplar (Populus monilifera)—see Populus.

Carolina Windflower (Anemone caroliniana)—see Anemone.

Carpathian Balsam-tree (Pinus cembra)—see Pinus.

Carpathian Bell-flower (Campanula carpatica)—see Campanula. Carrathian Everlasting (Antennaria carpatica)—see Antennaria. Carpathian Snow-flake (Leucojum carpaticum)—see Leucojum.

Carpenteria (Californian Mock Orange).—Ord. Saxifrageæ. Hardy lowering shrub. Deciduous. Nat. California. Int. 1880. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June & July. Soil, light loamy. Posiion, sheltered position in shrubbery or against south wall. Plant, Oct. or Nov. I'rune away shoots that have flowered directly blossoms fade. I'ropajute by cuttings of young shoots inserted in cold frame in Ap.; suckers emoved from roots in autn.; layering shoots in Sept.

Carpenter's Herb (Rivina humilis)—see Rivina.

Carpet Plant (Ionopsidium acaule)—see Ionopsidium. Carpinus (Horn-beum, Horn beech, Blue-beech, Water-beech.)—Ord. Supalifere. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1812. Ht. 10 to 70 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, vellow; May. Leaves, green, golden, or silver. Soil, ordinary. Position, ppen, exposed. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Native species (C. betula) makes good nedge. Plant three-year old seedlings 3ft. for this purpose & prune shoots CARRION FLOWER.

in closely every autn. Propagate by seeds with 1 in. deep in autn. in ordinary soil outdoors. Transplant seedlings when a year old 2 ft. apart each way.

Carrion Flower (Stapetia hirsuta) see Stapelia.

Carrot-rooted Sunflower (Helianthus strumosus)—see Helianthus.

Carthaginian Apple (Punica granatum)—see Punica.

Carthamus (Saffron Thistle, Safflower).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. Egypt, S. Europe. Int. 1b51. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings where they are to flower in May.

Carum (Caraway).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy biennial. Seeds used largely in confectionery & perfumery. Nat. Europe, Britain. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May. Soil, ordinary. Position, open, sunny. Propagate by seeds sown in drills 1 in. deep & 10 in. apart in Ap. Thin

seedlings to 8 in. apart in June. Gather seeds following June or July.

Caryota (East Indian Wine Palm, Toddy Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ, Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Malacca, Phillipine Islands, Iudia. Int. 1788. It. 5 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Compost, equal parts loam, leafmould & coarse sand. Position, pots, moist, shady. Pot. Mar. Water freely Mar. to Nov., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 85° in Mar.; suckers removed from roots, inspited in small pots, any time.

Cashmere Larkspur (Delphinium cashmerianum)—see Delphinium.

Cashmere Primrose (Primula cashmeriana)—see Primula.

Casque-wort (Galeandra Devoniana)—see Galeandra.

Cassia (Senna plaut). — Ord. Leguminosc. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs & hardy perennials. Nat. Buenos Ayres, W. Indies, C. & S. America, N. S. Wales. Int. 1723. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 3 greenhouse, 1 hardy perennial. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to Dec. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots in greenhouse, or well drained b ider against south wall. Pot, Mar. Plant outdoors Ap. Water greenhouse species moderately. Nov. to Feb., freely afterwards. Prune struggling shoots to within 2 in. of base in Dec. or Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°: Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 750 in Mar.; cuttings of previous year's shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 800 in Mar.

Nat. N. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Cassiope. — Ord. Ericacex. America, Lapland. Int. 1798. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; Mar. to June. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist, shady. Plant, Sept.

to Ap. Propagate by layering shoots in autn.

Castanea (Chestnut).—Ord. Corylaceæ. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Asia Minor, N. America. Int. 1699. Ht. 12 to 70 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; June. Nuts ripe in Oct. Soil, deep, rich, sandy. Position, open, sunny. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by sowing nuts 3 in. deep & 6 in. aput in open garden in Nov. or Feb. Transplant seedlings when a year old. Distance apart to plant, 25 ft. for avenues & 5 ft. apart for underwood.

Castor Bean (Ricinus communis)—see Ricinus. Castor Oil-plant (Licinus communis)—see Ricinus. Castor Wood (Magnolia glauca)—see Magnolia.

Catalpa (Indian Bean, French Oak, St. Domingo ()ak) .- Ord. Bignoninces. Hardy deciduous flowering trees. Nat. N. America, W. Indi. s. Int. 1726. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white, purple, yellow, fragrant; June & July. Soil, ordinary, good. Position, sunny, sheltered. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell glass in temp. 550 to 650 in sum.

Catalonian Jasmin (Jasminum grandift rum)—see Jasminum.

Catananche (Blue Cupidone, Blue Succory). — Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perenuial. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1595. IIt. 2 to 3 ft Species cultivated, I. Flowers, blue, white, Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, warm borders. Plant, Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June.

Catasetum. - O.d. Orchidacex. Stove deciduous orchids. Nat. Brazil, Demerara, Trop. America. Int. 1822. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, yellow, purple, brown; May to Sopt. Compost, good fibry peat. Position, pots or handing baskets, well drained. Water freely from time new growth legins until leaves fall off, very little other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of plant at potting time.

Cata wba Rhododendron (Rhododendron Catawbiense) - see Rhodo-

dendron.

Cat Berries (Ribes grossularia)—see Ribes.

Cat Briar (Smilax aspera) - see Smilax.

Catch-fly (Silene pendula & Lychnis dioica)—see Silene & Lychnis.

Cat Chop (Mesembryanthemum felinum)—see Mesembryanthemum. Catesby's Rhododendron (Rhododendron Catesbæi)—see Rhodo-

dendron.

Catha (Abyssinian Tea-plant).—Ord. Ceiastraceæ. Greenhouse shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Arabia. Int., date unknown. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; sum. Leaves eaten by Arabs as substitute for opium. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Pot, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Timp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 550 to 650. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 750 in sum.

Cathcartia (Cathcart's Poppy). — Ord. Papaveracea. Hardy herbaceous biennial. Nat. Sikkim, Himalayas. Int. 1850. Ht. 10 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June. Soil, ordinary, dryish. Position, sunny, well drained rockery. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in cold frame in July, transplanting seedlings into small pots in Aug.,

keeping them in cold frame till | lanting time.

Cat-o'-nine-tails (Typha latifolia) - see Typha.

Cat Tree (Euonymus europæus) - see Euonymus.

Cat Whin (Genista angelica, Rosa canina, R. spinosissima, & Ulex nanus)—see Genista, Rosa, & Ulex.

Cat's Ear (Antennaria tomentosa & Gnaphalium dioicum) - see Antennaria & Gnaphalium.

Cat's Valerian (Valeriana officinalis)—see Valeriana.

Cattleya.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove orchids. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil, Guatemala, Trop. America, New Grenada. Int. 1815. Ht. 9 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 100; hybrids & varieties numerous. Flowers, purple, violet, rose, crimson, yellow, buff, white; all the year round. Compost, two parts coarse fibry peat, one part chopped living sphvgnum moss, charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots, hanging baskets, blocks. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Keen plants well above rim of not. Water three times weekly Mer. to Aug. Keep plants well above rim of pot. Water three times weekly Mar. to Aug.: once weekly Aug. to Nov. & Feb. to Mar.; once a month other times. Syringe freely in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°: Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Caucasian Catch-fly (Silene caucasica)—see Silene. Caucasian Comfrey (Symphytum caucasicum)—see Symphytum. Caucasian Iris (Iris caucasica)—see Iris.

Caucasian Lily (Lilium monadelphum) - see Lilium.

Caucasian Primrose (Primula amana)—see Primula.

Caucasian Scarlet Poppy (Papaver umbrosum)—see Papaver. Caucasian Walnut-tree (Juglans pterocarpa)—see Juglans.

Cauliflower (Brassica oleracea var. Botrytis cauliflora)—see Brassica. Caulophyllum (Pappose root, Squaw-root). — Ord. Berberidacee.

Hardy tuberous-rooted perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1755. Ht. 12 in.

Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Ap. Berries, blue; autn. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady. Plant, Nov. Propagate by division of roots Mar. or Nov.

Cayenne Pepper (Capsicum annuum & C. fastigiatum)—see Capsicum. Ceanothus (Blue Bush, Blue-flowered Redwort, Californian Lilac, few Jersey Tea-plant, Wild Snowball-tree).—Ord. Rhamnacew. Hardy & lf-hardy flowering shrubs. Nat. N. America, California, Mexico. Int. 1713. (1) to 6 ft. Species cultivated, S. Flowers, blue, white; May to July. Soil, the continuous Parities against souther ways trailed for the second continuous. th, ordinary. Position, against south or west walls or fences outdoors; in its in cool greenhouse. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Pot, Oct. I'rune weak shoots away entirely in Mar. Water moderately in pots in winter, freely in sum. Propagate by cuttings 3 in. long inserted in pots of sandy soil in cold frame, cool greenhouse, or window in Oct.; layering strong shoots in Sept., Oct., & Nov.

Cedronella (Common Balm of Gilead, Heart leaved Balm of Gilead). -Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials & half-hardy shrubs. Nat. Canary Islands, United States. Int. 1697. Ht. 4 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, purple, white; May to July. Leaves, fragrant. Hardy species: Soil, light, rich. Position, sunny border or rockery, dryish. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Half-hardy species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leatmould & sand. Pot, Mar. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Water moderately in autn. & winter, freely other times. Propagate hardy species by division of roots in

Mar.; half-hardy species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar., Ap., or May.

Cedrus (African, Mount Atlas, & Silver Cedar, Cedar of Lebanon, Deodar, East Indian Cedar, Fountain-tree).—Ord. Conifera. Hardy evergreen trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Algeria, Himalayas, Mount Lebanon. Int. 1673. Ht. 50 to 200 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Wood of Cedar of Lebanon used in ancient times as incense. Oldest cedar in England at Brethby Park, Derbyshire; planted in 1676. Cones not produced by Cidrus Libani until tree is 40 to 100 years old. Soil, rich, deep, sandy. Position, well drained, elevated away from sea coast. Plant, Sept. to Nov., or Mar. to May. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in well drained pans of light soil in cold frame in Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors following spring.

Celastrus (Staff tree, Climbing Bitter sweet, Staff-vine, Wax-work). Collabtrus (Staff tree, Chimbing Bitter sweet, Staff-vine, Wax-Work).

-Ord. Celastraceæ. Greenhouse evergreen & hardy deciduous climbing shrubs. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, N. America. Int. 1722. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, yellow; Ap. to Sept. Greenhouse species: Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Pot, Mar. Position, suany greenhouse. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Hardy species: Soil, ordinary. Position, walls, fences, & arbours. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune away weak shoots & tips of main shoots in Feb. Propagate by layers of young shoots in Sept. Oct. & Nor.

Sept., Oct., & Nov.

Celeriac (Apium graveolens rapaceum) - see Apium.

Oelery (Apium graveolens). — Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy esculent vegetable. Biennial. Nat. Britain. Ht. 3ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July. Blanched leaf-stalks used as salad; leaves & roots for flavouring soups. Culture: Soil, ordinary, well enriched with cow, pig, or horse manure. Position, moist, in trenches running north & south, 4ft. apart, 15 in.

CELESTIAL ROSE. CENTAUREA

wide, & 9 in. deep for single rows, or 18 in. wide for double rows. \*Put 3 in. manure in bottom & 2 in. top soil on this. Plant out first week in June for early crop; end of June for main crop. Distance apart for plants, 8 in. for single row; 9 in. apart in row & 6 in. between rows for double rows. Earth up gradually from Sept to Nov. in fine weather only. Sow seeds \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in light soil in temp. 650 to 750 in Feb. & Mar. for early crop; in Mar. in similar temp. 650 to 750 in cold frame in Ap. Seedlings in first two cases to be transplanted 2 in. apart in light soil in boxes, kept in temp. 550 to 650 for few weeks, then planted 6 in. apart in shady bed outdoors till required for planting in trenches. Water liberally until earthed up to ensure crisp, solid hearts. Liquid manure apply once a week from planting till earthing up. Guano at rate of 1 oz. to gallon of water most suitable stimulant. Plants for seed bearing not to be earthed up; protect them in sovere weather; transplant following spring; gather seed in Sept. Tunnip-rooted Celery: Soil, rich, light. Position, sunny level border. Plant in June 1 ft. apart in rows 18 in. asunder. Keep all side shoots removed. Praw little mould around base of each in Aug. Water freely in dry weather. Lift ro its in Oct. & store them in sand in shed till required for use. Sow & treat seedlings as advised for ordinary celery.

Celestial Rose (Rosa alba)—see Rosa.

Celosia (Cockscomb).—Ord. Amarantacex. Greenhouse annuals. Nat. Asia, Java. Int. 1570. Ilt. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties numerous. Flowers, red, scarlet, white, orange; June to Nov. Celosia: Compost, two parts fibry loam, one part leaf-mould & well decayed cow manure & sand. Position, warm greenhouse, exposed to light. Sow seeds \(\tilde{\elipha}\) in. deep in well drained pans of light soil in temp. 75° in Mar. Transplant seedlings 1 in. apart when 1 in. high in light soil in well drained pots & keep in temp. 60° to 75°. When seedlings have formed four leaves place them singly in 3-in. pots, transferring them in June to 5-in. pots. herp plants near the glass. Water roots moderately. Syringe foliage twice daily. Liquid manure apply when flowers appear. Sum. timp., 55° to 65°. Cockscombs: Sow see'ls as advised for Celosias. When seedlings appear place them close to glass & keep moderately moist. Transplant, when seedlings have formed three leaves, into 2 in. pots in above compost. Place pots on shelf near glass until "combs" show themselves. Select plants with finest "combs" & place them in 4-in. pots; plunge these to rim on gentle hotbed (temp. 65° to 75°) & keep moderately moist at root. Syringe freely. Transfer plants when pots are full of roots into 5-in. pots & treat as before. Give liquid manure when "combs" are well advanced. Good specimen of "comb" should measure 9 to 12 in. long, 3 to 6 in. wide, & plant 6 to 9 in. high.

Celsia (Cretan Mullein).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hardy shrubs & hardy biennials. Nat. Candia, Crete. Int. 1752. Ilt. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; July to Sept. Half-hardy species. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in unheated greenhouse or against south walls in S. of England. Pot or plant, Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Hardy species: Soil, o dinary. Position, sunny border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate half-hardy species by cuttings. 3 in. long, of young shoots, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse in Ap., May, or June, or by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in light sandy soil in similar position; hardy species by seed sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in sunny place outdoors in Ap. or Aug.

Centaurea (Babylonian Centaury, Blue Cornflower, Bluebottle, Mealy Centaury, l'urple, Red & Yellow Sweet Sultan, Mountain Centaury.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy & half-hardy annuals & perennials. Nat. N. America, S. Europe, Caucasus, Britain, Persia, Candia, Cashmere, Levant. Int. (foreign species) 1595. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 12. Flowers, blue, pellow, purple, red, rose, white; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. I'lant perennial kinds Oct. to Ap. Variegated species sow in pots in greenhouse in winter & plant out in sum. Propagate

CENTRADENIA. CEPHALOTAXUS.

Sweet Surans & Cornflowers by seeds sown in deep where plants are to flower in Ap.; variegated kinds by cuttings of side shoots inserted in 2-in. pots of sandy soil in Sept., plunging pots to rim in cold frame, shading cuttings from sun, & watering moderately; perennials by division in Mar.; tender annuals, biennials, & perennials by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 650 in Mar.; hardy perennials, sown in deep outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June.

Centradenia. - Ord. Melastomaceæ. Stove flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1810. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, pink; Sept. to Nov. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & sand. Position, sunny. Fot, Feb. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots 2 or 3 in. long inserted in pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in

temp. 85° in Feb. & Mar.

Centranthus (Fox's brush, Red Valerian, Spur Valerian, German Lilac). - Ord. Valerianacem. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. S. Europe, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1583. Ilt. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, red, rosy, carmine, white; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, old walls, sunny rockeries, borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in temp. 550 in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; or in sunny positions outdoors in Ap. or June, transplanting

seedlings in May or Aug.

Centropogon. — Ord. Campanul cea. Stove herbaceous perennial. Nat. Trop. America. Int. 1786. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; hybrid, 1. Flowers, rose; Oct. to Mar. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf mould & a little sand. Pot, Mar. Position, stove Sept. to June; June to Sept. sunny frame outdoors. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 50° to 55°; Feb. to June 60° to 75°. Water moderately Sept. to Feb., freely afterwards. Prune shoots close to soil in Feb. when repotting. Prepagate by cuttings of young shoots 3 in. loug, removed with a portion of stem attached. & inserted in light sandy soil in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. 60° to 70°.

Century Plant (Agave americana)—see Agave.

Cephalanthera (White Helleborine). — Ord. Orchidaceæ. Hardy terrestrial erchids. Nat. England. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Species cultivated, 3. Fiovers, white, rose; May to July. Soil, chalky loam. Position, open & well drained border. Plant, Sept. & Oct. Propagate by division of roots in

Cephalanthus (Button bush, Globe-bush, Little Snow-balls, Snowy Globe-flowers).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrub. Orn. foliage. Na. N. America. Int. 1735. Ht. 3 to 7ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July. Soil, sandy peat. Position, open shrubberies. Plant, Oct. or Nov.

Propagate by layers of shoots in Sept. or Oct.

Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Cephalaria.—Ord. Dipsaceæ. Siberia. Int. 1759. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June & July. Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubbery borders or woods. Flant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sunny position outdoors

in Ap., transplanting seedlings in May.

Cephalotus (Australian Pitcher plant).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Greenhouse herbaceous perennial. Nat. W. Australia. Int. 1822. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 2 to 4 in. Flowers, white. Pitchers, 1 to 3 in. long, dark green, purple, & pink. Compost, equal parts sphagnum moss, fibry peat & silver sand. Position, pots or pans, well drained & covered with bell-glass; shady cool greenhouse or window. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 45° to 55°; Mar. to Oct. 50° to 55°. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.

Cephalotaxus (Cluster-flowered Yew). - Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy conifers. Orn. foliage. Evergreen. Nat. Japan, China. Int. 1837. Ht. to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Leaves similar to those of Yew. Soil, ordi-

GERATOZAMIA.

nary. Position, sheltered shrubberies or lawns. Plant, Sept. to Nov. or Mar. to May. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in cold frame in Sept. or Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors a year after; cuttings of shoots 3 in. long inserted in sandy soil in shady cold frame, or under bell-glass or handlight outdoors.

Cerastium (Mouse-ear Chick-weed, Snow in Summer, Snow-plant, Jerusalem Star).—Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. Hardy perennials. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Britain, Tauria, E. Europe. Int. (foreign species) 1648. Ht. 2 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, dryish borders, rockeries & edgings to flower beds. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of shoots 3 in. long inserted in ordinary soil in shady position outdoors in June Tallaced a contract of the propagate of the pr or July; seeds sown i in. deep in shady position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June or July.

Cerasus (Cherry, Double Cherry, Choke Cherry, Common Laurel, Cherry Laurel, Portugal Laurel).—Ord. Rosaces. Hardy deciduous & ever-Cherry Laurel, Portugal Laurel).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous & evergreen trees & shrubs. Nat. England, Europe, Levant, N. America, Portugal, W. Indies, China, Jamaica. Int. (foreign species) 1597. Ht. 2 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 20. Flowers, white; Ap. to June. Fruit, red, white, black; ripe June to Sept. Common, Cherry, & Portugal Laurels: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady shrubberies. Plant, Sept. to Nov., Mar. to May. Prune in Ap. Flowering Cherries: Soil, ordinary. Position, open shrubberies. Fiant, Oct. to Feb. Prune away dead or weak shoots & shorten slightly vigorous ones in Jan. or Feb. Double Cherry useful for growing in pots for flowering in cold greenhouse in spring. Pot in ordinary good mould & plunge pot to rim outdoors from June to Feb., remainder of year keep in greenhouse. Edible Cherry: See Cherry. Propagate by sowing stones 6 in. deep outdoors as soon as fruit is ripe; cuttings of evergreens 6 in. long inserted in cold frame in Sept.. of deciduous kinds. similar length. inserted in serted in cold frame in Sept., of deciduous kinds, similar length, inserted in shady place outdoors in Oct., transplanting them following year; grafting on Wild Cherry in Mar.; budding on same stock in July.

Ceratiola (Sandhill Rosemary). - Ord. Empetraceæ. Half-hardy evergreen shrub. Nat. Carolina. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, brown; June to Aug. Species cultivated, 1. Soil, two parts sandy peat & loam. Position, moist, shady, sheltered. Plant, Ap. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 3 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat, under bell-glass, in cold frame in June, July, or Aug. Protection required in sovere weather.

Ceratonia (Carob-bean, Locust-tree, St. John's Bread tree).— Ord. Leguminoss. Hardy evergreen tree. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1570. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 30 to 50 ft. Flowers, red; Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, against south walls; suitable for S. & W. of England only. Plant, Sept. to Nov. or Mar. to May. Prepagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pots of sandy soil in temp. 85° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June; cuttings of firm shoots 4 in. long inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in cold frame or greenhouse in Aug. or Sept.

Ceratopteris (Floating Stag's-horn Fern, Pod Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove water floating fern. Annual. Nat. Trop. America. Int., date unknown. Species cultivated, 1. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould. Position, in pots or pans submerged to rim in tank of water. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by spores sown in Feb. on surface of compost in pan in water as above; pegging old fronds to surface of soil from which young plants will grow.

Ceratozamia.—Ord. Cycadaceæ. Stove plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1879. Ht. \$\frac{2}{3}\text{ to }5\text{ tt. Leaves finely divided, deep green. Compett, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould. Pot. Mar. Position, shady, moist. Temps., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Water moderately in winter, freely other times; moist atmosphere essential. Propagate by seeds

GERGIS. • CHÆROPHYLLUM.

sown lin. deep in light soil in temp. 85° in spring; suckers or division of plant in Mar.

Cercis (American Judas-tree, Californian Judas-tree, Common Judas-tree, Love-tree, Red-bud).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy trees. Deciduous. Nat. S. Europe, Canada, China. Int. 1696. Ht. 12 to 25 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, purple, pink, red; May & June. Soil, rich, deep, sandy. Position, warm sheltered shrubberies; N. of England against south wall. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune away old branches in Feb. Propagate by seeds sown ‡ in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June, or by layers of strong shoots in Sept. or Oct.

Cereus (Torch Thistle, Night-flowering Cereus, Strawberry Pear).—Ord. Cactaceæ. Greenhouse plants with fleshy, spiny stems, no leaves. Nat. Brazil, Mexico, Peru, S. America. Int. 1690. Ht. 6 in. to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 15. Flowers, white, scarlet, orange, pink, red; Mar. to Aug. Compost, two parts fibry loam, one part coarse sand & pounded brick rubbish. Postition, well drained pots in sunny greenhouses or windows. Pot every three or four years, in Mar. Water once a month Sept. to Ap., once a week afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in deep in well drained pans of sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar., keeping soil moderately moist; cuttings of stems inserted in small pots of sandy soil kept barely moist in sum.; grafting on common kind in Ap.

Cerinthe (Honeywort, Wax-plant). — Ord. Boraginaceæ. Hardy annuals & perennial. Nat. S. & E. Europe, Greece. Int. 1570. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, annuals 5, perennial 1. Flowers, yellow, purple, violet, brown; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant perennial species Oct. or Ap. Propagate annuals by seeds sown is in. deep in Ap. where plants are to flower, or in boxes of light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; thin outdoor-sown seedlings to 2 in. apart; perennials by seeds similar to

annuals & by division of roots in Ap.

Cestrum (Bastard Jasmine, Night-blooming Jasmine). — Ord. Solanaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Chili, Mexico, Guatemala. Int. 1787. Ht. 5 to 10 ft Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, red, crimson, rose, purple, orange; Feb. to Aug. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots or beds with shoots trained on wall, pillars, or roof of greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots 3 or 4 in. long, removed with portion of old stem attached, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in July, Aug., or Sept.

Ceterach (Scale Fern).—Ord. Filiacea. Hardy fern. Evergreen. Nat. Britain. Ht. 2 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Compost, sandy peat, pounded mortar. loam & sand. Position, chinks, crevices of exposed sunny walls. Plant, Ap. Propagate by spores similar to Adiantum; division of

plants in Ap.

Chenostoma.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ Half-hardy herbs & shrubs Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1816. Hi. 4 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders outdoors May to Oct., greenhouse or frame in winter. Plant outdoors in May. Propagate by seeds sown to indeep in light soil in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar.; cuttings inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in greenhouse or cold frame in Sept.

Cheerophyllum (Bulbous-rooted Chervil).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy esculent vegetable. Nat. Europe. Int. 1726. Ha 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June. Roots carroot-like, yellowish white, sweet; cooked & served as carroots. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds outdoors. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in drills 1 ft. spart in Aug., Sept. & Oct. This out

CHAIN FERN. CHEIRANTHUS.

seedlings to 8 in. apart in May. Lift roots in Aug. & store them in dry, dark places until required for use.

Chain Fern (Woodwardia radicans)—see Wcodwardia.

Chalice Flower (Narcissus pseudo-narcissus)—see Narcissus.

Chamæbatia. - Ord. Rosaceæ. Half-hardy shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Sierra Nevada. Int. 1859. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; sum. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots in cool greenhouse, or sunny rockeries outdoors S. of England. Pot, Mar. Plant, Ap. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. in pots. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in cold frame in July or Aug.

Chamædorea.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms. Nat. New Grenada, Mexico, S. America, Trop. America. Int. 1846. It. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 16. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & sand. Position, shady part of stove in pots or tubs. Pot, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., abundantly afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in above compost in pots, in temp.

850 in Mar.

Chamæpeuce (The Fish Bone Thistle, Herrin Bone Thistle). - Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe, Syria. Int. 1714. Ht. 2 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, purple; June to Aug. Leaves, green, variegated white. Soil, ordinary. Position, pots in cool greenhouse, or ornamental beds outdoors in sum. Plant, May or June. Cut off flower heads directly they appear if handsome foliage is desired. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light soil in temp. of 60° to 70° in Feb., or in Sept. in similar temp., keeping seedlings in greenhouse during

Chamærops (Fan Palm, African Hair Palm, European Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ, Greenhouse & half-hardy palms. Nat. S. Europe, N. Africa. Int. 1731. IIt. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, fan-shaped, green. Compost, two parts rich loam, one part decayed leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in greenhouse or sheltered well drained beds outdoors in S. of England. Pot, Mar. Plant, Ap. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Propagate by seeds sown lin. deep in light soil in temp. of 800 in Feb. or Mar.; suckers removed from parent plant in Ap. or Aug.

Chamomile Oil-plant (Anthemis nobilis) - see Anthemis. Chandelier Flower (Brunsvigia Josephina) - see Brunsvigia.

Chandelier Tree (Pandanus candelabrum)—see Pandanus.

Changeable Primrose (Primula commutata)—see Primula. Chaplet Flower (Stephanotis floribunda) - see Stephanotis.

Charity (Polemonium caruleum)—see Polemonium.
Charles X. Lilac (Syringa vulgaris var. grandiflora) - see Syringa. Chaste Tree (Vitex Agnus castus)—see Vitex.

Cheddar Pink (Dianthus casius) - see Dianthus.

Cheilanthes (Californian Lace Fern, Lip Fern). - Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse ferus. Nat. Australia, America, California, N. India, Cape of Good Hope, Mexico. Int. 1775. III. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 20. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & silver sand. Position, pots in shade. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., stove species, Sept. to Mar. 550 to 650, Mar. to Sept. 650 to 750; greenhouse, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores similar to Adiantum.

Cheiranthus (Gilliflower, Wallflower, Bleeding Heart). — Ord. Cruciferse. Hardy biennials or perennials. Nat. Europe, Madeira, California. Int. 1573. Ht.6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties numerous. Flowers, single & double, various colours, fragrant; Mar. to July. Soil, rich ordinary.

CHELIDONIUM. CHERRY.

Position, old walls, beds, borders, pots. Wall culture: Sow seeds in chinks of walls in Mar. or Aug., & cover seeds thinly with fine soil. Keep wall watered wans in salar. Or May. A cover seeds thinly with links in Ap. or Aug. Bed & border culture: Sow seeds \( \frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in sunny place outdoors in Ap. or May. Transplant seedlings in June or July 12 in. apart, also in permanent position in Sept. & Oct. Firm ground essential for final planting. Pot culture: Sow seeds outdoors in Ap. or May. Transplant seedlings 12 in. apart in June or July. Lift plants in Sept. & put in ordinary mould in pots. Keep plants in cold frame till flower buds show, then remove to window or greenhouse. Water moderately. Propagate double or perennial kinds by cuttings of side shoots inserted in shady border in Aug. or Sept., or in pots or boxes of sandy soil in cold frame in Aug.

Chelidonium (Celandine, Swallow-wort).—Ord. Pap weraceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Britain. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, damp shady borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in shade outdoors in Ap.; division of roots in Ap.

Chelone (Bellamy, Turtle Head, White Shell-flower, Turtle Bloom). Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. Carolina, N. America. Int. 1762. It. 1 to 3 ft. Flowers, purple, ross; June to Oct. Soil, rich, deep. Position, open borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 3 in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., or similar depth in soil in cold frame in Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May & June; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in cold frame in June & July; division of plants in Aug. & Sept.

Chenopodium (All-Good, Good King Henry, Wild Spinach).—Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Hardy perennial; esculent vegetable. Nat. Britain. Ht. 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Soil, good, well trenched & liberally manured. Position, dryish, sunny. Sow seeds I in. deep in drills 12 in. apart in Ap. Thin seed-lings out to 9 in. apart in May. Cover bed in Oct. with thin layer of manure. Gather young shoots in Ap. as substitute for asparagus; leaves in May & June in lieu of spinach. Renew beds every 3 or 4 years.

Chequered Daffodil (Fritillaria meleagris)—see Fritillaria.

Chequered Lily (Fritillaria meleagris)—see Fritillaria. Chequer Tree (Pyrus torminalis)—see Pyrus. Cherokee Rose (Rosa lavigata) - see Rosa.

Cherry (Cerasus caproniana & avium).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Nat. England, Europs. Species cultivated, nearly 100. Flowers, white; Mar. Noil, rich, sandy; stiff or gravelly unsuitable. Position, standards, pyramids, & brushes open & sunny; May Duke & early kinds on south & west walls or fences; Bigarreau & Morello on east or north walls. Plant standards 25 ft. apart; pyramids, 15 ft.; horizontal or fan-trained, 15 ft.; bush-trained, 5 to 8 ft.; cordons, 18 in. Time to plant, Oct. to Feb. Depth for roots, 6 in. Stocks for standard trees, seedling Duke or Morello; for dwarf trees, Mahaleb Cherry (Cerasus Mahaleb). Mode of hearing. Morello bears fruit along full length (Cerasus Mahaleb). Mode of bearing: Morello bears fruit along full length of shoot of previous year's growth; other kinds at base of shoots only, called "spury." Pruning: Standards, simply remove branches when too thick; pyramids & bushes, cut back all shoots to 3 in. in June, except those required to form branches, which leave 6 or 8 in.; cordons, cut all shoots except leading one similarly; horizontal & fan-trained, cut back side shoots to 3 in., leading ones to 6 in. in June; Morello, remove old or weak shoots only in Dec. Winter pruning consists of removal of dead or over-crowded shoots & cutting back those omitted in sum. *Protect* early cherries by nets or tiffany. Pot culture: Plant in 10 or 12 in. pots in Oct. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part decayed manure. Place trees in sheltered position out-doors till Jan., then remove them to greenhouse or vinery. Temp., Jan. to Mar. 45° to 60°; Mar. to June 55° to 65°. Water moderately. Ventilate

moderately before & after flowering, freely when in flower. Propagate by sowing stones 2 in deep outdoors in July or Aug.; budding choice varieties on stocks named above in July; grafting in Mar.

Cherry Apple (Pyrus baccata)—see Pyrus.

Cherry Bay (Cerasus lusitanica)—see Cerasus.

Cherry-Laurel Oil-plant (Cerasus Lauro-cerasus)—see Cerasus. Cherry Pie-flower (Heliotropium peruvianum)—see Helictropium.

Cherry Plum-tree (Prunus Myrobalana)—see Prunus.

Cherry Tomato-plant (Solanum lycopersicum var. cerasiforme)see Tomato.

Chervil (Anthriscus cerefolium).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy annual herb used for garnishing & flavouring. Nat. Europe. Int. 1633. Ht. 6 in. Varieties, 2. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady in sum., south border in winter. Sow seeds broadcast in deep, or similar depth in drills 6 in. apart in Mar. or Oct.

Chichester Elm (Ulmus montana var. cebennensis)—see Ulmus.

Chicory (Cichorium intybus).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial; esculent vegetable. Nat. Britain. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, blue; July to Sept. Ht. 2 ft. 6 in. Roots used when dry for mixing with coffee; leaves, when forced, for salad. Soil, rich light. Position, open, away from trees. Sow seeds 1 in. deep in drills 15 in. asunder first week in May. Thin seedlings when an inch to 8 in. apart in row. No liquid or artificial manures required. Lift roots in Nov. & store them in dry soil or sand in outhouse. Force leaves for salad by placing roots close together in large pots or deep box, using ordinary soil. Put pots or boxes in temp. 55° to 65°, & keep quite dark. Gather blanched leaves when three to six inches long.

Chignon Fern (Cibotium regale)—see Cibotium.

Chilian Arbor-vitæ (Lihocedrus chiliensis) - see Libocedrus.

Chilian Arrow-head (Sagittaria montevidensis)—see Sagittaria. Chilian Pine-tree (Araucaria imbricata) - see Araucaria.

Chili Jasmine (Mandevilla suaveolens) - see Mandevilla.

Chili Nettle (Loasa aurantiaca)—see Loasa.

Chilies (Capsicum annuum)—see Capsicum.

Chili Pepper (Capsicum annuum)—see Capsicum.

Chimaphila (Spotted Winter Green, Prince's Pine, Pipsissewa, Ground Holly). - Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy dwarf plants. Evergreen. Nat. N. America. Int. 1752. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, red; June & July. Compost, two parts leaf-mould, one part sand. Position, shady rockery outdoors. Plant, Ap. Propagate by division of plants in Ap.

Chimney Plant (Campanula pyramidalis)—see Campanula.

Chimonanthus (Japan Allspice).—Ord. Calycanthaces. Hardy shrub. Deciduous. Nat. Japan. Int. 1766. Itt. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, yellow, purple, fragrant; Nov. to Feb. Soil, deep, rich, sandy. Position, against south or west walls. Plant, Feb. Prune in Feb., cutting away all shoots that have flowered to within 1 in. of base, excent those required to furnish plants with branches. Propagate by layering shoots in Sept. or Oct.

China Aster (Callistephus hortense)—see Callistephus,

China Creeper (Quamoclit vulgaris)—see Quamoclit. China Red Rose (Rosa semperflorens)—see Rosa.

China Rose (Rosa indica)—see Rosa.

Chinese Apple (Pyrus spectabilis)—see Pyrus.

Chinese Arbor-vitæ (Biota orientalis) - see Biota.

Chinese Arrow-root-plant (Nelumbium speciosum)-see Nelumbium.

Chinese Azalea (Azalea sinensis)—see Azalea. Chinese Box-tree (Buxus chinensis)—see Buxus. Chinese Cherry (Cerasus serrulata)—see Cerasus. Chinese Crab (Pyrus spectabilis) - see Pyrus. Chinese Dwarf Privet (Ligustrum sinense nanum) - see Ligustrum. Chinese Elm (Ulmus campestris var. chinensis)—see Ulmus. Chinese Fringed Primrose (Primula sinensis fimbriata) - see Primula. Chinese Holly (Ilex chinensis)—see Ilex. Chinese Honey-Locust-tree (Gledit-chia sinensis)—see Gleditschia. Chinese Honeysuckle (Lonicera flexuosa)—see Lonicera. Chinese Ivy (Rhyncospermum jasminoides)—see Rhyncospermum. Chinese Jasmine (Rhyncospermum jasminoides) — see Rhyncos-Chinese Juniper (Juniperus chinensis)—see Juniperus. Chinese Lace-Bark Pine-tree (Pinus Bungcana) - see Pinus. Chinese Lilac (Syringa chinensis)—see Syringa. Chinese Monk's-hood (Aconitum chinensis) - see Aconitum. Chinese Pine-tree (Pinus sinensis)—see Pinus. Chinese Pink (Dianthus chinensis)—see Dianthus. Chinese Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes distillatoria)—see Nepenthes. Chinese Primrose (Primula sinensis)—see Primula. Chinese Privet (Ligustrum sinensis)—see Ligustrum. Chinese Rose Mallow (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis) - see Hibiscus. Chinese St. John's-wort (Hypericum chinensis)—see Hypericum. Chinese Tree Pæony (Pæonia moutan)—see Pæonia. Chinese Tulip-tree (Magnolia fuscata)—see Magnolia. Chinese Water Lily (Nelumbium speciosum & Nymphaa pygmua)ere Nelumbium & Nymphæa. Chinese Wax Privet (Liqustrum lucidum)—see Ligustrum.

Chinese Wistaria (Wistaria sinensis)—see Wistaria.

Chinese Yam (Dioscorea batatos)—see Dioscorea.

Chinese Yew-tree (Taxus nucifera & Podocarpus chinensis) - (ce

Taxus & Podocarpus.

Taxus & Podocarpus.

Chionanthus (Fringe Tree, Poison Ash, Virginian Snow-flower).—
Ord. Oleaceæ. Hardy trees & shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. China, N. America.
Int. 1796. Ht. 3 to 25 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, fragrant;
May & June. Soil, sandy loam. Position, moist sheltered shrubbery. Plant
Oct. to Feb. C. virginica suitable for pot culture for spring flowering in
heated or cold greenhouses. 101, Nov. Water moderately Nov. to Ap.,
freely afterwards. Plunge pot to r m ou doors from June to Feb. Propagate
by seeds sown in sandy soil in cold frame in Ap.; grafting on Ash in Mar.
budding on Ash in July. budding on Ash in July.

Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow, Sardinian Snow Glory, Dwarf Snow Glory).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy deciduous bulbous plants. Nat. Crete, Sardinia. Int. 1877. Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flouers, white, blue; Feb. to May. Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny rockeries, well drained. Plant bulbs 1 in. apart & 3 in. deep in Sept. Lift & replant every three years. Keep soil moist until foliage dies, then withhold water. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Sept., planting 12 bulbs 1 in. deep in a 3-in. pot, well drained. Cover pot with ashes outdoors or in frame until Jan., then remove to window or greenhouse. Water moderately Jan. to Ap., freely Ap. to June. none afterwards. Propodate by seeds sown 4 in. deep Ap., freely Ap. to June, none afterwards. Propagate by seeds sown in the to boxes of light soil in cold frame in Aug.; offsets treated as mature bulbs.

Chirita.—Ord. Gesneriaccæ. Stove herbaceous perennial & evargreen

plants. Nat. China, Chiriqui, Ceylon. Int. 1840. Ht. 6 in. to 2ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, lurple, blue, lilac, white; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat & leaf-mould, half a part fibry loam, & half a part of silver sand & charcoal. Pot. Feb. Shake away old soil from roots & put in small pots first, shifting into larger size when plants begin to grow. Water moderated to first inversions and the statement of the sta rately at first, increasing supply when plants grow freely; keep nearly dry Oct. to Feb. Position, on shelf near glass. Liquid or artificial manure may be applied when flower buds appear. Temp., Nov. to Feb. 55° to 65°; Feb. to Nov. 70° to 85°. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pots of above compost in Mar. Cover seeds with sprinkle of sand, place a square of glass over each pot & put latter in temp. 750 to 850. Keep soil moderately moist. Transplant seedlings when three leaves are formed into small pots & treat as advised for old plants. Can be propagated also by large leaves, cutting their main ribs through & laying undersides on pans of sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in sum.

Chionographis.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Japan. Int. 1880. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Mar. to May. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand. Position, warm, well drained south border outdoors, or pots in cold frame. Plant, Oct. or Feb. 12t, Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in above compost in a pot, pan, or bex, in Mar., in cold frame; division of roots in Sept.

Chives (Allium schenoprasum).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy perennial; esculent vegetable. Nat. Britain. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; June to Aug. Leaves used as substitute for onions in soups & salads. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, open garden. Plant 8 in. apart in Mar. Renew bed every third year. Cut foliage to ground in Oct. & cover plants with a little soil. Propagate by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Chlidanthus. — Ord. Amaryllidacere. Half hardy herbaceous plant. Nat. Buenos Ayres. Int. 1820. Ht. 8 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, fragrant; May & June. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, loam & silver sund. Position, warm, well drained bed or border outdoors. Plant bulbs 8 in. deep in Ap. Lift bulbs in Oct. & store them in sand in frost-proof place during winter. *Pot culture*: Plant bulbs 1 in. apart & 2 in. deep in above compost in 5 in. pots in Ap. Water moderately first, freely when in active growth. Grow in cold frame or cool greenhouse. Withhold water from roots

after Sept. until repotting time. Propagate by offsets in Ap.

Chlora (Yellow Centaury, Yellow-wort).—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Hardy biennials. Nat. Lurope. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, golden yellow; June to Aug. Soil, heavy loam. Position, moist borders. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in shady bed outdoors in July, transplant-

ing seedlings into flowering positions in Oct.

Chlorogalum (Soap Plant).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous plant.

Nat. California. Int. 1819. Ht. 2ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, purple; May to July. Soil, light. Position, south border, well drained.

Plant bulbs 4 in. deep and 3 in. apart in Oct. or Mar. Replant every three years. Propagate by offsets planted similarly to old bulbs; by seeds sown in deep in

well-drained pots of sandy soil in Mar.

Chlorophytum (Club Palm, Goethe Plant).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Sierre Leone, Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1751. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, white; Feb. to Nov. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand. Position, variegated & tall kinds in pots; drooping stemmed species in pots or baskets suspended in window or greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Temp., Oct to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in well drained pots of light soil in temp. 65° in Mar.; by offshoots inserted singly in small pots under bell-glass in window or greenhouse in Ap.; by division of roots when repotting.

Chocolate-nut-tree (Theobroma cacao) -- see Theobroma.

Choisya (Mexican Orange-flower).—Ord. Rutaceæ. Hardy flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1825. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, fragrant; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, sheltered shrubberies S. & W. of England & Ireland, against south walls N. of England. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Plune after flowering, shortening straggling shoots only. Pot culture: Compost as above. Pot, Sept. or Oct. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Keep plants in cool greenhouse Nov. to May, remainder of time outdoors. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 3 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. to June. Choke Cherry (Pruns virginiona)—see Pruns.

Choke Cherry (Prunus virginiana)—see Prunus. Choke Pear (Pyrus communis)—see Prus.

Choop Tree (Rosa canina)—see Rosa

Chorizema.—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. New Holland. Int. 1803. Species cultivated, 7. Ht. 18 in. to 4ft. Flowers, orange, red, yellow, scarlet; Mar. to July. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & loam, one-fourth sand. Position, pots, or in well drained beds in greenhouses. Pot. Mar. or June; firm potting essential. Irune straggling shoots slightly after flowering. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Itmp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Stand plants outdoors from July to Sept. to mature flowering shoots for following year. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light sandy compost in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar.; by cuttings inserted in pots of sandy peat under bellglass in temp. 650 in sum.

Chriseis of California (Eschscholtzia californica) - see Esch-

scholtzia.

Christmas (Ilex aquifolium)—see Ilex.

Christmas Daisy (Aster grandiflorus)—see Aster.

Christmas-flowering Iris (Iris alata)—see Iris.

Christmas Pride (Ruellia paniculata)—see Ruellia.

Christmas Rose (Helleborus niger)—see Helleborus.

Christmas Shield Fern (Aspidium acrostichoides)—see Aspidium. Christopher (Actaa spicata & Osmunda regalis)—see Actaa & Osmunda.

Christ's-Eye (Inula Oculus-Christi)—see Inula.

Christ's-Hair (Scolopendrium vulgare)—see Scolopendrium.

Christ's-Thorn (Cratægus pyracantha)—see Cratægus, Chrysanthemum (Oxeye Daisy, Crown Daisy, Marsh Oxeye, Corn Marigold, Gowan, Yellow Cornflower, Goldlins, Marsh Fever-few, Midsummer Daisy).—Ord. Compositæ. Greenhouse, hardy annual, herbaceous perennial & shrubby plants. Nat. China, S. Europe, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1764. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties innumerable. Flowers, various; chiefly May to Dec. Culture of a muols outdoors: Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, open, sunny. Plant seedlings out in May. Sow seeds in. deep in boxes of light soil in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar., afterwards planting seedlings out; or similar depth where plants are to flower. Thin seedlings to 3 in. apart in June. Gather seed in Aug. Pot culture of annuls: Sow seeds as above. Transplant seedlings when 2 in. high at rate of four in a 5-in. pot, or seven in a 5-in. pot. Compost, two parts good soil, one part leaf-mould or decayed manure & sand. Grow plants in cold frame or greenhouse. Water moderately. Thin flower buds if fine blooms are wanted. G ve weak iquid manure when flower buds it his blooms are wanted. Get weak liquid manure when flower buds appear. Culture of Marqueries. Compos, equal parts loamy soil & leaf-mould, fourth part silver sand. Propagate by cuttings inserted singly, or three in a 4-in. pot, in Ap. Cover pot with bell-glass or place in propagator. Pot cuttings when rooted in 3-in. pots, shifting them into 5-in. in Aug. Stand plants in full sun from July to Sept., place in sold frame from then to Nov., thence into greenhouse heated to temp. 50° to

550. Water moderately. Give liquid manure when pot is full of roots. plants away when a year old & raise fresh stock from cuttings. Cultura ordinary chrysanthemums: Compost, three parts fibry loam, one horse mant one declyed tree leaves, one coarse silver sand, quarter part finely ground bones, same of dissolved bones, one part charcoal & wood ashes & little soot. Pot first time in 3-in. pots, Mar.; second, in 5 or 6-in., middle of Ap.; third, in 8 or 10-in., middle of June. Stop main stems 4 in. from base in Mar. for ensuring bushy plants; those to produce blooms for exhibition leave untouched. Cut down plants intended for dwarfs to within 6 in. of pot in May. Thin flower buds to one on each shoot when they are size of radish seed. Thin flower buds to one on each shoot when they are size or radius seed. Stand plants in full sun May to Sept., then remove to greenhouse. Water freely while outdoors, moderately in greenhouse. Apply liquid manure when flower buds form & continue till flowers open. Propagate by cuttings issuing from roots, inserting these singly in 2-in. pots in temp. 55° to 65° in Jan., Feb. or Mar., or in cold frames in Pec.; by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° in Mar. After fluxering cut stems down & place plants in cold frame to produce cuttings, after which plant out in garden or discard. Temp. for plants whilst in flower, 45° to 50°. Suitable liquid manures: N trate of soils \( \frac{1}{2} \) for sail, of water: sulphate of ammonis, \( \frac{1}{2} \) temporall to gall. soda, † oz. to gall. of water; sulphate of ammonia, † teuspoonful to gall.; guano, † oz. to gall.—all three once a week; sheep & cow dung, pack of each & † peck of soot to 36 galls. of water, to be applied half diluted once weekly. Outdoor culture: Prapagate by division of plants in Mar. or cuttings as above. Plant, Mar. Water freely in sum. Thin flower buds in July. Give liquid manure July to Sept. Classes: Incurved, petals curving inwards; reflexed, petals curving backwards; Anemone-flowered, flowers with dense centres & petuls fringing their base; pompones, flowers small, petals reflexed, fringed or toothed; Japanese, flowers large, petals loosely arranged, variously shaped.

variously shaped.

Chrysobactron (Hooker's Golden Wand).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous perennials. Nat. New Zealand. Itt. 2ft. Int. 1850. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; May to July. Compost, two parts leaf-mould & one part light loam & s.ind. Iostion, warm well drained border or in pots in cold frame. Pot & plant Aug. to Nov. Water freely May to Sept.; keep dryish afterwards. Propagate by offsets treated as old bulbs.

Chrysocoma (Goldilocks).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial & evergreen. Nat. Britain, Cape of Good Hope. Itt. 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Int. (foreign species) 1731. Flowers, yellow; June to Aug. Soil, sandy peat. Position, sunny well drained border or rockery. Plant, Mar. Propagate by cuttings of shoots of current year's growth, inserted in sandy peat under cultings of shoots of current year's growth, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° in June, July or Aug.

Chrysogonum. — Ord. Composite. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. United States. Int., date unknown. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; May to July. Compost, equal parts loam, peat & leaf-mould. Position, open borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of roots

in Mar.

Chrysopsis (Golden Aster, Maryland Star).—Ord. Composite. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. United States, N. America. Int. 1827. Ht. 4 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubberies or wild garden. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by d.vis on of plant in Mar.

Chrysoplenium (Golden Saxifrage).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. perennial herbs. Nat. Britain. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to July. Soil, boggy peat. Position, damp & shady. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of plants in Mar.

Chusan Daisy (Chrysanthemum sinense)—see Chrysanthemum.

Chusan Palm (Chamerops Fortunei)—see Chamerops, Chysis.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove deciduous epiphytal orchids. Nut. Guutemala, Mexico, Venezuela. Int. 1834. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 6.

Flowers, yellow, crimson, purple, pink; Ap. to July. Compost, equal parts fibry peat, moss & potsherds. Position, well drained pots or blocks of wood. Pot, Feb. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°; Mor. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs in Feb. or Mar.

Ciboul Onion (Allium fistulosum)—see Allium. Cider Tree (Eucalyptus Gunni)—see Eucalyptus.

Cienkowskia. — Ord. Scitammaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennial. Nat. Zanzibar. Int. 1872. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rosy purple, fragrant; July to Sept. Compost, equal parts fibry loam & peat, with little sand. Posicion, pots in stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to

Aug., very little afterwards. Propagate by division of roots in Feb.

Cimicifuga (Rattle-root, Squaw-root, Snake-root, American Bugbane, Fœtid Bug-bane, Bugwort).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Eastern Siberia, Japan, N. America, Carolina. Int. 1737. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white; June to Sept. Soif, ordinary. Position, moist shady borders. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 1. in. deep in light soil in cold frame in Sept.; division of roots in Mar.

Cinnamon Fern (Osmunda cinnamomea)—see Osmunda.

Cinnamon Root (Inula conyza)—see Inula.

Cinnamon Rose (Rosa cinnamomea)—see Rosa.

Cineraria (Ragwort).—Ord. Compositæ. Greenhouse & hardy herbaceous perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. E. & S. Europe, Canary lakands, Cape of Good Hope. Int. (parent of greenhouse kinds) 1777. Ht. 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated. 3; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; spring & sum. Culture of flowering cinerarias: Compost, two parts yellow loam, one part leaf-mould & coarse silver sand. Sow seeds \( \sigma\_i \) in deep in well drained pans or pots of above finely sifted compost. Cover top of pot with square of glass, keep soil moist, & shade from sun. Transplant seedlings when three leaves are formed singly in small pots, keep in cold frame & shaded. Shift into 4½ in. pots in July, 6-in. size in Aug. Remove to greenhouse in Oct., near glass. App'y liquid manure twice weekly from Sept. onwards. Fumigate frequently to destroy aphis. Temp., Oct. to time plants have ceused flowering, 45° to 50°. Culture of orn. foliage kinds: Compost, same as above. Pot, Mar. Plant outdoors in June Life is Sept. Mar. Plant outdoors in June. Lift in Sept. Water moderately if grown in pots. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° in Mar.; seeds sown in. deep same time & soil, transplanting seedlings into small pots & growing in greenhouse till June. Silver-leaved kind used largely for sum. bedding.

Cirrhopetalum (Medusa's Head Orchid).—Ord. Orchidacex. Stove epiphytal evergreen orchids. Nat. Java, Phillipine Islands, Singapore. Int. 1839. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, red, brown, yellow; Jan. to Nov. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & sphagnum. Position, well drained pots, baskets or blocks of wood. Pot, Mar. Water freely when plants are growing, moderately other times. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Oct. 65° to 75°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs in Mar.

Cissus (Kangaroo or Elephant's Vine).—Ord. Vitaceæ. Stove orn. climber. Nat. Java. Int., date unknown. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, upper side velvety green, spotted with white; under sides reddish purple. Compost, two parts peat, one part leaf-mould & one loam & sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Position, pots, or in well drained beds, shoots trained up roof or on wire trellis. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately trained up roof or on wire trellis. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°; Sept. to Mar. 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings 2 in. long of young shoots, removed with portion of stem attached, & inserted in 2-in. pot filled with sandy peat in temp. 85° in Ap.

Cistus (Rock Rose, Gum Cistus).—Ord. Cistacez. Hardy & half-hardy

CITRON. CLAYTONIA

evergreen shrubs. Nat. S. Europe, Crete, Spain, Barberry, Teneriffe. Int. 1648. Ht. 1 to 4ft. Species cultivated, about 18. Flowers, purple, rose, white, yellow; Ap. to Aug. Soil, good ordinary. Position, pots in frame or cold greenhouse, sunny rockeries or against south walls. Plant, Mar. Protect in severe weather. Propagate by seeds sown in in deep in boxes of sandy soil in cold frame or unheated greenhouse in Mar. transplanting seedlings in osmall pots & planting outdoors in June; by cuttings 4 in. long in pots of sandy soil in Sept. in cold frame or greenhouse.

Citron (Citrus medica var. cedra)—see Citrus.

Citron-flowered Rhododendron (Rhododendron citrinum) - see Rhododendron.

Citron Oil-plant (Citrus medica)—see Citrus.

Citron-scented Orchid (Odontoglossum citrosmum)—see Odontoglossum.

Citrus (Orange, Lemon, Shaddock, Adam's Apple, Lime, Citron, Forbidden Fruit.—Ord. Rutacew. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. Asia, China, Japan, Polynesia. Int. 1595. Species cultivated, 9. Ht. 4 to 20 ft. Flowers, white, fragrant; May to July. Fruit: Sweet Orange, golden rind, globular; Lemon, pale yellow, rind thin, oblong; Citron, yellow, thick rind, long, egg-shaped, lump at tip; Shaddock, greenish yellow, bitter rind, large, round; Lime, greenish yellow, smooth rind, globular, with nipple at top; Mandarin, reddish rind, flattened; Seville, thin rough rind, globular; Makess Blood, red rind, dark red pulp, large; Tangarine, syn. with Mandarin; St. Michael's, red rind, globular, large. Compost, two parts good turfy loam, one part dry cowdung, charcoal, crushed bones & ballast. Pot, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Position, pots, tubs, or beds, all to be well drained, in cool or slightly heated greenhouses. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Apply liquid manure once a week to healthy plants from May to Oct. Syringe trees daily during sum. Stand trees in pots or tubs in sheltered position outdoors June to Sept. Repotting should not be done oftener than is actually necessary. Prune straggling shoots into shape in Mar. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 45° to 50°; Feb. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Fruit formed one year will not ripen till next. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° in Mar. for producing stocks for grafting choice kinds on; by cuttings inserted in small pots of sandy soil in July; layering in Oct.; by budding in Aug.; by grafting in Mar.

City Avens (Geum urbanum)—see Geum.
Cladrastis (Yellow-wood Tree).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy deciduous shrubs. Nat. Amoor, N. America. Int. 1812. Ht. 6 to 15ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; May. Soil, ordinary. Position, 'open shrubberies, or singly on lawns. Plant. Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in ordinary soil outdoors in Mar.; cuttings of root inserted outdoors in spring.

Clammy Azalea (Azalea viscosa)—see Azalea.

Clammy Elm (Ulmus camprestris var. viscosa)—see Ulmus.

Clammy Lavender Cotton (Santolina viscosa) see Santolina.

Clammy Lychnis (Lychnis viscaria)—see Lychnis.

Clammy Primrose (Primula viscosa)—see Primula.

Clarkia.—Ord. Onagraceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. California, N. America. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties many. Flowers, white, rose, purple, lake; June to Oct. Soil, light, rich. Position, sunny borders or beds. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in Ap., May, or June where plants are required to flower. Thin seedlings to 8 in. apart when 3 in. high.

Clary (Salvia sclarea)—see Salvia.

Claytonia (Siberian Purslane, Spring Beauty, Winter Purslane).— Ord. Portulacacess. Hardy annuals & perennials. Nat. Cuba, Mexico, N.

America, Siberia. Int. 1768. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1 annual & 2 perennials; latter tuberous-rooted. Flowers, white, rose; Mar. to Aug. Soil, for annual species, ordinary; for perennials, damp peat or bog. Position, rockery for annual species; moist & shady border for perennials. Plant perennials in Oct. or Mar. Propagate annual species by seeds sown outdoors in Ap.; perennials by seeds similarly, or by offsets in Oct. or Mar.

Clayton's Flowering Fern (Osmunda Claytoniana)—see Osmunda. Clematis (Hedge vine, Lady's Bower, Mailen's Honesty, Old Man, Old Man's Beard, Traveller's Joy, Virgin's Bower).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy, half-hardy, & greenhouse deciduous shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Britain, Chins, Japan, Minorca, Nepaul, N. America, New Zealand, Portugal, S. Europe, Tartary, Texas, U.S. America. Int. (foreign species) 1569. Ht. 1 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 31; varieties many. Flowers, various; Ap. to Oct. Culture of hardy species: Compost, equal parts turfy soil (loam), leaf-mould, decayed manure & road grit. Position, against walls, trellises, arbours, trunks of trees; in beds, with shoots trained to wire trellis, or allowed to cling naturally to branches. Plant, Feb., Mar., or June, each plant having a bed 2ft. square. Prune montana, florida, & Jackmanni types in Feb., cutting the shoots back about two thirds of their length; lanuginosa & viticella types in Feb. or Mar., shortening shoots one third only. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, decayed manure & river sand. Position, pots, tubs, or beds, with shoots trained up roof. Pot or plant, June. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°. Prune as advised for outdoor culture. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light sandy soil in temp. 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June or July; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 60° to 70° in spring; layering shoots at any period; grafting on roots of common species in spring.

Cleome (Spider flower).—Ord. Capparidaceæ. Half-hardy or stove annuals. Nat. W. Indies, Mexico. Int. 1817. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, rose; July. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, pots in warm greenhouse or sunny beds outdoors. Plant outdoors if June. Water moderately at all times. Temp. for plants in pots, 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown T in. deep in light soil in temp. 70° in Mar., transplanting seedlings into pots when 1 in. high.

Cleredendron (Glory tree).—Ord. Verbenaceæ. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy deciduous climbing shrubs. Nat. Borneo, China, India, Java, Guinea, Trop. Africa. Int. 1790. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 18; varieties several. Flowers, crimson, white, scarlet; Ap. to Sept. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure & silver sand. Pot, Feb. Prune shoots after flowering to within 2 or 3 in. of their base. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Nov., after which keep dry. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 55° to 60°; Feb. to Oct. 65° to 85°. Plant hardy species in ordinary soil in shrubbery in Oct. or Nov. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in temp. 750 in Mar.; cuttings of stems or shoots 3 in. long, inserted in sandy compost in temp. 70° to 75° in Jan., Feb., or Mar.

Clethra (White Alder bush, West Indian Wild Pear, Pepper-bush).—
Ord. Ericaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy deciduous shrubs. Nat. Carolina,
Georgia, Jamaica, Madeira, U.S. America. Int. 1731. Ht. 3 to 12 ft. Species
cultivated, 7. Flowers, white, fragrant; June to Oct. Compost, two parts
loam, one part peat & sand. Position, front of shrubberies for hardy species;
well drained beds or tubs for greenhouse species. Pot or plant, Nov. to Feb.
Water greenhouse species moderately in winter, freely other times. Temp.
for latter, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate
by seeds swap 1 in, deep outdoors in Mar., or in boxes of light soil in terms. by seeds sown in. deep outdoors in Mar., or in boxes of light soil in temp. 550 in Feb.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell glass in Oct.; layering in Oct.

Clethra-leaved Loose-strife (Lysimachia Leschenaulti)—see Lysimachia.

Clianthus (Glory Pea, Glory Vine, Parrot's bill, Sturt's Desert Pea). -Ord. Leguminos: Greenhouse climbing shrub & herbaceous perennial. Nat. Australia, New Zealand. Int. 1832. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, red, black, purple, & scarlet; Mar. to Aug. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & silver sand. Position, pots or beds in greenhouse. Pot or plant, Mar. Prune in Ap., shortening young shoots to within 2 in. of their base. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syrings foliage daily Ap. to Aug. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Oct. 550 to 650. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in well drained pot of light soil in temp. 750 in Mar.; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 75° to 85° in Mar. or Ap.

Cliff Brake Fern (Pellaa dena)-see Pellaa.

Cliff Daffodil (Narcissus rupicola)—see Narcissus.

Climbing Fumitory (Adlumia cirrhosa)—see Adlumia.
Climbing Groundsel (Senecio mikanoides)—see Senecio.
Climbing Polypody Fern (Niphobolus heteractis) see Niphobolus.

Climbing Shield Fern (Aspidium capense) - see Aspidium.

Climbing Snake's-tongue Fern (Lygod um scandens)—see Lygodium

Clintonia.—Ord. Lil'aceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. California, N. America. Int. 1783. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white, rose yellow; May to July. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist shady border. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap. Clitoria (Butterfly Pea).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Stove evergreen flowering climbers. Nat. Brazil, India, U.S. America. Int. 1739. Ill. 5 to 16 ft.

Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, blue, white, & pink; July, Aug., & Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf mould, loam, & silver sand. Position, pots, tubs, or beds in light plant stove. Pot or plant, Mar. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 35° to 65°; Mar. to Oct. 700 to 800. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 750 in Mar.; cuttings of side shoots inserted in sandy peat in temp. 600 at any

Clivia (Caffre Lily'.—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen Fleshy-rooted. Nat. S. Africa. flowering plant. Int. 1823. Ht. 15 in. Species cultivated, 1, Flowers, reddish-yellow; Ap. to June. Compost, two thirds good loam, one-third decayed manure & sand. Position, sunny, close to glass in greenhouse. Pot, Feb. Water freely Mar. to July, very little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 50° to 55°; Feb. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 75° in Mar.; division of roots at potting time.

Cloak Fern (Nothoclæna distans)—see Nothoclæna.

Clot (Nuphar lutea) - see Nuphar.

Cloth of Gold Crocus (Crocus reticulatus)—see Crocus.

Cloth-leaved Ash (Frazinus americana var. pannosa)—see Frazinus.

Clouded Iris (Iris Xiphium) - see Iris.

Cloud Grass (Agrostis nebulosa)—see Agrostis.

Clove Gill: flower (Dianthus caryophyllus)—see Dianthus.

Clove Gillyflower (Dianthus caryophyllus) - see Dianthus.

Clove Oil Plant (Eugenia caryophyllata) - see Eugenia.

Clove Pink (Dianthus caryophyllus)—see Dianthus.

Clove-scented Rose (Rosa caryophyllacea) — see Rosa.

Clove Shrubby Pink (Dianthus caryophyllus var. fruticosus -see Dianthus.

Clove Tongue (Helleborus niger)-see Helleborus.

COCHLIOSTEMA.

Clove Tree (Caryophyllus aromaticus)—see Caryophyllus. Cloven-flowered Toad-flax (Linaria bipartita)—see Linaria.

Clowesia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchid. Ht. 4 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, pink; Mar. Compost, good fibry peat. Position, pots or hanging baskets, well drained. Water freely from time new growth begins until leaves fall off, very little at Temp., Mar. to Sept. 650 to 850; Sept. to Mar. 600 to 700. Propagate by division of plant at potting time.

Clown's Lung-wort (Verbascum Thansus) - see Verbascum.

Club Palm (Cordy'ine terminalis)—see Cordyline.

Clusin's Cinquefoil (Potentilla Clusiana) -see l'otentilla.

Clusins's Crocus (Crocus Clusi)—see Crocus.

Clusins's Daffodil (Narcissus Clusi)—see Narcissus.

Clusins's Tulip (Tulipa Clusiana)—see Tulipa.

Cluster Pine-tree (Pinus pinaster) - see l'inus. Clustered Bell-flower (Campanula glomerata)—see Campanula.

Clustered-flowered Andromeda (Andromeda racemosa) — see Andromeda.

Clustered-flowered Fortune's Yew-tree (Cephalotaxus Fortune)

–see Cephalotaxus.

Clustered Ivy (Hedera conglomerata)—see Hedera.

Clustered Speedwell (Veronica spicata corymbosa)—see Veronica. Clustered Wax-flower (Stephanotis floribunda)—see Stephanotis.

Cnicus (Blessed Thistle).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy biennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe. Int., date unknown. Ht. 2 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, deep green blotched with white. Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in Mar. where plants are to grow.

Coakum (Phytolacca decandra)—see Phytolacca.

Cobes (Cup and Saucer plant, Mexican Ivy).—Ord. Polemoniaceæ. Greenhouse & half-hardy climbing perennial. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1792. Ht. 10 to 30fs. Species cultivated, 1: variegated variety, 1. Flowers, purple; May to Oct. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Position, pots or beds in greenhouse, or against south or south-west walls outdoors in sum. Pot, Mar. Plant outdoors in June. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 60° to 70°. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. Propagate ordinary species by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 75° in Mar.; variegated species by cuttings of young side shoots inserted in sandy peat in temp. 750 in Mar. or Ap.

Cobea-flowered Pentstemon (Pentstemon cobea)—see Pentstemon.

Cob-nut (Corylus avellana var. grandis)—see Corylus.

Cobweb House Leek (Sempervivum arachnoideum)—see Semper-

Cochineal Cactus (Opuntia Tuna) -see Opuntia.

Cochlearia (Horse-radish, Scurvy Grass).—Ord. Cruciferæ. esculent rooted perennial & biennial. Nat. Europe, Britain, N. Hemisphere. Ht. 2 in. to 2ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; Ap. to June. Culture of Horse-radish: Soil, ordinary, deep, rich. Position, open or shade. Plant, Jan. or Feb., 8 in. deep in rows 2ft. apart. Sets (roots) to be 3 in. long, with in. of crown pared off. Re-plant every third year. Lift for use as wanted. Culture of Sourcey Grass: Soil, ordinary. Postsion, open borders. Sow seeds in open garden in July; transplant seedlings to permanent position in Sept. for flowering following spring. Plant dies after flowering. Showy for flower borders in spring. Propagate horse-radish by seeds sown outdoors in July; suttings of roots at planting time.

Cochliostema. - Ord. Commelinacez. Stove perennial. Orn. foliage.

COCKLE. • COFFEA.

Flowering. Nat. Andes of Ecuador. Int. 1867. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue, purple, fragrant; Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, & loam. Position, pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Mar. Water very freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syringe foliage twice daily. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°. Propagate by seeds sown & in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 80° at any time.

Cockle (Lychnis Githago)—see Lychnis.

Cock's-comb (Celosia cristata)—see Celosia.

Cock's-comb Stone-crop (Sedum crista galli) - see Sedum.

Cock's-foot Grass (Dactylis glomerata)—see Dactylis.

Cock Rose (Papaver Rhæas) - see Papaver

Cocoanut Oil-plant (Cocus nucifera)—see Cocos.

Cocoanut Palm (Cocos nucifera)—see Cocos.

Cocoa Tree (Theobroma cacao)—see Theobroma.

Cocos (Cocoanut Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Buenos Ayres, E. Indies, S. America. Int. 1690. Ht. 3 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, about 6. Leaves, feather-shape (pinnate). Compost, two parts loam, equal parts peat & sand. Position, pots in shady stove. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Oct. 70° to 85°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 85° at any time.

Codiæum (Croton or South Sea Laurel).—Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Stove evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. India, Polynesia, South Sea Islands, New Guinea, New Hebrides. Int. 1801. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties many. Leaves beautifully variegated with various colours. Compost, two parts rich loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots in stove close to the glass. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Oct. 70° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings of the ends of shoots inserted singly in 2 in, pots filled with sandy soil in temp. 75° at any time, or in bottles of water in similar temp.; stem-rooting in Mar. or Ap.

Codlins and Cream (Epilobium hirsutum)—see Epilobium.

Cœlestina.—Crd. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perenfial. Nat. New Spain. Int., date unknown. Ht. 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, warm, sheltered, well drained borders. Plant, Mar. or Oct. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in boxes of light soil in temp. 55° to 60° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in

June; cuttings of young shoots in similar soil & temp, in Ap.

Cologyne.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Assam, Borneo, E. Indies, Java, Khasya, Moulmein. Int. 1822. Ht. 3 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 18; varieties, 6. Flowers, white, yellow, fragrant; June to Aug., Oct. to Ap. Compost, equal parts fresh sphagnum moss & fibry peat. Position, potr or pans half filled with potsherds, & placed close to glass. Pot. Feb. or Mar.; have base of plant well above rim of pot or pan. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Nov. 65° to 75°; Nov. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Water freely Mar. to Aug.; moderately Aug. to Nov.; very little Nov. to Mar. Growing season, Mar. to Aug. Resting period, Sept. to Feb. Propagate by division of bulbs at potting time.

Coffea (Coffee-tree).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove evergreen shrubs. Nat. Abyssinia, Siberia. Int. 1696. Ht. 5 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, fragrant; Aug. to Oct. Fruit, a small reddish, fleshy berry, containing two seeds enclosed in parchment-like shell. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in moist plant stove. Pot, Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 75° to 86°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in light soil in temp. 85° in Mar.; cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy

soil under bell-glass in temp. 850 in sum.

COFFEE TREE. COLLOMIA

Coffee Tree (Coffea arabica) - see Coffea.

Coix (Gromwell Reed, Job's Tears).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Half hardy ornamental flowering annual grass. Nat. E. Indies, Japan. Int. 1596. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Inflorescence, grey, pearly seeds borne in cluster; July, Aug. Soil, light, rich. Position, sunny border outdoors. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; or similar depth outdoors in Ap. where plants are to flower.

Colchicum (Autumn, Fog, Meadow, Michælmas, or Purple Crocus, Meadow Saffron, Naked Ladies).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Nat. Britain, Caucasus, Crimea, Kashmir, Greece, Levant, S. Europe. Int. (foreign species) 1629. Ht. 1 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 10. Flowers, rose, purple, lilac, white, red, violet; Feb. & Mar., Sept to Nov. Soil, light sandy loam, enriched with decayed manure or leaf-mould. Position, moist bade on rockeries shrubbary borders or leaves per shade of these. Plant beds on rockeries, shrubbery borders, or lawns near shade of trees. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 3 in. apart in July or Aug. Foliage dies down in June & July, & does not reappear until after plant has flowered. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in bed of fine soil outdoors in Aug. or Sept., or in pans or boxes of similar soil in cold frame at same time, transplanting seedlings 3 in. apart when two years old; division of bulbs in Aug. Seedling bulbs do not flower until four or five years old.

Coleus (Flame Nettle, Nettle Geranium).—Ord. Labiateæ. Stove perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Ceylon, Africa, E. Indies. Int. 1764. Ht 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties numerous. Leaves, richly variegated with all shades of colour. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part well decayed manure, leaf-mould & little sand. Position, pots in stove in winter, greenhouse in sum. Pot, Feb. or Mar., pressing soil firmly in pots. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to June. 75° to 85°; June to Sept. 65° to 75°. Water very moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Propagate by seeds sown 16 in, deep in light soil in temp. 75° in Feb., Mar., or Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in light soil or cocoanut-fibre refuse at any time; grafting in spring.

Colewort (Brassica oleracea)—see Brassica.

Collared Begonia (Begonia manicata) – see Begonia.

Colletia (Anchor-plant).—Ord. Rhamnaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen shrubs. Nat. Chili, Peru, River de la Plata. Int. 1823. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species culti ated, 2. Flowers, yellow, white; May to Aug. Leaves, few. Spines, numerous. Soil, loamy. Position, sheltered, well drained borders, or in pots in co d greenhouse. Plant or pot in Oct. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 6 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Aug. or Sept.

Collinesia (Collinesia flower).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. Arkansas, California, Columbia, Mexico. Int. 1826. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 4; varieties several. Flowers, purple, white, violet, rose, May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, open beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep outdoors in Sept., Mar., or Ap. where plants are required to flower. This seedlings to 3 in. apart when 2 in. high.

Collinsonia (Collinson's flower, Horse Mint, Heal All, Hard-hack, Horse Weed, Ox-Balm, Rich Weed, Stone Root).—Ord. Labiatem. Hardy heroaceous perennials. Nat. U.S. America, N. America. Int. 1734. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; Sept. Leaves, very fragrant. Soil, ordinary. Position, sheltered moist border. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Collins's-flower (Collinsia grandiflora)—see Collinsia.

Collomia.—Ord. Polemoniacese. Hardy annuals, Nat. Chili, N.W. America. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, red, yellow, purple, brown; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, open beds or

COMMON ACONITE.

borders. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Sept., Mar. or Ap. where plants are required to flower. Thin seedlings to 3 in, apart when 2 in,

high.

Colocasia (Bleeding Heart, West Indian Kale, Egyptian Ginger).—
Ord. Araceæ. Stove herbaceous plants with perennial tuberous roots. Orn.
foliage. Nat. E. Indies, Sandwich Islands, India. Int. 1551. Ht. 2 to 5 ft.
Species cultivated, 3. Leaves, shield-like, heart or egg-shaped, deep green.
Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Position,
well drained pots in shady plant stove. Pot moderately firm in pots just large
enough to take tubers in Feb. or Mar.; transfer to larger pots in Ap. or
May. Water moderately Feb. to Ap. & Sept. to Nov., freely Ap. to Sept.;
keep quite dry Nov. to Feb. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Nov.
65° to 75°; Nov. to Feb. 55° to 65°. Propayate by dividing the tubers in
Feb. or Mar. Feb. or Mar.

Colour-changing Forget-me-not (Myosotis versicolor)—see Myo-

sotis.

Columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris)—see Aquilegia.

Columnea. - Ord. Gesneriacex. Stove evergreen trailing shrubs. Nat. Columbia, W. Indies, Mexico, Guiana. New Grenada. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, yellow, orange, red, purple, brown; Feb., June, Aug., & Sept. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat, sphagnum moss & charcoal. Position, hanging baskets. Plant, Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 600 to 700; Mar. to Sept. 70 to 80°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 3 in. long, inserted in pots of above compost mixed with sand, in temp. 85°, Feb. Colutea (Bladder Senna). — Ord. Leguminosæ.

Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. S. Europe, Levant. Int. 1568. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1. Flowers, red, yellow; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or shady shrubberies, banks, etc. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Nov., simply cutting away weak shoots & shortening straggling ones. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Oct. or Mar.; cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil outdoors in Oct.

Colville's Gladiolus (Gladiolus Colvillei)—see Gladiol 18.

Combretum (Caffre Butter-shrub).—Ord. Combretiaceæ. Stove evergreen climbers. Nat. Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Sierra Leone. Int. 1820. Ht. 6 to 20ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, yellow, orange, scarlet, white; Ap. to Aug. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots, tubs, or borders in plant stove, shoots trained to pillars or roof. Pot, Mar. Prune side shoots to within 2 in. of base after flowering & cut away all weak ones. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syringe daily Mar. to Aug. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots 3 in. long, removed with slight portion of stem attached, & inserted in well drained pot of sandy soil in temp. 85° in sum.

Commelina (Blue Spider-wort, Day-flower).—Ord. Commelinaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Lima, U.S. America. Int. 1759. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Flowers, yellow, blue, white; May to Oct. Species cultivated, greenhouse 2, hardy 2. Culture of Greenhouse \*pecies: Compost, equal purts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse. Pot. Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., very little afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Culture of Hardy species: Soil light rich. Pasition, warm, shaltered well drained had or barder. Plant Soil, light, rich. Position, warm, sheltered, well drained bed or border. Plant fleshy roots in Ap. Protect roots during winter on light soils with thick layer of ashes or manure. Lift roots in cold districts in Sept. & store away similarly to dahlias in frost-proof place, replanting in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 75° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May to flower in Aug.; division of fleshy roots in Ap.

Common Aconite (Aconitum Napellus)—see Aconitum.

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Common Adam's Needle (Yucca gloriosa)—see Yucca.
  Common Alaternus (Rhamnus Alaternus)—see Rhamnus.
  Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)—see Alnus.
  Common Almond-tree (Amygdalus communis)—see Amygdalus.
  Common American Cowslip (Dodecatheon meadia)—see Dodeca-
theon.
  Common Annual Candytuft (Iberis umbellata)—see Iberis.
  Common Arrow-head (Sagittaria sagittæfolia) - see Sagittaria
  Common Ash (Frazinus excelsior)—see Fraxinus.
  Common Asparagus (Asparagus officinalis)—see Asparagus.
  Common Avens (Geum urbanum)—see Geum.
  Common Balm (Melissa officinalis) - see Melissa.
  Common Bamboo (Bambusa arundinacea)—see Bambusa.
  Common Barren-wort (Epimedium alpinum)—see Epimedium.
  Common Bear's-Breech (Acanthus mollis)—see Acanthus.
  Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica)—see Fagus.
  Common Betony (Stachus betonica)—see Stachus.
  Common Birch (Betula alba)—see Betula.
  Common Black Current (Ribes nigrum) - see Ribes.
  Common Bladder Senna (Colutea arborescens)—see Colutea.
  Common Blue Lilac (Syringa vulgaris var. carulea)—see Syringa.
  Common Box-tree (Buxus sempervirens)—see Buxus.
Common Broom (Sarothamnus scoparius)—see Sarothamnus.
  Common Bugle (Ajuga reptans)—see Ajuga.
  Common Carrot (Daucus carota)—see Daucus.
  Common Cherry (Cerasus Caproniana)—see Cerasus.

Common Club Moss (Lycopodium clavatum)—see Lycopodium.
  Common Columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris) - see Aquilegia.
  Common Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster vulgaris)—see Cotoneaster.
  Common Cowslip (Primula veris)—see Primula.
  Common Cranberry (Vaccinium oxycoccus)—see Vaccinium. Common Cultivated Plum (Prunus domestica)—see Prunus.
  Common Dahlia (Dahlia variabilis)—see Dahlia.
  Common Daisy (Bellis perennis)—see Bellis.
  Common Daffodil (Narcissus pseudo narcissus)—see Narcissus.
  Common Double Red Lilac (Syringa vulgaris var. rubra plena) -
see Syringa.
  Common Double White Lilac (Syringa vulgaris var. alba plena)
-see Syringa.
  Common Elm (Ulmus campestris)—see Ulmus.
  Common Erect Yew-tree (Taxus baccata var. erecta)—see Taxus.
  Common Evening Primrose (Enothera biennis)—see Enothera.
  Common Fig-tree (Ficus carica) - see Ficus.
  Common Filbert (Corylus Avellana)—see Corylus.
  Common Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea)—see Digitalis.
  Common Furze (Ulex europæus)—see Ulex.
  Common Garden Balsam (Impatiens Roylei)—see Impatiens.
 Common Garden Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum sinense)—see
Chrysanthemum.
 Common Garden Hyacinth (Hyacinthus orientalis)—see Hyacin-
 Common Garden Iris (Iris germanica)—see Iris.
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Common Garden Pæony (Pæonia officinalis)—see Pæonia.

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Common Garden Leek (Allium porrum)-see Allium.
   Common Garden Lettuce (Lactuca sativa)—see Lactuca.
   Common Garden Nasturtium (Tropæolum majus) - see Tro-
 pæolum.
   Common Garden Pink (Dianthus plumarius)—see Dianthus.
   Common Garden Purslane (Portulaca oleracea)—see Portulaca.
  Common Garden Ranunculus (Ranunculus asiaticus) — see Ra-
  Common Garden Sage (Salvia officinalis)—see Salvia.
  Common Garden Snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus)—see Antir-
rhinum.
  Common Garden Spinach (Spinacia oleracea)—see Spinacia.
Common Garden Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—see Thymus.
  Common Garden Tulip (Tulipa gesneriana)—see Tulipa.
  Common Garlic (Allium sativum)—see Allium.
  Common Giant Fennel (Ferula communis)—see Ferula.
  Common Ginger (Zingiber officinale) – see Zingiber.
Common Globe-flower (Trollius europæus) – see Trollius.
  Common Grape Hyacinth (Muscari racemosum)—see Muscari.
  Common Gum Cistus (Cistus cyprius)—see Cistus.
  Common Hardy Cactus (Opuntia vulgaris)—see Opuntia.
  Common Heron's-bill (Erodium cicutarium)—see Erodium.
  Common Honey Locust-tree (Gleditschia triacanthos)—see Gle-
ditschia.
  Common Hop (Humulus lupulus)—see Humulus.
  Common House Leek (Sempervivum tectorum)—see Sempervivum.
  Common Hydrangea (Hydrangea hortensis)—see Hydrangea.
  Common Juniper (Juniperus communis)—see Juniperus.
  Common Laburnum-tree (Cytisus laburnum) - see Cytisus.
  Common Lavender (Lavendula spica)—see Lavendula.
  Common Lavender-Cotton (Santolina chamæcyparissus)-see San-
tolina.
  Common Lime-tree (Tilia europæa var. intermedia)—see Tilia.
  Common Lungwort (Pulmonaria officinalis)—see Pulmonaria.
  Common Maple (Acer campestre)—see Acer.
  Common Milfoil (Achillea millefolium)—see Achillea.
  Common Mock Orange (Philadelphus coronarius) - see Phila-
delphus.
  Common Monk's-hood (Aconitum Napellus)—see Aconitum.
  Common Mulberry-tree (Morus nigra)—see Morus.
  Common Myrtle (Myrtus communis) -see Myrtus.
 Common Oak (Quercus Robur sessiliflora) - see Quercus.
 Common Oleander (Nerium oleander)—see Nerium.
 Common Onion (Allium cepa)—see Allium.
 Common Orache (Atriplex hortensis)—see Atriplex.
 Common Orange Lily (Lilium croceum)—see Lilium.
Common Peach-tree (Amygdalus persica vulgaris)—see Amygdalus.
 Common Pear-tree (Pyrus communis sativa) - see Pyrus.
 Common Pentstemon (Pentstemon gentianoides)—see Pentstemon.
Common Primrose (Primula acaulis)—see Primula.
 Common Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)—see Ligustrum.
 Common Purple or Scotch Lilac (Syringa vulgaris var. violacea)
- see Syrings.
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Common Pyramidal Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens) - see Cupressus. Common Red Currant (Ribes rubrum)—see Ribes. Common Service-tree (Pyrus sorbus) - see Pyrus. Common Silver Fir (Picea pectinata)—see Picea. Common Small Daisy (Bellium bellidioides)—see Bellium. Common Snowdrop (Galanthus nivalis)—see Galanthus. Common Soapwort (Saponaria officinalis)—see Saponaria. Common Spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes) - see Asplenium. Common Spoonwort (Cochlearia officinalis) - see Cochlearia. Common Spruce (Abies excelsa)—see Abies. Common St. John's-wort (Hypericum hircinum)—see Hypericum. Common Stonecrop (Sedum acre)—see Sedum. Common Sundew (Drosera rotundifolia)—see Drosera. Common Sunflower (Helianthus annus)—see Helianthus. Common Sun-rose (Helianthemum vulgare)—see Helianthemum. Common Raspberry (Rubus Ideus)—see Rubus. Common Rock Purslane (Calandrinia discolor)—see Calandrinia. Common Rock-rose (Cistus vulgaris)—see Cistus Common Rue (Ruta graveolens)—see Ruta. Common Quince-tree (Cydonia vulgaris) - see Cydonia. Common Thrift (Armeria vulyaris) - see Armeria. Common Torch Lily (Tritoma uvaria) - see Tritoma. Common Turnip (Brassica rapa var. depressa) – see Brassica. Common Vervain (Verbena officinalis) - see Verbena. Common Violet-flowered Lilac (Syringa vulgaris var. violacea)see Syringa. Common Walnut-tree (Juglans regia)—see Juglans. Common Wallflower (Cheiranthus Cheiri)—see Cheiranthus.
Common Weeping Birch (Betula alba var. pendula)—see Betula. Common White Alder (Alnus alnifolia)—see Alnus. Common White Current (Ribes rubrum var. album)—see Ribes. Common White-flowered Jasmine (Jasminum officinale) - see Jasminum.

Common White Lilac (Syringa vulgaris alba)—see Syringa. Common Willow (Salix alba)—see Salix.

Common Winter-green (Pyrola minor)—see Pyrola.

Common Woolly Mouse-ear Chickweed (Cerastium tomentosum) -see Cerastium.

Common Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium)—see Artemisia.

Common Yellow Balsam (Impatiens Noli me tangere) — see Impatiens.

Common Yellow Crocus (Crocus luteus) – see Crocus. Common Yew-tree (Taxus baccata)—see Taxus.

Compact Japan Cypress (Retinospora filicoides)—see Retinospora. Comparettia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids, Nat. Brazil, Columbia, New Grenada. Int. 1836. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, rose, scarlet, purple; Nov. Compost, sphagnum moss, fibry peat. Position, on blocks of wood suspended from roof in plant stove. Re-block, Mar. or Ap. Water freely at all times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of plant in Mar.

Compass Plant (Silphium laciniatum)—see Silphium.

Comptonia (Fern leaved Gale, Shrubby Sweet Fern bush). — Ord.
Lyricacess. Hardy deciduous shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. N. America. Int

CONANDRON. COOPERIA.

1714. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves finely divided, downy, fern-like. Soil, peaty. Position, shady border. Plant, Oct. or Nov. Propagate by layering shoots in Sept., Oct. or Nov.

Conandron.—Ord. Gesneriaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Japan. Int. 1879. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, pink, purple; June to Aug. Soil, peat & loam. Position, fissures of moist, sheltered rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect in severe winters with covering of dry litter. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pots of sandy peat & just covered with fine mould, in cold frame or greenhouse Mar. or Ap.; division of plant in Mar.

Concave-leaved Elm (Ulmus campestris var. concavæfolia) — see

Ulmus.

Conical-tubed Fuchsia (Fuchsia conica)—see Fuchsia.

Conspicuous Adam's Needle (Yucca conspicua) - see Yucca.
Constantinople Campion (Lychnis chalcedonica) - see Lychnis.

Constantinople Nut (Corylus colurna)—see Corylus.

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley, May Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Britain, Europe, Asia, America. III. 6 to 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Mar. to June. Outdoor culture: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, decayed manure & sharp sand. Position, beds or borders under shade of trees, high walls, or fences for general culture; south border for early flowering. Plant single crowns 2 or 3 in. apart. with points just below surface, in Sept. & Oct. Lift & replant every 4 years, always planting largest crowns by themselves, next size alone, & smallest similarly. Mulch bed annually in Feb. with decayed manure. Liquid manure apply once a week, May to Sept., to beds more than a year old. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts good soil & leaf-mould. Plant one clump or a dozon single crowns in a 5 in. pot, well drained, in Oct. or Nov. Place inverted pot over crowns & stand pots in cold frame or under greenhouse stage until Jan., then remove into heat, or allow to bloom naturally in greenhouse or window. Water only when soil needs moisture in winter, freely when growth begins. Forcing: Place single crowns close together in shallow boxes, with coccanutifibre refuse between roots, & put boxes in temp. 80° to 85°. Cov s points of crowns with inverted box or thick layer of moss until flowers appear, then remove it. After forcing, crowns of no value for flowering again, therefore discard them. Propagate by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{4}\) in deep in light soil outdoors in Mar.; division of crowns Sept. or Oct.

Convolvulus (Bearbind, Bellbind, Bindweed, Corn Lily, Woodbine, Bedbind, Devil's Garters, Hedge Lily, Hedge Bells, Sea Bells, Scammony).—
Ord. Convolvulaceæ. Hardy annual & perennial twining & climbing plants.
Nat. Britain, Europe, Caucasus, Africa, Levant, Portugal, Australia, China, America. Int. (foreign species) 1597. Ht. 6 in. to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 8 perennials & 1 annual. Flowers, white, blue, red, pink, purple; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, dwarf kinds in open beds & borders; tall kinds at base of arbours, trellises, walls, or trunks of trees. Plant perennials in Mar. Propagate by seeds sown \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. deep outdoors in Mar., where plants are to flower, or in nursery bed, afterwards transplanting seedlings to per

manent position; division of fleshy roots in Mar. or Ap.

Cool Tankard (Borago officinalis)—see Borago.

Cooperia (Evening Star).—Ord. Amaryllidacese. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Texas. Int., date unknown. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, red, fragrant; Aug. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & leaf-mould. Position, pots in cool greenhouse or cold frame. Pot, Jan. or Feb. Water moderately fintil growth begins, then give freely; discontinue watering after Sept. & keep soil dry during winter. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 40° to 45°: Feb. to May, 50° to 55°; May to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by effects in Feb.

Copalm Balsam-tree (Liquidambar styraciftua)—see Liquidambar. Copoe Laurel (Daphne laureola)—see Daphne.

Copper-coloured Beech (Fagus sylvatica var. cuprea)—see Fagus. Copper-coloured-flowered Sun-rose (Helianthemum cupreum)—see Helianthemum.

Copper-leaf (Acalypha musaica)—see Acalypha.

Cop-rose (Papaver Rhaas)—see Papaver.

Coprosma (Tasmanian Currant, Looking glass Bush).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. New Zealand. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species oultivated, 1; variety, 1. Leaves, egg-shaped, green, blotched or variegated with creamy yellow. Fruit, coral red. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in cool greenhouse. Acpot, Mar. Prune straggling shoots into shape in Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40 to 45°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings removed in Mar., with small portion of old wood attached, & inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 85° under bell-glass. Hardy in sheltered positions outdoors S. of England.

Coptis (Gold Thread, Mouth Root).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy evergreen bog plants. Nat. N. America, Asia, Europe. Int. 1782. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Ap. to July. Soil, boggy peat. Position, moist, shady. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 1/3 in deep in pans of fine sandy peat in shady cold frame in Mar.; division of roots

in Oct. or Mar.

Coral Barberry (Berberidopsis corallina)—see Berberidopsis.

Coral Berry (Symphoricarpus vulgaris & Berberidopsis corallina) see Symphoricarpus & Berberidopsis.

Coral Creeper (Kennedya prostrata)—see Kennedya.

Coral-flowered Begonia (Begonia corallina)—see Begonia.

Coral-head-plant (Abrus precatorius)—see Abrus.

Coral Root (Dentaria bulbifera)—see Dentaria.

Coral Tree (Erythrina indica)—see Erythrina.

Cordyline (Club Palm, Palm Lily, Cabbage Palm).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Stove & greenhouse plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. South Sea Islands, China, New Holland, New Zealand. Madagascar, E. Indies, Mauritius. Int. 1820. It. 2 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, about 50; varieties numerous. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & sand. Position, pots in stove or greenhouse. Repot, Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65° for greenhouse, 75° to 85° for stove; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50° for greenhouse, 55° to 65° for stove. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pots of light soil in temp. 85° in Mar.; cuttings of main stems cut into lengths of 1 in. & partially inserted horizontally in pots of sandy soil in Mar.; cuttings of fleshy roots inserted 1 in. deep in pots of sandy soil, in Mar. or Ap. in temp. 75° to 86°; stem rooting in Mar. or Ap.; offsøts inserted in 2-in. pots of sandy soil at any time.

Coroopsis (Large-flowered Tickseed, Lance-leaved Tickseed, Slender-leaved Tickseed, Dyer's Tickseed).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual a perennial herbaceous plants. Nat. Texas, U.S. America. Int 1099. It. 6 in. to 3ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties several. Flowers, yellow, crimson, brown; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny we'll drained beds or borders. Plant perennials in Oct. or Mar., annuals in May or June. Propagate annuals by seed sown in her plants are to flower; perennials by seed sown outdoors in Ap. where plants are to flower; perennials by seed sown outdoors in Ap. transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle to permanent position; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Corfu Lily (Funkia subcordata)—see Funkia.

Coriandrum (Coriander).—Ord. Umbelliferce. Hardy annual. N.t. S. Europe. It. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Plowers, white: sum. Leases

CORONILLA.

used for flavouring soups & salads. Seed ripens in Aug., & is largely employed in confectionery. Soil, ordinary. Position, south border. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in drills 12 in. apart, Mar. or Sept.

Coris (Montpelier Coris).—Ord. Primulaceæ. Hardy biennial Nat. S. France. Int. 1640. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, lilac; May to Aug. Soil, sandy peat. Position, well drained beds on sunny rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in Aug. or Ap. where plants are to grow.

Coris-leaved Candytuft (Iberis corifolia)—see Iberis.

Cork-barked Elm (Ulmus suberosa) -- see Ulmus.

Cork Oak (Quercus suber) see Quercus.

Cork Tree (Quercus suber)—see Quercus.

Corky-white Elm (Ulmus racemosa)—see Ulmus.

Corn Bottle (Centaurea cyanus) - see Centaurea.

Corn Camomile (Anthemis arvensis)—see Anthemis.

Corn Cockle (Agrostemma Githago)—see Agrostemma.

Corn-flower (Centaurea cyanus) - see Centaurea.

Corn Flag (Antholyza æthiopica) - see Antholyza.

Corn Flag (Gladiolus communis)—see Gladiolus.
Corn Lily (Convolvulus arvensis & C. sepium)—see Convolvulus.

Corn Marigold (Chrysanthemum segetum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Corn Pink (Lychnis Githago) - see Lychnis.

Corn Poppy (Papaver Rhaas)—see Papaver.

Corn Rose (Papaver Rhæas)—see Papaver.

Corn Salad (Valerianella olitaria)—see Valerianella.

Cornel (Cornus sanguinea) - see Cornus.

Cornelian Cherry (Cornus mascula)—see Cornus.

Cornfield Bell-flower (Campanula hybrida) see Campanula.

Cornfield Gladiole (Gladiolus segetum) - see Gladiolus.

Cornish Elm (Ulmus campestris var. cornubiensis)—see Ulmus.

Cornish Money-wort (Sibthorpia europæa)—see Sibthorpia.

Cornish Variegated Money-wort (Sibthorpia europæa variegata) see Sibthorpia.

Cornus (Bunch Berry, Dwarf Cornel, Cornelian Cherry, Cornel-tree, Dogwood, Dog Cherry, Dogberry, Pegwood, Skewerwood, False Box-wood, Green Osier).—Ord. Cornaceæ. Hardy deciduous trees & shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Asia, Britain, N. America, U.S. America, India. Int. (foreign species) 1599. Ht. 6 in. to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 8; varieties several. Flowers, white, yellow, purple; Ap. to Aug. Leaves, green, or variegated with white & crimson. Soil, sandy peat for dwarf species, ordinary for others. Position, rockery for dwarf kinds; open or shady shrubberies for tall species. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Nov. or Dec., simply cutting branches into shape. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil outdoors in Nov.; layering shoots in Oct.; suckers, removed from plant in Nov. & replanted at once; grafting variegated kinds in Mar.; seeds sown outdoors in Mar.

Coronilla (Crown Vetch, Scorpion Senna). — Ord. Leguminosæ, Greenhouse shrubs & hardy perennial herbs. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3 shrubs, 2 herbaceous perennials. Flucers, yellow, pink, white, fragrant; May to Nov. Culture of Greenhouse species: Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots in light greenhouse. Repot, Mar. Prime off points of shoots in spring to induce bushy growth. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 45°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Place plants outdoors in sunny conting the properties of the property of th rosition June to Sept. Culture of Perennials: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny

rockeries or borders. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate shrubby species by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 75° in Mar., or by cuttings inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 550 in Mar., Ap. or May; perennials by seeds sown in. deep outdoors in Ap., or division of roots in Oct.

Corn Centaury (Centaurea cycnus)—see Centaurea,

Corokia. -Ord. Cornaceæ. Half hardy evergreen trailing shrub. Nat. New Zealand. Int., date unknown. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, fragrant; sum. Soil, good ordinary. Position, sheltered against south or west wall. Plant, Oct to Ap. Propagate by outlings inserted in sand in well drained pan under bell-glass; layering shoots in Oct.

Coronation Plant (Dianthus caryophyllus) - see Dianthus. Corooka Oil-plant (Argemone mexicana)—see Argemone.

Corres (South Australian Fuchsia) .- Ord. Rutacez. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. S. Australia. Int. 1793. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Flouers, white, scarlet, crimson, green; Nov. to Mar. Compost, two parts peat, one part fibrous loom & sand. Iosition, begins. Prune directly after flowering. Water moderately Ap. to July & Oct. to Ap., freely July to Oct. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 45°; & Oct. to Ap., freely July to Oct. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 45°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 55°. Place plants outdoors in sunny position July to Sept Propagate by cuttings inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Ap.; grafting on Correa alba or Errostemon *buxifolia* in Mar

Cortican Dwarf Pine-tree(Pinus laricio var. pygmaa) - see Pinus.

Consider Pine-tree (Pinus (Inricio) - see Pinus. Corsican Stonecrop (Sedum corsicum)—see Sedum.

Corsican Thyme (Thymus corsicus) - see Thymus.

Cortean Pine-tree (Pinus pinaster var. minur)—see Pinus.

Cortusa (Swiss Sanicle, Bear's-ear Sanicle, Downy Sanicle) -Ord. Primulaceæ. Hardy perennial alpine plants. Nat. Swiss Alps, Siberia, Transylvania. Int. 1596. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Flowers, purple; May to June. Soil, sandy peat. Position, shady border or rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown A. in. deep in sandy peat in cold frame in Mar. or Aug.; division of plant in Mar.

Cortusa-leaved Primrose (Primula cortusoides)—see Primula.

Coryanthes (Helmet-flower, Helmet or hid) -Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Caraccas, Brazil, Demerara. Int. 1829. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, orange, yellow, purple, crimson; Ap. to July. Compost, equal parts peat & sphagnum moss. Position, baskets suspended from roof of stove. Re-ba-ket in Mar. Water freely Ap. to Sept., very little afterwards. Temp., Ap. to Aug. 55° to 85°, Aug. to Ap. 50° to 65°. Growing season. Ap. to Aug. Resting period, Aug. to Ap. Propagate by division of plant in Mar.

Corydalis (Golden, Solid-rooted, Pale, Great-flowered, Marchall's, Ledebour's Fumewort, Hollow-root, Holl w Leek, Hollow-wort, Staggerweed, Turkey Corn, Turkey Pea, Colic-weed).—Ord. Fumariacem. Hardy annual, biennial & perennial herbs. Nat. Altai, Britain, Europe, U.S. America, Tauria, Siberia, Turkestan. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 13. Flowers, yellow, red, purple: Ap. to July. Soil, ordinary, good. Position, well drained sunny borders, ledges of rockeries, assures in old walls. Plant perennial & biennial species in Mar. Propagate annual species by seeds sown in Ap. where plants are to flower; biennials by seed sown in boxes of light soil in cold frame or outdoors in Ap.; perennials by seed similar to biennials, transplanting seedlings to permanent positions when large enough to handle; also by division of the plants after flowering. bulbous species by offsets in Mar.

COTYLEDON. CORYLOPSIS.

Corylopsis. — Ord. Hamminolidaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrub. Nat. Jipan. Int. 1864. Itt. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pale yellow, fragrant; Feb. Soil, sandy loam. Fosition, open, moist shrubbery. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by layering shoots in Oct. Corylus (Constantinople Hazel, Hazel, Cob-nut, Filbert). — Ord. Corylaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrubs. Orn. foliage & nut-bearing. Nat. Britain, As. a, Africa, Europe, Canada. Int. (foreign species) 1666. Itt. 4 to 2015. Britain, As.a, Africa, Europe, Canada. Int. (toreign species) 1666. Int. 4 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties many. Flowers, male—grey, female—crimson; Mar., Ap. Nuts ripe in Oct. Soil, rich loam, well manured & deeply trenched. Fosition, open, sunny. Plant cob & hazel nuts 10 ft. apart each way, & filberts 15 ft. apart, in Oct. Frume end of Mar., outting away shoots not less than two years old & shortening those of previous year's growth about one-third. Train each tree to have six main branches only. Gather nuts when husk becomes brown. Hang branches of hazel catkins (male flowers) in filbert bushes in Mar., if filbert catkins are scarce, to ensure fertilization. Pranquate by seed funts) sown 2 in deep in Oct. in open garden. fertilization. Propagate by seed (nuts) sown 2 in. deep in Oct. in open garden, transplanting seedlings two years afterwards; suckers removed from base of old plants replanted in Oct.; layering strong young shoots in Nov.; grafting on seedlings of Constantinople Nut in Mar. to form standards, half standards, & dwarf standard.

Corymbose Fuchsia (Fuchsia corymbiflora)—see Fuchsia.

Corypha (Cabbage Palm, Cabbage-tree). — Ord. Palmaces. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Java, India, Ceylon. Ht. 5 to 100 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, fan-shaped, deep green. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & silver sand. Position, pots in moist plant stove. Repot. Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Timp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown lin. deep in light soil in temp. 85° to 90° in Mar. or Ap. For culture of Corypha australis, see Livistonia.

Cos Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) — see Lactuca.

Cosford Nut (Corylus Avellana var. tenuis) - see Corylus.

Cosmos (Purple Mexican Aster). - Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annuals & perennials. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1799. Ht. 1 to 4ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, rose, purple, scarlet; July to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, warm, dryish border. Plant perennial species out in Ap.; lift & store roots similar to dahlias in Sept. *Propagate* annual species by seeds sown in light soil in temp. of 65° to 70° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; porennials by seeds in similar manner, or division of tuberous roots in Ap.

Cost (Tanacetum balsamita)—see Tanacetum.

Cotoneaster (Quince-leaved Medlar, Rose Box).—Ord. Rosacce.

Hardy evergreen & deciduous shrubs, bearing scarlet fruits in winter. Nat. Britain, Europe, Nepaul, Kashmir, Himalayas. Int. (foreign species) 1824. Ht. 1 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 5 deciduous, 8 evergreen. Flowers, pink, white; May. Fruit, scarlet berries, borne in winter. Soil, ordinary. Posi tion, shrubberies, open, or in shade, trailing species against walls or growing over tree roots & rocks, or bare ground under trees. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown l in. deep outdoors in Mar.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil outdoors in Oct.; layering shoots in Oct.; grafting on common species, quince, or hawthorn in Mar.

Cotton-plant (Gossypium herbaceum)—see Gossypium. Cotton Thistle (Onopordon acanthium) - see Onopordon.

Cotton-tree (Populus heterophylla & Viburnum lantana)—see Populus & Viburnum.

Cotton-weed (Antennaria dioica) - see Antennaria. Cotton-wood (Populus Fremonti) - see Populus.

Cotyledon (Navelwort, Kidneywort, Penny grass, Pennywort, Hipno. t, (Jorn leaves).—Urd. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy ever green sug-

culent plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, California, Mexico, Cilicia, Altai, Britain, Candia, Siberia, China, Africa. Int. (foreign species) 1690. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 42. Flowers, white, red, yellow, scarlet; May to Dec. Compost, two parts loam, one part sand & fine brick rubbish. May to Dec. Compost, two parts loam, one parts sand will be sent a Position, pots well drained, close to glass in window or greenhouse. Repot, Position, pots well drained, close to Sent. very little afterwards. Temp., Mar. or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Sept., very little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 60° to 70°. Hardy species plant in ordinary soil on sunny rockeries, Mar. to June. Greenhouse species can be grown outdoors in beds, June to Sept. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of above soil in well drained pan or pot in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar,; cuttings of leaves with base inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in Aug., Sept., or Oct. in temp. 55° to 65°; cuttings of sade shoots inserted as advised for leaves in June, in temp. 55° to 60°. Do not water leaves or cuttings until they begin to shrivel.

Countryman's Treacle (Ruta graveolens)—see Ruta.!

Country Pepper (Sedum acre)—see Sedum.

Courtship-and-Matrimony (Spira ulmaria) - see Spira.

Coventry Bells (Campanula medium & C. pulsatilla)—see Campanula.

Coventry Rapes (Campanula medium) - see Campanula.

Coven-tree (Viburnum lantana)—see Viburnum.

Cow Basil (Saponaria vaccaria)—see Saponaria.

Cow-bell (Silene inflata)—see Silene.

Cow-berry (Vaccinum vitis idaa)-see Vaccinum.

Cow Parsley (Heracleum giganteum)—see Heracleum.

Cow Parsnip (Heracleum giganteum)—see Heracleum. Cowslip-scented Orchid (Vanda furva)—see Vanda.

Cowslip-scented Tulip (Tulipa ilyensis)—see Tulipa.

Crab's Eyes (Abrus precatorius)—see Abrus.
Crambe (Heart-leaved Colewort, Shrubby Colewort, Sca Cabbage, Seakale).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials & esculent vegetable. Nat. Britain, Caucasus, Iberia, Europe. Int. (foreign species) 1789. Ht. 18 in. to 6 ft. Specues cultivated, 3. Flowers, white; May to July. Culture of perennials: Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, open borders. Plant roots 3 in. deep in groups of three or six in Mar. Culture of Scakale: Soil, deep, rich, sandy. Position, open sunny. Trench soil 2 ft. deep in authn., burying in abundance of mauurs. Plant roots 4 to 6 in. long. 2 in. deep. in abundance of manure. I'lant roots 4 to 6 in. long, 2 in. deep, uprightly, 18 in. apart in rows 30 in. asunder in Feb. or Mar. Pare of crown buds before planting. Mulch beds with stable manure in Ap. Apply common salt at the rate of 1 lb. to a square rod, or 2 lbs. of nitrate of soda to same area in June. Lift & replant every five years. Manure & dig between rows in Nov. Blanching: Cover roots in open ground with inverted pots, dry tree leaves, or cinder ashes in Nov. Forcing outdoors: Cover roots with inverted pots in Nov. & put thick layers of fresh manure & leaves on these in Jan. Forcing indoors: Lift roots in Nov., Dec. or Jan. & place them close together in large pots or boxes, with ordinary soil between, in temp. 50° to 60°. Keep roots moist & dark. Roots of no value after torcing. Propagate seakale by seed sown 1 in. deep in rows 12 in. apart in Mar., thinning seedlings to 6 in. apart in June & transplanting them to permanent beds when a year old, or by cuttings of roots as advised for planting; perennials by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Mar., transplanting seedlings in July; cuttings of shoots or division of roots in Mar.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerströmia indica)—see Lagerströmia.

Cratægus (May, Hawthorn, Quick, Black Thorn, White Thorn, Glastonbury Thorn, Christ's Thorn, Evergreen Fire Thorn, Fire Bush, Egyptian Thorn).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous & evergreen trees & shrubs. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Levant, S. & N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1629.

Species cultivated, 25 deciduous, 1 evergreen; varieties several. 20 ft. Flowers, white, red, scarlet, single & double; May & June. Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, trees & shrubs in woods, shrubberies, lawns, & pleasure grounds; evergreen species against east or north walls; common quick in hedges. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune evergreen fire thorn in Feb., cutting away shoots that have borne berries only; deciduous kinds in Nov., simply cutting tree or shrub into shape where necessary. Hedges: Soil, ordinary, trenched 2 ft. deep & 2 ft. wide. Plant, Nov. to Man. Distance apart: 4 in. single row, 6 in. double row 6 in. asunder. Quantit; of plants required per yard for single row, 9; double row, 12. Pot culture: Double pink & white kinds adapted for pot culture in cool greenhouse, or for forcing. Pot, Oct. or Nov., in good soil. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Keep plants in cool structure till Jan., then place in temp. 55° to 65° to flower early or leave them in cool house to flower naturally. After flowering, place plants outdoors to make new growth. Propagate by seeds (berries) sown 1 in. deep in open garden in Nov., transplanting largest seedlings following Oct., the remainder the next year; budding choice varieties on common hawthorn in July; grafting similarly in Mar. Berries require to be stored in sand for a year before sowing.

Cratægus like Barberry (Berberis cratægina)—see Berberis.

Crawfurdia (Climbing Gentian). — Ord. Gentianaceæ Half-hardy climbing herbs. Nat. Himalayas. Int. 1855. IIt. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers. purple, green; Aug. Compost, equal parts loam, peat & sand. Position, against south wall S. of England, pots in greenhouse otherwise. Plant, May Pot, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seed sown in light soil in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 75° in sum.

Crassula (Tnick-leaf) — Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy shrubby evergueen plants. Nat. Abyssinia, Cape of Good Hope, Himalayas. Int. 1710. Ht. 6 in. to 8 ft. Spenes cultivated, 12. ers, white, red, rose scarlet, fragrant; Ap. to Dec. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, brick rubble, dried cow manure & river sand. Post ion, well drained pots in light greenhouse, close to glass. Pot, Mar. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately Aug. to Nov., very little afterwards. Pinch off the points of long shoots of C. coccinea & jasminiflora in June or July. Prune old plants after flowering, shortening shoots to 1 in., & repot when new shoots are 1 in. long. Temp. Mar to Sept. 55° to 65°, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pots or pans of sandy soil, just covering seeds with fine mould, in temp. 60° to 70° in Mar. or Ap., seedlings to be kept close to glass & have little water; cuttings of shoots 2 to 3 in. long, exposed to sun for few days, then inserted in June, July, or Aug. in well drained pots of sandy soil, placed on greenhouse shelf & given very little water.

Cream-coloured Gentian (Gentiana gelida)—see Gentiana.

Creamy-flowered Primrose (Priamul invo'ucrata)—see Primula.

Creeping Avens (Geum reptans) - see Geum.

Creeping Club Moss (Selaginella apus)—see Selaginella. Creeping Fig-tree (Ficus repens)—see Ficus.

Creeping Forget-me-not (Omphalodes verna & Myosotis repens)see Omphalodes & Myosotis.

Creeping Jack (Sedum acre)—see Sedum.

Creeping Jenny (Lysimachia nummularia)—see Lysimachia. Creeping Money-flower (Mimulus repens)—see Mimulus. Creeping Phlox (Phlox reptans)—see Phlox. Creeping-rooted Barberry (Berberis repens)—see Berberis.

Creeping Sailor (Saxifraga sarmentosa) - see Saxifraga.

Oreeping Saxifrage (Saxifraga sarmentosa)—see Saxifrage.

Creeping Speedwell (Veronica repens)—see Veronica.

Creeping St. John's-wort (Hypericum repens)—see Hypericum.
Creeping Water-cress (Nasturtium sylvestre)—see Hypericum.
Creeping Willow (Salix repens)—see Salix.
Creeping Winter Green (Gaultheria procumbens)—see Gaultheria.
Creeping Wormwood (Artenisia repens)—see Artemisia.
Creeping (Hawk's Beard).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials & annuals. Nat. Mountains of S. Europe. Int. 1632. Ht. 4 to 12 in.
Species cultivated, 1 perennial, 1 annual. Flowers, orange, red; Sept. & Oct. Soil, ordinary, sandy. Position, sunny borders, banks, or rockeries. Plant perennial species in Mar. or Ap. *Propagate* annual species by seeds sown in deep in Ap. where plants are required to flower; perennial species by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in July, or by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Crest Marine (Crithmum maritinum)—see Crithmum.

Crested Beech (Fagus sylvatica var. cristata)—see Fagus.

Crested Gentian (Gentiana septemfida) - see Gentiana.

Crested Shield Fern (Lastræa cristata)—see Lastræa,

Cretan Mullein (Celsia cretica)—see Celsia.

Cretan Rock Rose (Cistus creticus)—see Cistus.

Cretan Rose (Rosa glutinosa)—see Rosa.

Cretan Spikenard (Valeriana Phu) - see Valeriana. Crimean Ivy (Hedera helix taurica)—see Hedera.

Crimean Rose (Rosa taurica)—see Rosa.

Crimean Sea Lavender (Statice taurica)—see Statico.

Crimean Snowdrop (Galanthus plicatus) - see Galanthus.

Crimean Speedwell (Veronica taurica) - see Veronica.

Crimean Squill (Scilla taurica)—see Scilla.

Crimson-anthered Lily (Lilium Szovitzianum)—see Lilium.

Crimson Corn Flag (Schizostylis coccinea)—see Schizostylis

Crimson Everlasting (Gnaphalium sanguineum) - see Gnaphalium. Crimson-flowered Californian Hyacinth (Brodia coccinea) see Brodima

Crimson-flowered Flax (Linum grandiflorum)—see Linum.

Crimson-flowered Starwort (Aster coccineus)—see Aster.

Crimson-leaved Japanese Maple (Acer polymorphum atro-purpureum)-see Acer.

Crimson Passion-flower (Passiflora kermesina)—see Passiflora.

Crimson Satin flower (Brodica coccinea) - see Brodica.

Crimson Silver Fir (Picea Nordmanniana) - see Pices. Crimson Stonecrop (Sedum spurium)—see Sedum.

Crinum (Brazil Lily, Cape Lily, Murray Lily, Cape Coast Lily, Large African Lily, Queensland Lily). - Ord. Amaryllidacem. Stove, greenhouse, African Inty, Queensiant Inty;—Orn. Amazinacees: Sove, greenhouse, & hardy deciduous bulbous plants. Nat. Australia, America, India, Mauritius, Sumatra, Socotra, Africa, Asia, Old Calabas, Fernando Po. Int. 1732 Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 20 stove, 6 greenhouse, & 1 hardy. Culture of stove & greenhouse species: Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part peat & silver sand. Position, pots in light plant stove or greenhouse. Pot, Mar., in large vots or tubs well drained. Water freely Mar. to Oct., very little afterwards. Note: pots containing bulbs on their sides in stove or greenhouse. wards. Store pots containing bulbs on their sides in stove or greenhouse during winter. Repot every 3 or 4 years. Apply liquid manure to established bulbs in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85° for stove, 55° to 60° for greenhouse; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65° for stove, 45° to 50° for greenhouse. Culture of hardy species: Soil, rich, deep. Position, south, well drained border. Plant bulbs 6 in. deep in Mar. Protect in winter by covering with cinder ashes or leaves. Water freely in sum. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in, deep singly in 2 in, pots of sandy soil in temp.  $85^\circ$  in Mar.; offsets inserted singly in pots of sandy soil in Mar. Seedling plants take several years to flower.

Crisped Hart's-tongue Fern (Scolopendrium vulgare)—see Scolopendrium.

Crithmum (Samphire-crest Marine, Peter's Cress, Sea Fennel.—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Britain. Ht. 8 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June to July. Soil, sandy. Position, sunny rockery. Plant, Mar. Protect with leaves in winter. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy soil in cold frame in Sept. or Oct.; division of roots in Mar.

Sown in andy soil in cold frame in Sept. or Oct.; division of roots in Mar. Crocosmia.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy bulbous perennial. Nat. Africa. Int. 1846. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange-red; July to Oct. Outdoor culture: Soil, light, rich, sandy. Position, well-drained south border. Plant bulbs, Sept. or Oct., 6 in. deep & 4 in. apart, surrounding each bulb with an irch of sand & protecting during winter with a covering of dry leaves or ashes. Lift & replant every three years. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts turfy loam, poat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Position, cold frame or greenhouse. Pot, Oct., placing six bulbs 1 in. deep in a 5-in. pot, well drained, with an inch of decayed cow manure over drainage. Water when new growth commences, afterwards keep moderately moist until foliage dies down, then keep dry. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in well drained pans or boxes filled with sandy soil in cold greenhouse in Sept. or Oct.; offsets in Oct.

Crocus.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy deciduous bulbous flowering plants. Nat. Britain, Greece, Tuscany, Transylvania, Asia, Crete, Crimea, Morea, Europe, Maritime Alps, Caucasus, Georgia, Ala Tau Mountains, Italy. Int. (foreign species) 1605. Ht. 2 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 18; varieties many. Flowers, various; Feb., Mar., Sept., Oct. & Nov. Outdoor culture: Soil, light, rich. Position, margins of beds or borders or in grass plots & lawns, open or in shade, for common sorts; sunny woll drained beds, or on rockeries, for rare & choice kinds. Plant spring-flowering species & varieties in Oct., Nov., or Dec.; autumn-flowering species in Ang. & Sept. Depth & dutance: Common kinds, 3 in.; choice & rare sorts, 2 in. Leave corms undistrabed for four or five years, unless their place is wanted for other plants. Lift when necessary in June or July, drying corms in sun & storing in cool room till planting time. Foliage should not be removed until it turns yellow. Culture in grass: Bore holes 3 in. deep & 2 in. apart, insert a corm in bottom of each, then fill up with ordinary soil. Grass should not be cut till foliage turns yellow. Pot culture: Compost, light, rich, sandy soil. Position, 3 or 5-in. pots in window, greenhouse, or frame. Plant six corms, 1 to 2 in. deep, in a b-in. pot, or four in a 3-in. size, in Oct., Nov., or Dec. After potting, place pots in cold frame or under a wall & cover with cinder ashes till growth bogins; then remove to greenhouse, etc. Water freely when growth bogins; give less as foliage fades. Corms of no use for flowering second time in pots, but may be planted out in garden. Foreing: Place in temp. 55° to 65° in Dec. or Jan. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep & 1 in. apart in light sandy soil in cold frame in Sept., Oct., or Nov., transplanting seedlings in Aug. of second year; offsets removed from old corms in July or Aug. & replanted 2 in. deep & 2 in. apart at same time. Seedling corms flower when three & four years old.

Croneberry (Vaccinium oxycoccos)—see Vaccinium. Crop-weed (Centaurea nigra)—see Centaurea.

Crossandra.—Ord., Acanthacce. Stove evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Trop. Africa, E. Indies. Int. 1877. Ht.1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 2, Flowers, lilac, orange; Sept. & Oct. Compost, equal parts loam, peat & sund. Position, pots in moist plant stove. Pot, Mar. Water moderately during winter freely other times. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Oct.

750 to 850. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 2 or 3 in. long, inserted in sanc under bell-glass, in temp. of 85° at any time of year.

Cross-bine (Bignonia capreolata) - see Bignonia.

Cross-leaved Phlox (Phlox decussata)—see Phlox.

Cross-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum decussatum)—see Hy. pericum.

Cross of Jerusalem (Lychnis chalcedonica)—see Lychnis.

Croton Oil-plant (Croton Tiglium) - see Codiæum.

Crow-bells (Scilla nutans)—see Scilla.

Crowes.—Ord. Rutaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. W. Australia, N. S. Wales. Int. 1700. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, red, pink; June to Sept. Compost, two parts peat, one fibrousloam, & little sand. Position, pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Prune straggling shoots into shape in Mar. Water very little Oct. to Mar., moderately Mar. to Oct. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 45°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. of 65° to 75° in Mar. or Ap.; grafting on Correa alba or Eriostemou buxifolia in Mar.

Crow-flower (Lychnis Flos-cuculi)—see Lychnis.

Crow Soap (Saponaria officinalis)—see Saponaria.

Crown Daisy (Chrysanthemum coronarium)—see Chrysanthemum.

Crown Imperial (Fritillaria imperialis) - see Fritillaria.

Crown-of-thorns (Medicago echinus)—see Medicago.

Crown Vetch (Coronilla varia)—see Coronilla.

Grucianella (Cross-wort, Petty Cross wort, Sea Cross wort, Large Style Cross-wort).—Ord. Rubiacees. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Persia, Asia, Mediterranean. Int. 1640. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated. 3. Flowers, yellow, cream, fragrant; July & Aug. Position, dry banks, rockeries, or borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Provagate by seeds sown outdoors in Mar. transplanting seedlings to permanent positions in July or Aug.; division of roots in Mar., Ap., Oct. or Nov.

Crusted-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga crustata)—see Saxifraga.

Cryptanthus.—Ord. Bromeliaces. Stove & evergreen perennials; flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Trop. America. Int. 1826. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white; Feb. to May. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, rough peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely always; good drainage essential. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 65° to 75°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°. Propagate by large-sized offsets inserted singly in small pots in temp. of 850 in Ap.

Cryptogramme-modern name for Allosorus-see Allosorus.

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar, Lobb's Cryptomeria).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen coniferous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan. Int. 1844. Ht. 20 to 100 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 4. Foliage bright green in spring & sum.; bronzy crimson during winter. Soil, deep, rich, moist loam. Position, sheltered on lawns. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy loam in temp. of 55° in Mar. or outdoors in Ap.; cuttings of side shoots 2 or 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under hand-light, or in cold frame, in Sept. or Oct.

Cuban Lily (Scilla peruviana) - see Scilla.

Cuckoo Orchis (Orchis mascula) - see Orchis. Cucumber (Cucumis sativa) - see Cucumis.

Cucumber Tree (Magnolia acuminata)—see Magnolia. Cucumis (Cucumber, Melon, Gherkin, Wafer Melon, Snake Cucumber, Bitter Apple, Colocynth, Apple Cucumber, Cucumber Vine).—Ord. Cucum bitacees. Half-hardy trailing perennial fruiting plants. Nat. (cucumber) E. Indies, Jamaica, Africa; (melon) Asia, Himalayas. Int. (cucumber)

OUGURBITA.

1573; (melon) 1570. It. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 2 cucumbers, 2 melon; varieties many. Flowers, yellow. Fruit, oblong or globular. Culture of Cucumbers: Compost, two parts decayed turfy loam, one part horse droppings or decomposed manure. I'usition, pots or beds in heated or cold greenhouse & frames, or in shelter d corner outdoors in sum. Sow seed in Feb. or Mar. for heated greenhouse or frame in sum., Ap. for cold frames or outdoors, Sept. or Oct. for winter use. Plant, Mar., Ap., Sept., or Oct. in heat; June in cold frames or outdoors. Train main shoot up noof of greenhouse, pinching out its point when 3 ft. high, also points of s de (lateral) shoots at first joint beyond the young fruit; or, when grown in frames, along surface of bed, removing point of main shoot when a foot long & points of side shoo's at first joint beyond young fruit. Prune away ol shoots that cease to bear & train young ones in their stead. Water moderately at first, freely afterwards. Syringe twice daily. App'y liquid manure to p ants bearing heavy crops only. Ventilate when temp. reaches 900, closing again when it falls below this. Temp., Feb. to Sept., for greenhouse & frame, 75° to 85°; Sept. to Feb. 65° to 75°. Shade from hot sun. Fertilize first female blooms by divesting a male bloom of its petals & applying powdery parts to centre of former; fertilization not needful afterwards, except seed is wanted. Funigate occasionally to des'roy insects. Culture of Gherkins: Dig a hole in May 2ft. deep & 3ft. wide in a sunny position, putting soil on north side. Fill hole with heated manure & cover with 3 in. of soil. Plant at once. Train at advised above. Water moderately at first, freely afterwards. Protect with handlight un il end of June. Sow seeds in light soil in temp. 55° in Ap. Culture of Melons: Compost, three parts good turfy loam, one part decayed manure. Position. beds in greenhouses, pits, or frames, with shoots trained to roof or along surface of ground. Plant, Mar., Ap. or May. Sow seeds singly in 2-in. pots in temp. 75° in Feb. or Mar. Pinch out point of main shoot when 6 in. long, also of lateral shoots when I ft. long, & further shoots at the first joint beyound the young swelling fruit. Fertilize all the female blooms about 12 a.m. as directed for cucumbers. Allow one fruit to each shoot, removing any o hers gradually. Prune away any weak shoots not showing fruit. Water moderately at first, freely afterwards, less when fruit changes colour. Syringe twice daily until fruit begins to ripen, then cease. Shade from hot sun. Apply liquid manure when fruit begins to swell. Temp., Mar. to time fruit is ripe, 75° to 85°. Ventilate when temp. reaches 85°, close when it falls below this. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 75° in Mar., Ap., May or Sept.; cuttings of shoots 3 in. long, inserted singly in small pots of l'ght soil, in temp. 75° to 80° at any time.

Cucurbita (Gourd, Pumpkin, Squash, Vegetable Marrow) .- Ord. Queurbitacem. Half-hardy trailing annual edible or onn. fruited plants. Nat. India, Levant. Int. 1570. Ht. 3 to 16 ft. Species cultivated, about 4; varieties many. Flowers, yellow, male & female distinct. Fruit, globular, ovai, or oblong. Culture of Marrows & Pumpkins: Soil, ordinary, r.ch. Position. beds in trames, on heaps of decayed manure or refuse, or on banks, the shoots running down the slope. Sow seeds in a temp. of 550 in Ap., or where the plants are intended to grow in May. Plant, May, under handlight, or in June without protection. Beds in open garden formed by digging out soil 15 in. deep, filling holes with heated manure & covering this with soil. Pinch out points of main shoots when 18 in. long; no pinching required afterwards. Fertilize first female blooms; not later ones. Water freely in dry weather. Applu liquid manure frequently after fruit is set. Fruit for preserving should be cut when yellow & then hung up in a dry room till wanted for use, Young shoots of marrows & gourds may be used as a substitute for spinach. Culture of Gourds: Soil, rich, ordinary. Position, beds at base of low, sunny fences or walls, or on the summit of banks, shoots growing at will up & over the former or down the latter; sunny. Plant, June. Water freely in dry weather Apply liquid manure occasionally when plants are laden with fruit.

CURCUMA.

Gather fruit when yellow, & hang it up till wanted for use in dry room. No pinching of shoots required. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Ap., or where plants are to grow in May & June.

Cull-me-to-you (Viola trico!or)—see Viola.

Cultivated Olive-tree (Olea saliva)—see Olea.

Culverkeys (Scilla nutans & Primula variabilis) - see Scilla &

Primula.

Cunonia (Red Alder).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering tree. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1816. Ht. 10 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Aug. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Position, pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prune into shape in Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 55°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. of 65° to 75° in sum.

Cupania (West Indian Chestnut). — Ord. Sapindacea. Stove orn. foliage evergreen tree. Nat. S. America, W. Indies. Int. 1818. Ht. 20 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Mar. Compost, equal parts loam & peat. Position, pots in moist plant stove. Pot, Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sand under

bell-glass in temp. of 85° in sum.

Cup Fern (Cyathea arborea)—see Cyathea.

Cup Goldilocks (Trichomanes radicans)—see Trichomanes.

Cuphea (Mexican Cigar Flower).—Ord. Lythraceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering plant. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1845. Ht. 10 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scallet, black, white; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Position, 5 or 6 in. pots in greenhouse, or in beds outdoors in sum. Pot Mar. or Ap. Plant outdoors in June. Water moderately Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar., Ap., or Aug.

Cupidone (Catananche cærulea) - see Catananche.

Cupid's-flower (Quamoclit vulgaris) - see Quamoclit.

Cupressus (Cypress, Ginger Pine, Oregon White Codar, Orford Cedar, White Cedar). - *Ord*. Conifere. Hardy evergreen coniferous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. California, China, Mexico, S. Europe, Himalayas. Int. 1518. Ht. 4 to 100 ft. Species cultivated, 11; varieties, 26. Habit, upright. spreading & pendulous. Leaves, small, dark green or glaucous; variegated yellow & white. Soil, deep rich loam. Position, sheltered on lawns or in shrubberies. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Nov. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pans of light soil in cold frame in Ap., transplanting seedlings singly into small pots following spring & planting outdoors a year afterwards; cuttings of young branchlets 2 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in cold frame, or under handlight, in Sept. or Oct.

Cups-and-Saucers (Cobæa scandens)—see Cobæa.

Curculigo (Weevil-plant).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Stove orn. evergreen foliage plants. Nat. E. Indies. Int. 1805. Ht. 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Leaves, strap-like, recurved, dark green, variegated with white. Compost, equal parts lumpy peat & loam, & little silver sand. Position, pots in moist plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. 150 to 85°. to Sept. 75° to 85°. Provagate by suckers inserted in small pots of sandr soil in temp. 850 in Mar.

Curcuma (Turmeric, East Indian Arrowroot).—Ord. Scitaminaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Nat. Australia, E. Indies, Ceylon. Int. 1759 It. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, yellow, red, scarlet; May to Nov. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam. & little sand. Position, pots in plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Ap. to Oct., very little afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 55° to 65°; Feb. to Oct. 75° to 85°. Leaves die off after Oct. & re-appear in Feb. Propagate by division of roots in Feb. or Mar.

Curled-leaved Box Elder (Acer Negundo crispum)—see Acer.

Curled-leaved Elm (Ulmus montana var. crispa)—see Ulmus.

Curled-leaved Rockrose (Cistus crispus)—see Cistus.

Curled-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum crispum) — see Hypericum.

Curled Maple (Acer saccharinum)—see Acer.

Curled Rock Brake Fern (Allosorus crispus) - see Allosorus.

Curly Palm (Kentia Belmoreana)—see Kentia.

Currant (Ribes nigrum & rubrum).—Ord. Grossulariaceæ. Hardy deciduous fruiting shrubs. Nat. Britain, Europe. Ht. 4 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 15. Flowers, green; Ap. Fruit, white, red & black. Soil, deep rich loam. Position, open garden or against walls & fences. Plant bushes 5 ft. apart each way in open garden; 3 ft. apart against walls. Time to plant, Oct. to Feb. Depth for roots, 4 to 6 in. Mode of bearing: Red & white currants bear fruit at base of shoots of previous year's shoots, also on old spurs; black currants along entire length of previous year's shoots. Prune red & white currants in June or July, shortening to within half an inch of base all young shoots except one at end of each branch, which cut back one third, also in Dec. cut away old or unsightly branches; black currants in Dec., simply thinning out dead or weak shoots. Protect fruit in June & July by covering trees with nets. Retard ripening by covering trees with mats or sheeting in July. Gather fruit in fine weather only. Prepagate ty seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Sept. or Oct.; cuttings of current year's shoots, 8 in. long, with buds on lower part rubbed off, inserted half their depth outdoors in Nov.; layering shoots in Oct. or Nov.; suckers removed & planted in Oct., Nov. or Dec.

Currant-leaved Alum-root (Heuchera ribifolia) - see Houchera.

Cushion Fern (Dicksonia culsita)—see Dicksonia.

Cushion Pink (Silene acaulis & Armeria maritima)—see Silene & Armeria.

Custard Cups (Epilobium hirsutum)—see Epilobium.

Cut-finger (Valeriana officinalis & Vinca major)—see Valeriana & Vinca.

Cut-heal (Valeriana officinalis)—see Valeriana.

Cut-leaved Beech (Fagus sylvatica var. incisa) - see Fagus.

Cut-leaved Birch (Betula populifolia var. laciniata)—see Betula.

Cut-leaved Cone-flower (Rudbeckia laciniata)—see Rudbeckia.

Cut-leaved Elder (Sambucus nigra var. laciniata)—see Sambucus.

Cut-leaved Filbert (Corylus Avellana var. laciniata) - see Corylus.

Cut-leaved Lime-tree (Tilia europæa var. laciniata)—see Tilia.

Cut-leaved Maple (Acer dissectum) - see Acer.

Cut-leaved Norway Maple (Acer platanoides var. laciniatum) -

Cut-leaved Persian Lilac (Syringa persica var. laciniata) — see Syringa.

Cut-leaved Speedwell (Veronica incisa)—see Veronica.

Cut-leaved Sumach (Rhus glabra var. laciniata) - see Rhus.

Cut-leaved Walnut-tree (Juglans regia var. lacinia'a) — see Juglans.

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch (Betula incisa var. pendula) - see Betula.

Cyananthus (Hoary-leaved Cyananth, Lobe-leaved Cyananth). — Ord. Campanulaces. Hardy alpine herbaceous perennials. Nat. Sikkim, Himalayas. Int. 1844. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, azureblue, purplish blue; Aug. to Sept. Compost, equal parts sandy peat & leafmould. Position, sunny banks or crevices of rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect in severe weather with ashes or leaves. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 2 in. long inserted in sandy peat, in Ap., May, or June, & kept under bell-glass; division of fleshy roots in Mar. or Ap.

Cyanella.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1768. Ht. 10 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, purple, yellow, rose, fragrant; July to Aug. Compost, two parts sandy soil, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Position, pots 44 in. in diameter, well drained, in cold frame or greenhouse. Pot, Oct., placing five bulbs 2 in. deep in each pot, & covering pots with cocoanut-fibre refuse until growth begins. Water moderately when bulbs begin to grow; keep bulbs dry Sept. to Jan. Propagate by offsets in Nov.

Cyanophyllum. — Ord. Melastomaceæ. Stove evergreen orn. foliaged plants. Nat. Brazil, Mexico. Int. 1858. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, broad, upper surface velvety green, under side reddish purple. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & leaf-mould, fourth part silver sand. Position, pots in moist shady plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Syringe foliage Mar. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Propagate by seeds sown in fine light compost in temp. 85° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of shoots of stems inserted in light soil in temp. 85° to 90° in spring.

Cyathea (Tasmanian Cup Fern, Silvery Tree Fern, Black-stemmed Tree Fern, Grey Tree Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen tree ferns. Nat. W. Indies, New Zealand, Natal, Ceylon, Mauritius, Philippine Islands. Int. 1793. Ht. 5 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 8 stove & 4 greenhouse. Compost, two-thirds peat & loani, & abundance of sand. Position, large pots or tubs, well drained, in shady stove, greenhouse, or conservatory. Repot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Syringe trunks daily Mar. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65° for stove, 45° to 65° for greenhouse; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75° for stove, 55° to 65° for greenhouse. Shade in sum. essential. Propagate by spores sown at any time on surface of finely sifted loam & peat in shallow well drained pans; cover with sheet of glass, & keep moist in shady position in temp. 75° to 85°.

Cycas (Sago Palm, Fern Palm).—Ord. Cycadaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. China, E. Indies, Australia, N. S. Wales. Ht. 3 to 7ft. Species cultivated, 4. Fronds feathery shaped, dark green. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in moist plant stove. Repot, Feb. & Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 75° to 80°; Sept. Mar. 50° to 65°. C. revoluta may be stood outdoors in sheltered position from June to Sept. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 85° to 90° in Mar. or Ap.; suckers obtained from base of plants inserted in small post in temp. 80° to 85° at any time.

Cyclamen (Apple of the Earth, Mitre-flower, Bleeding Nun, Sowhead).—Ord. Primulacese. Hardy & greenhouse perennial flowering plants. Tuberous-rooted. Deciduous. Nat. Algeria, Asia, Caucasus, Greece, Palestine, Europe, Syria. Int. 1596. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 9; varieties many. Flowers, white, rose, purple, fragrant; Aug. to Nov., Feb. to Ap. Culture of Greenhouse species: Compost, two parts loam, one part leafmould & sand. Position, pots in greenhouse Sept. to May; cold frame other times. Repot, July or Aug.; corm to be above surface of soil. Water moderately until new growth begins, then increase supply, decreasing it when plants have ceased to flower; keeping roots dry & cool May to July. Apply

liquid manure when in flower. Temp., Sept. to Ap. 50° to 55°. Corms should not be grown for more than two years. Best results obtained from seedling plants one year old. Shade from sun essential. Culture of Hardy species: Soil, rich, friable loam containing plenty of leaf-mould. Position, sheltered partially shady nooks of rockery or in turf under trees. *Plant*, Aug. or Sept., 2 or 3 in. apart & 1½ in. deep. *Top-dress* with cow manure & rich soil annually after leaves die down, first removing old soil as far as corms. Propagate greenhouse kinds by seed sown 1 in. deep & 1 in. apart in well drained pans of light soil in temp. 55° in Nov. or Feb.; hardy species by seeds sown similarly in cold frame in Oct. or Nov., transplanting seedlings following spring. Cover surface of soil in seed pans with layer of moss to keep soil uniformly moist.

Cyclamen-flowered Daffodil (Narcissus cyclamineus)—see Nar-

Cyclamen-leaved Windflower (Anemone palmata)—see Anemone. Cycnoches (Swan's neck Orchid).—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove deciduous Cychoches (Swah's neck Orchid).—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove deciduous orchids. Nat. America, Demerara, Mexico, Columbia, Brazil, Guatemala. Int. 1830. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 11. Flowers, green, buff, brown, yellow, salmon, purple; June to Sept. Compost, good fibry peat. Position, pots or hanging baskets, well drained. Water freely from time new growth begins until leaves fall off; very little other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Growing period, Feb. to Aug. Resting period, Sept, to Feb. Propagate by division of plants at potting time.

Cydonia (Japanese, Portugal, & Common Quince).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering & orn fruiting trees & shrubs. Nat. China. Japan.

Hardy deciduous flowering & orn. fruiting trees & shrubs. Nat. China, Japan (quince), S. Europe. Int. 1573. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 4; variety 1. Flowers, scarlet, red, white; Ap. to June. Fruit, green, yellow; ripe in Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, open, sunny for quince; south, east, or west walls for Japanese quince. Ilant, Oct. to Feb. Depth for roots, 6 in. Prune Nov. or Dec., shortening current year's shoots to lin., except those at end of main branches, which shorten one third. Gather fruit in Oct. & store in cool room till yellow, then use. Propagate by seeds sown I in. deep outdoors in Nov.; cuttings of current year's shoots, with portion of old wood attached, inserted in ordinary soil outdoors in Oct.; layering shoots in Oct. or Nov.

Cymbidium.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. Australia, Africa, Japan, New Caledonia, Malay, China, India, Java. Int. 1789. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 18. Flowers, white, greenish yonow, 100, purple, chocolate, fragrant; Dec. to Aug. Compost, equal parts rough fibry peat, sphagnum moss & sand. Position, pots, well drained. Repot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately in winter. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Growing period, Mar. to Aug. Resting period, Sept. to Feb. Propagate by division of plant at potting time. yellow, red, purple, chocolate, fragrant; Dec. to Aug. Compost, equal parts

Cynoglossum (Common Dog's-tongue, Gipsy flower, Wild Comfrey, Hound's-tongue).—Ord. Boraginaceæ. Hardy biennials & perennials. Nat. Britain, Europe, U.S. America. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1 perennial, 4 biennials. Flewers, rose, red, white, purple, blue; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, borders, open or shady. Plant perennial Oct. or Mar. Propagate biennials by seeds sown ou'doors in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings to permanent positions in June or July, to flower following year; perennials by seeds similarly, or division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Cyperus (Umbrella plant, Sweet Cyperus, Cypress-root, Galingale).— Ord. Cyperacess. Greenhouse & hardy perennials. Orn, foliage. Nat. Australia, Britain, Europe, Africa, W. Indies. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3; variety 1. Foliage, grass-like, dark green or variegated with white. Culture of Greenhouse species: Compost, two parts loam, one leaf mould & sand. CYPHOMANORA. CYRTOCHILUM.

Position, pots in shady greenhouse. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Repot, Feb. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°. Culture of Hardy sp. cies: Soil, mud. Position, margins of lakes, ponds, etc. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in shallow boxes or pans of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots in

Mar. or Ap.

Cyphomandra (Tree Tomato). — Ord. Solanaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen orn. foliage & fruiting shrub. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1836. IIt. 5 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple, green; spring. Fruit, large. egg-shaped, red; ripe in Aug. & Sept. Compist, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in light sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Prune plants into shape Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light soil in temp. 750 to 850 in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of side shoots 3 in. long inserted in sandy soil under bell-glas. in temp. 75° to 80°.

Cypress Broom (Taxodium capense)—see Taxodium.

Cypress Oak (Quercus pedunculata fastigiata)—see Quercus.

Cypress-root (Cyperus longus)—see Cyperus.

Cypress Vine (Quamoclit vulgaris)—see Quamoclit.

Cypripedium (Lady's Slipper, Mocassin flower, American Valerian, Nerve-root, Noah's Ark, Umbel).—(1/14). Orchidaceæ. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy orchids. Nat. U.S. America, Phillipines, Canada, Malacca, Moulment, Borneo, Russia, Siberia, Java, Mexico, Japan, N. America, Asia, England, India. Int. (foreign species) 1731. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 26 stove, 4 greenhouse, 10 hardy. Flowers, various; all times of the year. Stove culture: Compost, two parts rough fibry peat, one part sphagnum moss & saud. Position, pots or pans drained one-third of their depth. Repot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 650 to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Greenhouse culture: Compost & position, same as above. Repot, Ap. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 60 to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Culture of Hardy species: Compost, equal paris loam, leaf-mould, road grit & small stones. Position, partially shady sheltered nooks on rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water in dry weather. Propagate all the species by division of the roots at potting or planting time.

Cyrtanthus. — Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1774. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 6 deciduous, 1 evergreen. Flowers, orange, red, scarlet, white, fragrant; Feb. to Aug. Compost, two parts loam, one part sand & peat. Position, well drained pots on shelf in light greenhouse. Pot bulbs in Oct. or Nov., 2 in. deep. Water freely Mar. to Oct., very little other times. Temp., Nov. to Ap., 50° to 55°; Ap. to Nov. 60° to 66°. Propagate by offsets in Nov.

Cyrtoceras (Manilla Wax-plant).—Ord. Asclepiadaceæ. Stove evergreen climbing plant. Nat. Borneo. Int. 1838. It. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, buff; Aug. Compost, equal parts fibry pent & sandy loam, one fourth small pieces of charcoal. Position, small pots, well drained, shoots trained on wire trellis or on roof of plant stove. Water moderately Ap. to Sept., very little afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 3 in. long inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° from Mar. to

Cyrtochilum.—Ord. Orchidacez. Stove epiphytal orchid. Nat. Central America, Vera Cruz. Int. 1837. Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, citron, green, purple; Dec. to Ap. Compost, rough fibrous peat & charcoal. Position, well drained pots or on blocks of wood suspended from roof. Pot & reblock, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately

DACRYDIUM.

other times. Temp., Feb. to Oct. 650 to 850; Oct. to Feb. 500 to 600. Growing period, Ap. to Aug. Resting period, Aug. to Ap. Propagate by division of

pseudo-bulbs in Feb. or Mar.

pseudo-bulbs in Feb. or Mar.

Cyrtopodium.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat.

Trop. America, E. Indies, Brazil, Sikkim. Int. 1804. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow, brown, red, purple, rose; Ap. to Aug. Compost, two parts rich fibrous loam & decayed manure. Position, largo pots or pans, well drained, in plant stove. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately Aug. to Nov., afterwards keep nearly dry. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Growing period, Mar. to Aug. Resting period, Aug. to Mar. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at porting time.

at potting time.

Cytisus (Milk-trefoil, Shrub-trefoil, Tree-trefoil, Portugal Laburnum, Pigmy Laburnum, Austrian Laburnum, Two-flowered Laburnum, Canary Islands Laburnum, Clustered-flowered Laburnum, Thread-stemmed Labur-Islands Laburnum, Clustered-Howered Laburnum, Thread-stemmed Laburnum, Hairy Laburnum, Black rooted Broom, Proliferous Laburnum, Purple-flowered Laburnum, Evergreen Laburnum, Stalkless-flowered Laburnum, Adam's Laburnum).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse & hardy deciduous & evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Spain, Portugal, Maritime Alps, Europe, Hungary, Canary Islands, Teneriffe. Int. 1629. Ht. 4 in. to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 9 hardy, 3 greenhouse. Flowers, white, yellow, purple; Ap. to Aug. Culture of Hardy species: Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, rockery for C. Ardoini, shrubbery borders for other species. Plant, Oct., Nov., or Dec. Prune into shape after flowering. Culture of Greenhouse species: Compost, two parts turfulcam, one part lumpy peat & sharp sand. Position, pots in two parts turfy loam, one part lunpy peat & sharp sand. Position, pots in greenhouse. Pot, May or June. Prune shoots to within 2 in. of base directly after flowering, & place plants in temp. 50° to 55° to make new growth before potting. Place plants in sunny position outdoors from end of July to Oct. to ripen growth. Water freely Mar. to May, moderately during May & June, freely June to Nov., moderately afterwards. Apply weak liquid or artificial manure to plants during time they re in flower. Temp., Nov. to Feb. 45° to 50°; Feb. to May, 50° to 55°; May to June, 55° to 60°. Propagate greenhouse species by cuttings of young shoots 3 in. long, with small portions of branches attached, inserted in sandy soil in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 80° in Mar., Ap. or May; seeds sown \( \frac{1}{4} \) in. deep in well drained pots of light soil in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar.; hardy species by seeds sown in. deep outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; layers in Oct. or Nov.; grafting in Mar. or Ap.

Cystopteris (Alpine Bladder Fern, Narrow-fronded Bladder Fern, Toothed Bladder Fern, Brittle Bladder Fern, Mountain Bladder Fern).—Ord. Filices. Hardy deciduous ferns. Nat. Mountains of Europe, Asia Minor, Temp. regions of N. Hemisphere, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1638. III. it to 9 in. Species cultivated, 4. Soil, rich, deep, sandy loam, freely mixed with pieces of limestone or dried mortar. Position, well drained shady sheltered rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately in dry weather. Pot culture: Compost, two parts good loam, one part leaf-soil mixed with old mortar or sand. Position, well drained in cold frame in shade. Repot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Nov., keeping nearly dry afterwards. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy soil in shallow boxes or pans, cover with sheet of glass, & place in cold frame at

any time; division of plant in Mar. or Ap.

Dabæcia (Irish St. Dabeoc's Heath).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Evergreen flowering shrub, Nat. Ireland, S. W. Europe, Azores. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, rose, purple; June to Sept. Compost, sandy peat & loam. Position, sunfly banks or rockeries. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in sum. under hand-light; layers of shoots in autn.

Dacrydium (Huon Pine of Tasmania, Imou Pine, Red Pine). - Ord

Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen orn. foliage tree. Nat. Tasmania, New Zealand. Int. 1825. Ht. 16 to 100 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Habit, pyramidal, pendulus. Compost, sandy loam & peat. Position, sheltered; S. of England only. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° in Aug. or Sept.

Dactylis (Cock's-foot Grass, Dew Grass, Hard Grass, Orchard Grass, Sticky Grass, Golden Edge Grass).—Ord. Graminew. Hardy orn. grass. Nat. Britain, Europe, Central Asia. Ht. 8 to 20 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Leaves, variegated with white. Soil, ordinary. Position, variegated kind, margins of flower beds or borders in sun or shade, or mixed with bedding plants; common species, margins of ponds or moist places. Plant, Oct. or Ap., 3 to 6 in. apart. Propagate by division of plants in Oct. or Ap. Dadder Grass (Briza media)—see Briza.

Dæmonorops (Rope Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove orn. foliage Nat. India, Sumatra, Java, Malay Archipelago. Int. 1870. Ht. 4 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Leaves, pinuate, armed with spines, deep green. Compost, two pars turfy loam, one part leaf-mould & coarse sand. Tositon, well drained pots in shade. Tot firmly in Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 60° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 80° to 85°. Propagate by seeds sown in temp. 80° in Mar.; suckers growing from roots inserted in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 800.

Daffadowndilly (Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus)—see Narcissus.

Daffodil (Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus)—see Narcissus.

Daffodil Garlic (Allium neapolitanum)—see Allium. Daffodil Lily (Amaryllis belladonna)—see Amaryllis.

Dagger-flower (Aster tanacetifolius) - see Aster.

Dagger-plant (Yucca gloriosa)—see Yucca.

Dahlia. - Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy herbaceous tuberous-rooted perennials. Nat. Central America, Mexico. Int. 1709. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 7; varieties many. Types in cultivation, single, pompon, show, fancy, cactus or decorative. Character of types: Single, six petals; pompons, several petals, incurved, bloom double & small; show, numerous petals, incurved, large double blooms; fancy, same as show in form, but striped or spotted with various colours; cactus or decorative, semi-double blooms, reflexed petals. Flowers, various; sum. & autn. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary, well enriched with manure. Position, open sunny beds or borders. I'lant tubers 3 in. deep in Ap., or start them to grow in pots in temp. 55° in Mar., planting outdoors in May or June. Thin shoots to three on each plant in July; flower buds to one on each shoot in Aug. Apply liquid manure occasionally in July, Aug. & Sept. Lift & store tubers in frost-proof place in Oct., just covering them with soil or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Cui down stems to within 6 in. of tubers before litting. Tubers may be left in the ground all the year round on dry soils, if surface is covered with layer of cinder-ashes. Culture in pots: Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part decayed manure. Place tubers in well drained 6-in. pots in Mar., in temp. 55°. Water moderately & keep close to glass. Transfer to 8-in. pots in May. Stand plants outdoors in June. Apply liquid manure in July. Thin shoots to three on each plant; flower buds to one on each shoot in Aug. Withhold water after flowering & store away in frost-proof place. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar.; cuttings of shoots 3 in. long issuing from tubers, inserted in 2-in. pots of sandy soil, in temp. 65° to 70° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; division of tubers in Mar. or Ap.; grafting shoots on tubers in autn. or spring.

Dahurian Bell-flower (Campanula dahurica)—see Campanula. Dahurian Bindweed (Calystegia dahurica)—see Calystegia Dahurian Buckthorn (Rhamnus dahuricus)—see Rhamnus.

Pahurian Guelder Rose (Viburnum dahuricum)—see Viburnum

Daisy-bush (Olearia Haastii)—see Olearia.

Daisy Fleabane (Erigeron annus & E. strigosus)—see Erigeron.

Daisy-leaved Sea Lavender (Statice bellidifolia) - see Engeron.

Daisy-leaved Soapwort (Saponaria bellidifolia) - see Saponaria.

Daisy-leaved Speedwell (Veronica bellidioides) - see Veronica.

Daisy Star (Bellidiastrum Michelii)—see Bellidiastrum.

Daisy-tree (Olearia Haastii)-see Olearia.

Dalechampia. — Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Stove flowering evergreen shrubs. Nat. Vera Cruz. Int. 1867. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, insignificant. Bracts, rich carmine, rose, fragrant; sum. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Position, shady part of plant stove. Pot, Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in Mar., Ap. or May, in temp. 85°.

Dalibarda (False Violet),—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy creeping evergreen perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1768. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, t. Flowers, white; May & June. Soil, sandy peat. Position, sheltered rockery.

Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Dalmatian Cap (Tulipa gesneriana) – see Tulipa.

Dalmatian Crocus (Crocus dalmaticus) - see Crocus.

Dalmatian Strawberry (Arbutus unedo)—see Arbutus.

Damascus Crocus (Crocus damascenus)—see Crocus,

Damask\_Rose (Rosa damascena)—see Rosa.

Dame's Rocket (Hesperis matronalis) - see Hesperis. Dame's Violet (Hesperis matronalis) - see Hesperis.

Damsel—another name for Damson.

Damson (Prunus domestica var. damascena).—Ord. Rosacee. Hardy deciduous fruit-bearing tree. Nat. England. Varieties cultivated, 6. Fruit, round or oval, yellow or purple; Sept. & Oct. Soil, moderately rich deep loam. Position, south aspect, well drained site. Shape of trees, standard, pyramidal, or bush. Plant bush-trained trees 5 ft. apart; pyramidal, 15 ft.; standards, 20 ft., in Nov., Dec. or Jan. Depth for roots, 6 in. Prune in Dec., simply cutting away old branches or weak shoots and moderately shortening strong ones. Propagate by seeds (stones) sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Oct., Nov. or Dec.

Dandelion-leaved Evening Primrose (Enothera tara cacifolia)
—see Enothera.

Dandolos Mulberry-tree (Morus alba var. Morettiana)—see Morus.

Dane ball (Sambucus ebulus)—see Sambucus.

Danebrog Poppy (Papaver somniferum) -see Papaver.

Dane's-blood (Anemone pulsatilla, Campanula glomerata, & Sambucus ebulus)—see Anemone, Campanula, & Sambucus.

Dane's-weed (Eryngium campestro & Sambucus ebulus)—see Eryngium & Sambucus.

Daniel's Azalea (Azalea Danielsiana)—see Azalea.

Danish Whitlow Grass (Drava aureu,—see Plance Daphne (Garland flower, Copse Laurel, Dwarf Bay, Spurge Laurel, Wood Laurel, Mezereon, Mysterious Plant, Spurge Flax, Spurge Holly).—Ord. Thymelaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Europe, China, Japan, Britain, Siberia. Int. (foreign species) 1762. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 12 hardy, 4 greenhouse. Flowers, white, pink, lilac, yellow, red, purple, fragrant; Jan. to July. Culture of Greenhouse species: Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Pesition, airy greenhouse from Sept. to June, outdoors June to Sept. Pot, Feb. Piach out points

of young shots in June. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Culture of Hardy species: Soil, sandy peat. Position, drooping over front of rockeries for trailing species; summit of rockery or open border for erect species. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots inserted, in Oct. or Nov., in well drained pots or pans of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 50° to 55°; layers in Mar. or Ap.; grafting on D. laureola & D. pontica in spring.

Dark-coloured Dwarf Bell-flower (Campanula pulla)—see Campanula,

Dark-crimson Cinquefoil (Potentilla atrosanguinea)—see Potentilla.

Dark-flowered Crocus (Crocus obscurus)—see Crocus.

Dark-flowered Meadow-rue (Thalictrum atropurpureum) — see Thalictrum.

Dark-flowered Orchis (Orchis nigra) - see Orchis.

Dark-flowered Stock (Matthiola tristis)—see Matthiola.

Dark-purple-flowered Black Currant (Ribes atropurpureum)——see Ribes.

Dask-purple Grape Hyacinth (Muscari commutatum)—see Muscari

Dark-purple Helen-flower (Helenium atropurpureum)—see Helenium.

Dark-purple Hellebore (Helleborus atrorubens)—see Helleborus.

Dark-purple Stonecrop (Sedum atropurpureum) - see Sedum.

Dark-red Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia atrosanguinea) - see Sarracenia.

Dark-red Sunflower (Helianthus atrorubens)—see Helianthus.

Dark-spotted Poppy (Papaver umbrosum)—see Papaver.

Dark-stemmed Bamboo (Bambusa nigra)—see Bambusa.

Dark-yellow Day Lily (Hemerocallis lutéa)—see Hemerocallia. Darling River Pea (Swainsonia Greyana)—see Swainsonia.

Darling River Pea (Swainsonia Greyana)—see Swainsonia.

Darlingtonia (Californian Pitcher-plant). — Ord. Sarraceneace.

Hardy herbaceous orn. foliage plant. Nat. California. Int. 1861. Itt. 1 to 1½ ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white or pale green; Ap. Pitchers, borne on summit of leaves, hood-like, bright green, mottled with white & pink. Greenhouse culture: Compost, equal parts peat, chopped sphagnum, sharp sand & small pieces of limestone. Position, under handlight in shady greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely at all times. Syringe daily Mar. to Sept. Ventilate hand-light daily. Outdoor culture: Compost, spongy fibrous peat & chopped sphagnum moss. Position, damp, by side of stream or in bog exposed to sun, but sheltered from cold winds. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by sieds sown on surface of mixture of fibrous peat, charcoal, sphagnum & sand in a pan stood partly in water & covered with a bell-glass in cool greenhouse in Ap. or May; division of side shoots inserted in small pots at any time of year.

Darsham Fern (Lastrea cristata)—see Lastrea.

Dart Grass (Holcus mollis & H. lanatus)—see Holcus.

Darwinia.— Ord. Myrtaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1820. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 10. Flowers, white, red, purple; Ap. to June. Compost, equal parts loam, peat & sand. Position, well drained pots in airy greenhouse. Pot firmly in Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely Mar. to Sept. Pruge, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 2 or 3 in. long, inserted in sandy reat under bell-glass in temp. 40° to 50° in Ap. or May.

Darwin's Barberry (Berberis Darwini)—see Berberis.

Dasylirion.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1835. Ht. 3 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties, 3. Flowers, white; sum. Leaves, glaucous green, with spiny margins. Compost, two parts loam & peat, one sand. Position, pots or tubs in airy gre nhouse, dwelling-rooms, or outdoors in beds May to Sept. Pot firmly Feb. or Mar. Water very little Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 50° to 60°. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy neat in well drained pans or pots under bell-glass in temp. 50° to 60° in Mar., Ap. or May.

Date Palm (Phanix dactylifera) - see Phanix. Date-Plum (Diospyros virginica)—see Diospyros.

Datisca (False Hemp).—Ord. Datiscee. Hardy herbaccous perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Crete, W. Asia. Int. 1739. III. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Sept.; male & femile borne on separate plants. Leaves, pinnate, green. Soil, deep rich, ordinary. Position, open & sunny border. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Female plant most effective. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in fine soil outdoors in Mar., Ap. or May,

transplanting scodlings to permanent positions any time.

Datura (Thorn Apple, Double Trumpet, Dewtry, Jamestown weed, Stink-weed).—Ord. Solanacov. Half-hardy & greenhouse annuals, shrubs & trees. Nat. Cuba, Organ Mountains, E. Indies, California, Mexico, Peru, England, America. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 1 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 5 greenhouse shrubs, 7 annuals; varieties 7. Flowers, white, yellow, violet; Ap. to Aug. Culture of annual species: Soil, light sandy. Position, sunny borders outdoors. Plant, May. Culture of shrubby species: Compost, equal parts loam, fibrous peat, well decomposed manure & silver sand. Position, pots, tubs, or borders well drained in sunry greenhouse. Fot or plant, Mar. Prune freely Sept. or Oct. Water very little Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Place plants outdoors in sunny position June to Sept. Apply liquid manure occasionally whilst plants are in flower. Propagate annuals by seed sown in. deep in light sandy soil in well drained pots in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap., & transfer the seedlings to small pots until planting time; shrubby species by cuttings of shoots 6 in, long inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in spring or autn.

Daurian Moon-seed (Menispermum dauricum)—see Menispermum. Daurian Rhododendron (Rhododendron dauricum) - see Rhododendron.

Davallia (Hare's-foot Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Africa, Australia, India, Java, Ceylon, Borneo, Malay Archipelago, E. Indies, Polynesia, New Zealand, N.S. Wales, Spain. Int. 1699. Ht. 1 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 42; varieties several. Culture of s'ove species: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, peat, pounded charcoal & sand. Pot, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Position, pots or hanging baskets in light part of plant stove. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, same as for stove species. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, pots or baskets in partial shade. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50 to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in pans under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 75° at any time; division of rhizomes in Feb. or Mar.

David's Clematis (Clematis Davidiana) - see Clematis.

David's Harp (Polygonatum multiflorum) - see Polygonatum.

David's root (Celastrus scandens)—see Celastrus.

Daviesia (Native Lop of Australia).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Na . Tasmania, New Holland. Int. 1805. H.,

2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, orange, yellow; Ap., May. Compost, equal parts loam, peat & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in airy greenhouse. Pot firmly Mar. or Ap. Water very little Oct. to Mar., moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to  $60^{\circ}$ . Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inscribed in sind under bell-glass in temp.  $50^{\circ}$  to  $55^{\circ}$  in spring; seeds sown  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. deep in sandy peat in temp. 550 in Mar.

Day-berry (Ribes grossularia)—see Ribes.

Day-flower (Commelina cœlestis)—see Commelina.

**Day-lily** (Hemerocallis fulva)—see Hemerocallis.

Dead Men's Bells (Digitalis purpurea)—see Digitalis.

Dead Men's Fingers (Orchis mascula)—see Orchis.

Dead-wort (Sambucus ebulus)—see Sambucus.

Deal Trees (Abies excelsa & Pinus austriaca) - see Abies & Pinus.

De Bergh's Iris (Iris De Berghi)—see Iris.

Decaisne's Locust-tree (Robinia pseudo acacia Decaisneana)—see Robinia.

De Candolle's Primrose (Primula Candolleana)—see Primula.

Deccan Grass (Panicum frumentaceum)—see Panicum.

Deciduous Cypress (Taxodium distichum)—see Taxodium.

Declining-branched Elm (Ulmus major)—see Ulmus.

Decumaria.—Ord. Saxifragacea. Hardy orn. deciduous twiner.

Nat. U.S. America. Int. 1785. Ht. 4 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, frigrant; June. Soil, light, rich. Position, against south or west walls, arbours or trellis work. Flant, Oct., Nov. or Dec. Prane away weak & dead shoots in Feb. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in ordinary soil under hand-light in shady position outdoors in sum.

Deep-green-flowered Stonecrop (Sedum virens)—see Sedum.

Deep-rose Camellia (Camellia ruben·) - sec Camellia.

Deep-rose-coloured American Cowslip (Dodecatheon meadia var. splendens) - see l'odecatheon.

Deep-yellow-flowered Gromwell (Lithospermum officinale)—see Lithospermum.

Deer Berry (Mitchella repens & Vaccinium stamineum) - see Mitchella & Vaccinium.

Deer Fern (Lomaria spicant)—see Lomaria.

Deer Grass (Rhexia virginica)—see Rhexia.

Deer's-foot Grass (Agrostis setacea)—see Agrostis.

Deer's Hair (Scirpus cæspitosus)—see Scirpus.

Deil's Spoons (Potamogeton natans & Alisma plantago)—see Potamogeton & Alisma.

Delicate-tinted Iris (Iris amana)—see Iris.

Delphinium (Dolphin-flower, Larkspur).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy annuals & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Britain, N. America., California. Kashmir, Pyrenees, Caucasus, Dahuria, Siberia, Tauria, E. Europe, S. Europe, Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 4 annuals, 11 perennials; varieties numerous. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, open beds or borders. Sow seeds in deep where plants are to flower in Ap., or in light soil in shallow boxes in temp. 55° in Ap., translating and in the control of the state of the st to nower in Ap., or in ight soil in shallow boxes in temp. 50° in Ap., transplanting seedlings in May. Culture of perennials: Soil, deep, rich. Positon, sunny beds or borders. Plant 3 ft. apart in Oct. Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Aug. or Sept. Lift greplant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Ap., or in pans or boxes of light soil in temp. 55° in Ap.; cuttings of young shoots, 3 in. long, inserted in 2 in. pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Sept. or Mar.; division of roots in Oct. or Mar. DENDROBIUM. DESFONTANIA.

Dendrobium (Mouse-tail Orchid, Rock Lily).—Ord. Orchidacea. Stove & greenhouse epiphytal evergreen & deciduous orchids. Nat. Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Nepaul, Moulmein, Brazil, Paraguay, Cochin China, E. Indies, Arracan Hills, Torres Straits, Burmah, Phillipine Islands, Assam, Khasya, Sikkim, Gualpara, Australia, China, Japan, Ceylon, Manilla, Queensland, Chittagong, New Guinea. *Int.* 1801. *Ht.* 3 in. to 4 ft. *Species* cultivated, about 100; varieties & hybrids many. *Flowers*, shades of rose, purple, yellow, white, crimson, amber, pink, magenta, orange, lilac, scarlet; all times of the year. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts peat, living sphagnum moss & charcoal. Position, erect species in well drained pots; sphagnum moss & charcoat. Position, erect species in well drained pots; drooping species in baskets & on blocks or rafts of wood. Place in pots, etc., Feb. or Mar. Water freely Ap. to Sept., very little afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 75° to 88°; Sept. to Feb. 60° to 65°; Feb. to Mar. 65° to 70°. Culturs of greenhouse species: Compost, same as above. Position, pots, blocks, or baskets. Repot, etc., in Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 45° to 55°; Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°. Growing period, Mar. to Aug. Resting period, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by offsets or cuttings of pseudo-bulbs inserted in well drained pots of peat & sphagnum moss under hell-class. in temp. 85° to 95° at any time.

or cuttings of pseudo-bulbs inserted in well drained pots of peat & spinagnum moss under bell-glass, in temp. 85° to 95° at any time.

Dendrochilum.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Manilla, Phillipino Islands. Int. 1836. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, white, fragrant; Mar. to July. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & sphagnum. Poution, well d ained pots in plant stove. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 60° to 65°; Mar. to Oct. 70° to 85°. Propagate by dividing pseudo-bulbs & plants when beginning to the second of the second or t

ning to grow.

Denhardt's Rest-barrow (Ononis Denhardtii)—see Ononis.

Dense-clustered-flowered Jacob's Ladder (Polemonium confertum)—see Polemonium.

Dense-foliaged St. John's-wort (Hypezicum frondosum) - see

Hypericum.

Densely-flowered Arbute-tree (Arbutus densiflora)—see Arbutus. Dentaria (Pepper-root, Tooth-wort, Coral-root, Tooth Cress, Tooth Violet).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy herbaceous perennils. Nat. Britain, Europe, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1659. Itt. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, white, rose, cream, purple; Ap. to June. Soil, light, rich. Position, moist & shady. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light soil in shallow boxes in cold frame in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June or July; division of roots in Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Denticulate Medick (Medicago denticulata) - see Medicago.

Deodar (Cedrus Deodara)—see Cedrus.

Deparia.—Ord. Filices. Stove ferns. Nat. Peru, New Caledonia,
N.S. Wales, Sandwich Islands. Int., date unknown. Itt. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 4. Compost, two part peat, one loam, silver sand, & charcoal. Pot, Mar. Position, shady part of plant stove. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by spores sown on fine sandy peat, kept moist & shady, under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in spring.

Deppe's Wood-sorrel (Oxalis Deppei)—see Oxalis. Deptford Pink (Dianthus armeria)—See Dianthus.

Desert Rod (Eremostachys laciniata)—see Eremostachys.

Desfortania.—Ord. Loganiacew. Hardy evergreen shrub; orn. foliage & flowering. New. Chili, New Grenada. Int. 1853. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet, yellow; Aug. Leaves, oval, dark shiny green, with spiny margins. Compost, equal parts reat & loam. Position, shelters, borders outdoors, or against south wall. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Ap.

Greenhouse culture: Compost, equal parts peat, loam, charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots, tubs, or borders. Pot or Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy peat & loam in well drained pots under bell-glass or hand-light in temp. 55° to 65° in spring.

Desmodium (West Indian Honeysuckle, Tick Trefoil, Moving-plant,

Desmodium (West Indian Honeysuckle, Tick Trefoil, Moving-plant, Telegraph-plant).—Ord. Leguminose. Hardy perennial herbs, & stove & greenhouse shrubs. Nat. E. Indies, N. America, Nepaul. Int. 1640. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1 hardy, 1 stove. Flowers, reddish-purple, violet; July. Leaves of stove species (D. gyrans) pinnate; leaflets move rapidly up and down, especially during sunshine. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts peat, loam & silver sand. Position, pots in plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Fob., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Culture of hardy species: Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Nov. Cut down stems in autn. Propagate stove species by seeds sown in light sandy soil in temp. 75° to 80° in Feb. or Mar., or by cuttings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 80° in Mar. or Ap.; hardy species by division of plants in autn.

Deutzia (Japanese Snow-flower).— Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. Japan, Himalayas. Int., date unknown. Ht. 1 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Plowers, white, fragrant; Ap. to June. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny, well drained border. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, June. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part decayed manure & sand. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Position, cold frame Nov. to Feb.; greenhouse Feb. to May; outdoors afterwards. Water very little Oct. to Feb., moderately Feb. to Ap., freely Ap. to Oct. Temp., Feb. to May 55° to 65°. Plants will flower in cold greenhouse without heat if desired. Plant cut deutzins that have flowered in heat in open garden for a year, then lift & repot, to flower again. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots, 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in cold frame in June or July, also of firm shoots, 10 to 12 in. long, inserted in ordinary soil outdoors in Nov., Dec., or Jan.

Daucus (Carrot).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy esculent-rooted bienmill. Nat. Britain. Ht. 12 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties many. Flowers, white, borne second year; June, July. Soil, deep, rich, sandy for long kinds; shallow, light for short varieties. Position, open garden for main crop; south border for early crop. Manure for previous crop, not for caurots. Sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in rows \(\text{9}\) in. apart for long sorts; \(\text{6}\) in. apart for shorthorns. Time to sow, Feb., Mar., Ap. or Aug. Thin seedlings to \(\frac{6}{8}\) \(\frac{9}{2}\) in. apart in June. Lift \(\frac{9}{2}\) store roots in Oct. \(\frac{6}{2}\) Nov. Forcing: Soil, light rich. Position, frame over hotbed, with temp. 75° to 80°. Sow seeds thinly \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in Feb. or Mar. Water moderately. Pentilate frame whe

temp. reaches 75°. Thin seedlings to 3 in. apart when 1 in. high.

Devil-in-a-Bush (Nigella damascena)—see Nigella.

Devil-in-a-Bush (Nigella damascena)—see Nigella.

Devil Wood (Osmanthus americanus)—see Osmanthus.

Devil's Apple (Mandragora officinalis)—see Mandragora.

Devil's Bean (Capparis cynophallophora)—see Capparis.

Devil's Bit (Scabiosa succisa)—see Scabiosa.

Devil's Candlestick (Nepeta glechoma)—see Nepeta.

Devil's Fig (Argemone mexicana)—see Argemone.

Devil's Flower (Lychnis diurna)—see Lychnis.

Devil's Garter (Convolvulus sepium)—see Convolvulus.

Devil's Milk (Euphorbia helioscopia)—see Euphorbia.

Devil's Trumpet (Daturia stramonium)—see Datura.

Devonshire Myrtle (Murica Gale) - see Myrica.

Devonshire Oak (Quercus cerris var. Lucombeana)—see Quercus.

Dew Berry (Ribes cæsius)—see Ribes.

Dew Grass (Pactylis glomerata) - see Dactylis.

Dew Plant (Mesembryanthemum glabrum)—see Mesembryanthemum.

Dewtoy (Datura stramonium)—see Datura.

Diadem Pink (Dianthus diadematus)—see Dianthus.

Diamond-leaved Bellflower (Campanula rhomboidea)—see Campanula.

Dianella (Flax Lily, Paroo Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy fibrousrooted perennials. Orn. foliage & fruiting plants. Nat. New Zealand, E.
Indies, N. S. Wales. Int. 1731. It. 18 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 3.
Flowers, blue, white; May, June. Fruit, blue; sum. Outdoor culture:
Compost, equal parts loam & peat. Position, sheltered borders; S. of England
only. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Greenhouse culture: Compost, equal parts
peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in unheated
greenhouse. Pot, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely
afterwards. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 55° to
65° in spring; division of fibrous roots Oct. or Mar.

Dianthera (Water Willow).—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove shrubby plants & hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Canada, Texas, Carolina, Brazil, W. Indies, Venezuela. Int. 1793. It. 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 3 stove, 1 hardy. Flowers, violet, purple, red: Oct. to July. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in plant stove Sept. to June, afterwards in sunny cold frame. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Irune shoots in closely in Feb. or Mar. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots inserted in sandy compost in small pots under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 80° in Mar. or Ap.

Dianthus (Alpine Pink, Chinese Pink, Deptford Pink, Sand Pink, Italian Pink, Sweet John, Sweet William, Cheddar Pink, Clove Pink, Cliff Pink, Mountain Pink, German Pink, Maiden Pink, Diadem Pink, Fischer's Pink, Sweet-scented Pink, Glacier Pink, Japanese Pink, Grass Rose Pink, Rose Pink, Sweet Pink, Fringed Pink, Garden Pink, Feathered Pink, Pheasant's eye Pink, Indian-cye Pink, Carnation, Carnadine, Clove Gillyflower, Coronation Pheotee).—Ord. Caryophyllacew. Hardy perennials & biennials. Nat. (Carnation) S. Europe; (Sweet William) S. & E. Europe; (Pink) E. Europe; (Chinese or Indian Pink) China; others Asia, Britain, Europe, Greece, Russia, Turkestan, Spain, Portugal. Int. (Carnation) date unknown, probably by the Romans; (Pink) 1629; (Chinese Pink) 1713; (Sweet William) 1573. Ht. 3in. to 3ft. Species cultivated, 32 perennials, 2 biennials; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; May to Sept.; tree varieties, winter. Classification: Carnations—Bizarrs, ground colour one shade, marked or striped with p'nk. scarlet, purple; Cloves, one colour, clove-scented; Flakes, ground colour one shade, flaked with crimson, rose, or purple; Selfs, one colour only; Tree, self, striped or flaked, tall habit; Picolee, ground colour of one shade, edged with another colour. Pinks—Show or Laced, petals finely fringed, broad ends white with velvet eye, or velvet eye with laced velvet edges & white centre; Border, self-coloured or laced, fragrant, free-flowering, robust; Alpine, blooms single, of various colours. Sweet Williams—Show, smooth edged petals, dark centres; Auricula-cycd, smooth edged petals, white eye, surrounded with crimson or other shades; Ordinary, fringed petals, various colours. Culture of Carnations & Picotees: Border—Soil, moderately rich, ordinary, Position, open sunny borders. Plant 12 in. apart, Oct. cr Mar. Top-dress with decayed manure in Ap. or May. Thin flower buds to three on each shoot in June. Apply liquid manure once a week when flower buds appear. Stake flower stems in May. Exhibition—Compost, three pa

open sunny beds. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Top-dress with decayed cow manure in Ap. Stake flower stems in May. Apply liquid manure once a week during June & July. Thin flower buds in June to one or three on each shoot. The matting round calvees in July to prevent pod bursting. Remove blooms directly they wither. Pot culture—Compost, three parts well decayed turfy loam, one part thoroughly decomposed cow manure & river sand. Position, cold frame Oct. to Feb., cold greenhouse afterwards. Pot singly in 3-in. pots 'n Oct.; two in an 8-in. pot in Feb. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Apply liquid manure once a week Ap. to July. Thin buds to three on each shoot in May. Tie calyces as advised above. Ventilate greenhouse Culture of Tree Carnations: Compost, equal parts sandy loam & leafmould, half a part decayed manure & sand. Position, greenhouse Sept. to Mar., outdoors remainder of time. Pot rooted cuttings in 3-in. pots in Mar., shift into 5-in. pot in May, 6-in. size in June. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Apply liquid manure occasionally. Thin flower buds to three on each shoot. Temp., Sept. to May, 50° to 60°. Plants raised annually from cuttings best. Culture of Pinks: Border—Soil, ordinary, well enriched with decayed manure. Position, open sunny beds or borders. Plant 9 in. apart each way in Aug. or Sept. Top-dress with decayed manure in Ap. Thin shoots to four on each plant in June if fine blooms are desired. Apply liquid manure occasionally Ap. to July. Pot culture—Compost, same as for tree carnations. Position, cold frame Oct. to Mar.; greenhouse Mar. to June; outdoors June to Oct. Pot rooted cuttings in 3-in. pots in Mar.; plant outdoors in May; lift & repot in 5-in. pots in Oct. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Culture of Sweet Williams: Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, open sunny beds. Plant 10 in. apart each way in June, July or Sept. Apply guano at rate of 1 oz. to sq. yard in Ap. or May. Propagate carnations, picotees, & pinks by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pans of sandy soil in cold frame in Ap., May or June; cuttings or pipings inserted in sandy soil under handlights in June or July; layering in July or Aug. Sweet williams by seed sown in deep in light soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap. or May; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under hand-light in Sept.; layering in July. Tree carnations by seed sown as above; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Diapensia.—Ord. Diapensiaceæ. Hardy dwarf evergreen alpine shrub. Nat. Arctic America, Norway, Lapland. IIt. 1 to 2 in. Int. 1801. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July. Soil, deep sandy peat mixed with stones. Position, exposed on sunny rockery. Water freely June, July & Aug. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Dicentra (Showy Bleeding Heart, Common Bleeding Heart, Plumy Bleeding Heart, Dutchman's Breeches, Brecches-flower, Lock & Keys, Seal-flower, Squirrel Corn).—Ord. Fumariacem. Hardy herbaceous tuberous & fibrous-rooted perennials. Nat. California, U.S. America, Siberia, Japan, Canada, Himalayas. Int. 1731. Ht. 6 in. to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, yellow, purple, red, rose, white; Ap. to Sept. Soil, deep light rich sandy. Position, warm sheltered borders, rockeries, or in woods. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Protect during winter by covering with layers of ashes or manure. Top-dress with decayed manure in Mar. Pot culture of D. snee. or manure. Top-dress with decayed manure in Mar. Pot culture of D. spectabilis in cold greenhouse: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Position, cold frame Oct. to Feb.; greenhouse Feb. to May; afterwards planting out in borders. Water moderately when new growth begins, freely when in full growth. Apply liquid manure once or twice weekly when flower buds appear. Forcing: Pot, Oct. Place in cold frame till Jan. Transfer to temp. 55° to 65° in Jan. After forcing, plant out in open border. Plants should only be forced in pots one year. Propagate by dividing the crowns in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of fleshy roots 2 in. long inserted in sandy soil in temp 55° in Mar. or Ap.

The page Out Orchidages Stays anishmtal crockid. Not W Indies, Trop. America. Int. 1870. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green, purple; sum. Compost, fresh splingnum moss. Position, blocks of wood suspended from roof of stove. Water daily. Temp., Mar. to Aug. 65° to 85°; Aug. to Mar. 50° to 60°. Propagate by division of plants in Feb. or

Dicksonia (Tasmanian Tree Fern, St. Helena Tree Fern, Cushion Tree Fern, Jamaica Tree Fern, New Zealand Tree Fern, Hay-scented Tree Fern'. -Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse tree ferns. Nat. Australia, Trop. America, New Zealand, St. Helena, Polynesia. Int. 1786. Species cultivated, 5. Ht. 6 to 30 ft. Compost, two-thirds peat & loam, & abundance of sand. Position, large pots or tubs well drained in shady stove, greenhouse, or conservatory. Repot, Feb., Mar. Kater moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Syringe trunks daily Mar. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65° for stove, 45° to 55° for greenhouse; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75° for stove, 55° to 650 for greenhouse. Shade in sum. essential. Propagate by spores sown at any time on surface of finely sifted loam & peat in well drained pots covered with a sheet of glass, & kept moist.

Dictamnus (Burning Bush, Dittany, Fraxinella, Gas plant).—Ord. Rutacew. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Asia, S.E. Europe. Int. 1596. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, purple, red; May, June. Foliage, fragrant. Soil, ordinary, dryish. Position, partially shady borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil outdoors in Aug. or Sept.; cuttings of fleshy roots inserted 2 in. deep

outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots in Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Dictymia - see Polypodium.

Dictyogramma-see Gymnogramma.

Dictyopteris-see l'olypodium.

Dictyosperma.—Ord. I'almacex. Stove Palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mauritius, Seychelles Islands. Int. 1842. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Leaves, pinnate. Compost, equal paris loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in shady moist plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely at all times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pots of sandy peat in temp. 85° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Sown I in. deep in pots or sandy peat in temp. 50° in rep., mar. or Ap. Didymocarpus.—Ord. Gesneraceæ. Stove perennial herbs. Nat. Trop. Asia. Int. 1845. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, purple, lilac; July to Nov. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, one-fourth part cow dung & sand. Position, well drained pots in moist plant stove. Pot, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of compacting these intented in sends soll under hell glass in term 50°. of young side shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp.  $80^{\circ}$  to  $85^{\circ}$  in Mar. or Ap.

Didymochlæna. — Ord. Filices. Greenhouse fern. Nat. Trop. America, Mulay Archipelago. Int. date unknown. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 2 to 3 in. Compost, two parts loam, one peat, pounded charcoal & sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Position, well drained pots in shady part of greenhouse. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° at any time.

Dieffenbachia (Dumb Cane) .- Ord. Aroidacex. Stove evergreen perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Trop. America, Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador. Int. 1863. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 30; varieties, several. Leaves, broad, deep green, variegated with white or yellow. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, one-fourth part decayed manure & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in moist plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Feb., freely afterwards. Syringe daily, June, July & Aug. Shade in sum. essential. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 55° to 65°; Feb. to Sept. 65° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings of stems one to two inches long inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in spring.

Dielytra—see Dicentra.

Diervilla (Bush Honeysuckle).—Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrubs. Nat. Japan, Siberia. China, N. America. Int. 1739. Ht. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties, 13. Flowers, purple, pink, white, red, rose; May to July. Leaves, ovate, green or golden. Soil, ordinary. Position, moist shady shrubberies, or against south, east, or west walls or fences. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prume after flowering. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in cool greenhouse in spring; cuttings of firm shoots 6 in. long inserted 3 in. deep & 2 in. apart in north border under hand-light in Oct. or Nov.

Thicoger Pinestree (Pinus Saliann)—see Pinus

Digger Pine-tree (Pinus Sabiana)—see Pinus.

Digger's Speedwell of Australia (Veronica perfoliata) - see Veronica.

Digitalis (Foxglove, Bloody Finger, Dead Men's Bells, Fairy Finger, Finger-plant, Flag Dock).—Ord. Scrophularinacem. Hardy biennial & perennial herbs. Nat. Britain, N. Africa, W. Asia. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 7 perennials, 2 biennials. Flowers, purple, rose, white, yellow, brown; May, Aug. Soil, rich ordinary. Position, open shady border. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Culture of biennia's: Sow seeds to in. deep in shady border outdoors in Ap. Transplant seedlings 3 in. apart in shady bed in June. Transfer seedlings to flowering position in Oct. or Nov. Propagate perennials by seeds sown as directed for biennials; division of plants in Mar.

Dill (Anethum graveo/ens).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy perennial culinary herb. Deciduous. Nat. Spain. Int. 1570. Ht. 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, yellow; June & July. Leaves used for flavouring spices & sauces. Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders. Plant, Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in drills 9 in. apart. Thin seedlings when 3 in.

high to 8 in. apart.

Dill-leaved Wormwood (Artemisia anethifolia) - see Artemisia. Dillen's Tick-Trefoil (Desmodium Dilleni)—see Desmodium

Dillen's Tick-Treioli (Desmoanim Dillen)—see Desmodium Dillwynia.—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1794. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow, purple, red, orange; Mar., Ap. & May. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & loam, one-fourth part sand. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or June; firm potting essential. Prune straggling shocts little after flowering. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 60° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Place plants outdoors July to Sept. to mature growth. Propagate by seeds sown in the deep in light sandy compost in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar.; cuttings inserted in rots of sandy rear under hell-class in temp. 65° in sum serted in pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 650 in sum.

Dilo Oil-tree (Calophyllum inophyllum)—see Calophyllum.

Diminutive Bellflower (Campanula pusilla) - see Campanula. Diminutive White Bellflower (Campanula pusilla alba) - see

Campanula.

Dimorphantus.—Ord. Araliacex. Hardy deciduous shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. Manchuria. Int. 18:6. Ht. 5 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves 3 to 5 ft. long & 2 to 4 ft. wide, finely divided, hairy & prickly. Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, sheltered sunny well drained borders, shrubberies, & on lawns. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by cuttings of root 2 in, long inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar. or Ap.

Dimsdale's Silver Spruce (Abies alba var. glauca)—see Abies.

Dionæa (Venus' Fly-tr.p).—Ord. Droseraceæ. Greenhouse herbaceous perennials. Nat. Carolina, Florida. Int. 1768. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July & Aug. Leaves two-lobed, margined with teeth & sensitive. Compost, equal parts peat & living sphagnum. Position, pots or pans well drained & partly immersed in pans of water, & placed under

DIOSCOREA. DISA.

glass in cool greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely always. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 40° to 45°; Mar. to Sept. 45° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown in mixture of sphagnum moss & peat, kept moist under bell-glass in Mar. cx

Ap.; division of plants in Mar.

**Dioscorea** (Chinese Yam). - Ord. Dioscoreaceæ. Hardy tuberousrooted perennial. Nat. China. Int. 1854. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, insignificant. Tubors large, milky, edible, cooked like potatos. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny, open. Plant small tubers 3 in. deep & 12 in. apart in Mar. Lift & store tubers in frost-proof place in Oct. Propagate by cuttings of stems 1 in. long with leaf attached, inserted 1 in. deep in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 550 in sum.

Diosma (African Steel-bush).—Ord. Rutaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1756. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, red, blue; Feb. to May. Leaves fragrant. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam, & silver sand. Pot, May, June. Pinch off points of vigorous shoots in July & Aug. Water very little Oct. to Mar., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 45°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. Apor Mar. temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., Ap. or May.

Diospyros (Date Plum, Persimmon).—Ord. Ebenaceæ. Hardy dc. ciduous trees. Nat. S. Europe, N. America. Int. 1596. Ht. 20 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, red, white, yellow; June & July. Fruit, yellow, plum shaped, sweet flavour. Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Sept. or

Oct

**Diphylleia** (Umbreila-leaf).—Ord. Berberidaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1812. Ht. 1 ft. Flowers, white; June, Aug. Berries, blue; autn. Soil, peaty. Position, moist shady borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Diplacus (Glutinous Monkey-flower).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. California. Int. 1837. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, buff, orange, red, scarlet; all the year. Compost, two parts loam, one leaf-mould, decayed cow manure & sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse; shoots trained on sticks or trellis. Pot, Mar. Prune, Feb. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct. 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 2 in. long inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., or in cool greenhouse or window, in sum.

Dipladenia.—Ord. Apocynaceæ. Stove flowering climbers. Evergreen. Nat. Bolivia, Rio Janeiro, Organ Mountains. Int., date unknown. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 3; varieties several. Flowers, white, pink, rose, crimson, purple, orange; May to Sept. Compost, rough fibry peat & one-fourth silver sand. Position, well drained pots, with shoots trained to roof of stove or to wire trellis. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prane, Oct., cutting away shoots that have flowered only. Water very little Oct. to Feb., moderately Feb. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 55° to 60°; Feb. to Oct. 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of young side shoots 3 in. long. inserted in pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 80° in Feb., Mar.

Dipsacus (Teasel, Shepherd's Rod, Shepherd's Staff).—Ord. Dipsaceæ. Hardy biennial herbs. Nat. Britain, Europe, Siberia. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Int. (foreign species) 1683. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, purple, lilac; July. Soil, ordinary. Position, wild garden, shrubbery borders. Plant, spring or autn. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil outdoors in

Mar. or Ap.

Disa (Flower of the Gods, Table Mountain Orchid). — Ord. Orchidacest, breenhouse terrestrial Carids. Nat. Africa, Mascarene Islands. Int. 1825. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, rose, scarlet, golden, purple, white; June to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat & living sphagnum moss. Position, pots or pans, well drained, in shady cold greenhouse Sept. to June; shady corner outdoors June to Sept. Pot, Feb., keeping roots well above rim. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Atmosphere airy but not draughty. Propagate by seeds sown on living sphagnum moss under bell glass in cold greenhouse in spring.

Dishley Willow (Salix Russelliana)—see Salix.

Dithering Grass (Briza media)—see Briza. Dittany (Dictamnus fraxinella)—see Dictamnus.

Dittany of Crete (Origanum dictamnus) - see Origanum.

Diverse-leaved Rose (Rosa diversifolia)—see Rosa.

Diverse-leaved Kidney Bean (Phas polus diversifolius)—see Phase seolus.

Dodder Grass (Briza media)—see Briza.

Dodecatheen (Silver Stars, American Cowslip).—Ord. Primulacex. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1744. Ht. 4 in. to 2 ft, Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 4. Flowers, red, crimson, purple, white, lilac yellow; Ap. to June. Soil, light rich locmy. Position, sheltered beds on lockeries, or in borders under shade of trees. Plant, Jun. or Feb. Top-dress in Feb. with well decayed manure. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, 6-in. pots, well drained, in cold frame Nov. to Mar., then in unheated greenhouse till after flowering, when stand outdoors. . Pot. Nov. Water moderately when new growth appears, freely when in full growth. Propagate by seeds sown in pots of light sandy soil in cold frame in Sept. or Mar.; division of crowns in Oct. or Mar.

Dog-berry (Cornus sanguinea)—see Cornus.

Dog Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)—see Chrysanthemum.
Dog Eller (Viburnum opulus)—see Viburnum.

Dog Gowan (Matricaria inodora)—see Matricaria.

Dog Gowan (Matricaria modora)—see Matricaria.

Dog Gok (Acer campestre)—see Acer.

Dog Rose (Rosa canina)—see Rosa.

Dog Rowan-tree (Viburnum opulus)—see Viburnum.

Dog Thistle (Carduus arvensis)—see Carduus.

Dog Tree (Cornus sanguinea)—see Cornus.

Dog Violet (Viola canina & V. sylvatica)—see Viola.

Dog-wood (Cornus sanguinea)—see Cornus.

Dog's Chamomile (Matricaria chamomilla)—see Matricaria.

Dog's Leek (Scilla nutans)—see Scilla.

Dog's Orache (Chenopodium bullaria) - see Chenopodium.

Dog's-tooth Violet (Erythronium Dens-canis) - see Erythronium. Dog's-tooth-violet Tulip (Tulipa erythronioides)—see Tulipa.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean). — Ord. Leguminose. Greenhouse evergreen twiner. Nat. India. Int. 1776. Ht. 8 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose; July. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little sand. Position, well drained pots, shoots twining round trellis, posts or pillars. Pot, Feb. Water moderately in winter, freely in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 650 in Mar.; cuttings inserted in saudy soil under bellglass in temp. 650 in Ap.

Dolphin Flower (Delphinium consolida)—see Delphinium.

Dombeya (Cape Bedding flower) — Ord. Sterculeraceæ. Stove evergreen shrub. Nat. S. Africa, Mauritius. Int. 1820. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, red, white, rose, fragrant; Feb. to Dec. Composi, equal parts peat, loam, charcoal & sand. Water moderately Oct. to Feb.,

freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 80° to 85° in Ap.

Dominica Oak (Ilex sideroxyloides)—see Ilex.

Doodia.—Ord. Filices. Green ouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Australia, N. S. Wales, N. Caledonia, Ceylon, Sandwich Islands, New Zealand. Int. 1803. Ilt. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated. 5. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, charcoal & sand. Pot. Feb., Mar. or Ap. Position, pots in shady part of greenhouse. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in pans under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° at any time.

Doronicum (Leopard's banc).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe, Siberia, Britain, Asia. Int. (foreign species) 1570. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties several. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to Aug. Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, open borders, banks, or under shade of trees. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mur. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Doryanthes (Australian Giant Lily, Spear Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ, Greenhouse flowering plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. N. S. Wales, Queensland. Int. 1800. Itt. 3 to 16 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, scarlet, red; July & Aug. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, little sand. Position, well drained pots in light a ry greenhouse. Itt, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Water very little Sept. to Ap., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 70°. Iropagnte by suckers removed from old plants & placed in small pots in temp. 55° to 65° at any time.

Doreas Wound-wort (Solidago virgaurea angustifolia)—see Soli dago.

Dothering Grass (Briza media)—see Briza.

Dotted-flowered Gentian (Gentiana punctata)—see Gentiana.

Detted-flowered St. John's-wort (Hypericum punctatum) — see Hypericum.

Dotted-fruited Thorn (Cratagus punctata)—see Cratagus.

Dotted-leaved Rhododendron (Rhododendron punctatum) — see Rhododendron.

Dotted Loose-strife (Lysimachia punctata)—see Lysimachia.

Dotted Sedge (Carex punctata)—see Carex.

Double Althæa-Frutex (Hibiscus syriacus elegantissimus) — see Hibiscus.

Double Arrow-head (Sagittaria sagittafolia fl.-pl.)—see Sagittaria.

Double Balsam Fir (Abies Fraseri)—see Abies.

Double Bird's-foot Trefoil (Lotus corniculatus)—see Lotus.

Double-blossomed Bindweed (Calystegia pubescens fl.-pl.) — see Calystegia.

Double-blossomed Furze (Ulex europæus plenus)—see Ulex.

Double-blossomed Peach-tree (Amygdalus persica vulgaris fl. pl.)

see Amygdalus.

Double-blossomed Plum-tree (Prunus domestica f.-pl.) — see Prunus.

Double-blossomed Rose Campion (Lychnis coronaria f..pl.)—see Lychnis.

Double Cuckoo-flower (Cardamine pratensis fl.-pl.)—see Carda-

Double Dropwort (Spiraa filipendula plena)—see Spiraa.

Deuble Dyer's-weed (Genista tinctoria fl.-pl.)—see Genista.

Double-flowered Bramble (Rubus discolor fl. vl. & R. suffruticosa f. pl.)—see Rubus.

Double-flowered Cherry (Cerasus vulgaris fl.-71.) - see Cerasus. Double-flowered Chinese Apple (Pyrus spectabilis fl.-pl.) — see Pyrus.

Double-flowered Chinese Plum-tree (P. inus sinensis fl. pl.) see Prunus.

Double-flowered Dwarf Almond-tree (Amygdalus pumila fl. nl.) -see Amygdalus.

Double-flowered Fritillary (Fritillaria meleagris plena) - see Fritillaria.

Double-flowered Horse Chestnut (Asculus hippocastanum fl. 11. -see Æsculus.

Double-flowered Jasminum (Jasminum officinale fl.-pl.) — see Jasminum.

Double-flowered Myrtle (Myrtus communis var. belgica fl.-pl.see Myrtus.

Double-flowered Red Current (Ribes sanguineum plenum) - see Ribes.

Double-flowered Red Horse Chestnut (Esculus hippocastanum rubra fl.-pl.) - see Æsculus.

Double-flowered Seaside Catch-fly (Silene maritima fl. pl.) see Silene.

Double-flowered Soap-wort (Saponaria caucasica fl.-pl.) — see Saponaria.

Double French Dwarf Marigold (Tagetes patula pumila fl.-pl.)see Tagetes.

Double Japanese Globe-flower (Trollius japonicus fl.-pl.) — sce Trollius.

Double-leaved Butcher's - broom (Ruscus hypoglossum) - see

**Double-leaved Sundew** (Drosera dichotoma)—see Drosera. Double Marsh Marigold (Caltha palustris ft. pl.)—see Caltha.

Double Mayhead (Matricaria inodora ft -pl.)—see Matricaria.

Double Persian Ranunculus (Ranunculus asiaticus fl. pl.) - sce Ranunculus.

Double Red Campion (Lychnis dioica fl.-pl.)—see Lychnis. Double Red Daisy (Be'l's perennis rubra plena)—see Bellis.

Double Scarlet Avens (Geum coccineu n fl. pl.) - see Geum.

Double Siberian Larkspur (Delphinium grandiflorum fl.-pl.) - see Delphinium.

Double Spruce (Abies nigra)—see Abies.

Double Spruce Fir (Abies nigra) - see Abies.

Double Tongue (Ruscus hypoglossum) - see Ruscus.

Double White Camellia (Camellia alba plena)—see Camellia.

Double White Camella (Camella dos piena)—see Camella.

Double White Daisy (Bellis perennis alba plena)—see Bellis.

Douglas Spruce Fir (Abies Douglas)—see Abies.

Douglassi.—Ord. Primulacee. Hardy evergreen alpine plants. Nat.

Rocky Mountains. Int. 1827. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pink; Ap. Compost, equal parts peat & loam. Position, sunny rockery. Planty Oct., Nov. Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown \( \text{c}\_i \) in deep in sandy peat in cold frame, or under handlight in Mar. or Ap.

Douglas's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Douglasi)—see Lonicera. Douglas's Milkweed (Asclepsis Douglasi) - see Asclepsis. Douglas's Thorn (Cratagus Douglasi)—see Cratagus.

Dovaston's Yew-tree (Taxus baccata var. Dovastoni)—see Taxus.

Dovedale Moss (Saxifraga hypnoides) - see Saxifraga.

Dove-Dock (Tuscilago farfara)—see Tussilago.

Dove Flower (Peristeria elata)—see Peristeria. Dove Orchid (Peristeria elata)—see Peristeria.

Dove Plant (Peristeria elata)—see Peristeria.

Dove's-foot Geranium (Geranium molle)—see Geranium.

Down Thistle (Onopordon acanthium)—see Onopordon.

Downingia. - Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. California. N. W. America. Int. 1827. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue, white, yellow; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds where plants are to flower in Ap. Thin seedlings to 6 in. apart in May or June. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Sow seeds, i. in. deep in 5 or 6-in. pots placed in temp. 55°, or in cold frame in Ap. or May. Water moderately. Apply weak liquid manure when plants are in flower. Place plants when in flower in cool greenhouse or window.

**Downton Elm** (Ulmus glabra var. pendula)—see Ulmus.

Down-leaved American Lime-tree (Tilia americana var. pubescens) - see Tilia.

Downy Alum Root (Heuchera pubescens)—see Heuchera.

Downy American Honeysuckle (Lonicera pubescens)—see Lonicera.

Downy Branched Aronia (Pyrus pubescens)—see Pyrus. Downy Buckthorn (Rhamnus pubescens)—see Rhamnus.

Downy Cherry (Cerasus pubescens)—see Cerasus.

Downy Daphne (Daphne pubescens)-see Daphne.

Downy False Foxglove (Gerardia flava)—see Gerardia.

Downy-fruited Field Maple (Acer campestre var. hebecarpum) see Acer.

Downy Honeysuckle (Lonicera tormentilla) - see Lonicera.

Downy Milfoil (Achillea pubescens)—see Achillea.

Downy Narrow-leaved American Lime-tree (Tilia americana Aar. pubescens leptophylla—see Tilia.

Downy Norway Maple (Arer platanoides var. pubescens) - see Acer.

Downy Plum-tree (Prunus pubescens)—see Prunus.

Downy Poplar (Populus heterophylla)—see Populus.

Downy Sanicle (Sanicula europæa)—see Sanicula.

Downy Saxifrage (Saxifraga pubescens) - see Saxifraga. Downy Sea Lavender (Statice puberula)—see Statice.

Downy Sedge (Carex tomentosa) - see Carex.

Downy St. John's-wort (Hypericum lanuginosum)—see Hypericum.

Downy Sun-rose (Helianthemum pilosella) - see Helianthemum.

Downy Thorn Apple (Datura Metel)—see Datura.

Downy Thorn Apple (Datura Metel)—see Datura.

Downy Thyme (Thymus lanuginosus)—see Thymus.

Downy Willow (Salix happonum)—see Salix.

Downy Yellow Violet (Viola pubescens)—see Viola.

Draba (Whitlow Grass).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annual, biennial, & perennial alpine plants; perennials only worth growing. Nat. Europe, Caucasus, Tauria, Siberia, Lapland, Quito Andes, Switzerland. Int. 1731.

Ht. 2 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 12. Flowers, yellow, white, violet, purple; Mar. to June. Soil. ordinary. Position, crevices in sunny rockeries, or on old walls. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown where plants are to stow in Ap.; division of roots in Mar.

**Dracæna** (Dragon-plant, Dragon Blood-tree).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Stove & greenhouse evergreen plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Africa, Canary Islands, Madagascar, Old Calabar, New Guinea, India, Java. Int. 1640. Ht. 2 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 12; varieties numerous. Flowers, white or green; at all times of year. Leaves, variegated with various colours. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & sand. Iosition, well drained pots in store or green-house. Iot. Feb. to Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Maz. to Sept. 55° to 65° for greenhouse, 75° to 85° for stove; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50° for greenhouse, 55° to 65° for stove. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pots of light sandy soil in temp. 850 in Mar.; cuttings of main stems cut into lengths of 1 in. & partially buried horizontally in pots of sandy soil in Mar.; cuttings of fleshy roots, inserted I in. deep in pots of sandy soil in temp. 75° to 80° in Mar. or Ap.; stem-rooting, Mar. or Ap.; offsets inserted 2 in. deep at any time.

Dracocephalum (Dragon's head, Moldavian Balm).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Siberia, Russia, Japan, Turkostan, Himalayas, Dauheri. Int. 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 9; varieties several. Flowers, blue, white, purple, lilac, pink; May, June & July. Soil, light ordinary. Position, cool partially shady borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown kin. deep in light sandy soil outdoors in Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in light sandy soil under handlight or in cold frame in Ap. or May; division of roots in Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Dracunculus (Dragon Arum, Snake-plant).—Ord. Oroidiæ. Hardy tubercus-rooted perennial. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1548. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flourrs (spathes), chocolate-brown; July. Leaves, flesh colour mottled with black, resembling skin of snake. Soil, sandy. Positi n, well drained sunny border. I'lant tubers 3 in. deep in Oct. or Nov. Propagate by division of tubers in Oct. or Mar.

Dragon Arum (Arum dracunculus) - see Arum.

Dragon Gum-plant (Pterocarpus draco)—see Pterocarpus.

Dragon Plant (Dracana draco) - see Dracana.

Dragon Tree (Dracana draco)—see Dracana.

Dragon's-blood Palm (Calamus draco)—see Calamus.

Dragon's-blood-plant (Calamus draco & Geranium Robertianum)see Calamus & Geranium.

Dragon's-blood-tree (Dracana draco)—see Dracana.

Dragon's-head Gladiole (Gladiolus dracocephalus)—see Gladiolus... Dragon's-mouth (Antirrhinum majus, Arum crinitum, & Epiden. drum macrochilum)-see Antirrhinum, Arum, & Epidendrum.

Dragon's-mouth Orchid (Epidendrum macrochilum)—see Epidendrum.

Dragon's-water (Calla palustris) - see Calla.

Dragon-wort (Polygonum bistorta)—see Polygonum.

Drias Plant (Thapsia garganica)—see Thapsia.

**Drone Orchis** (Ophrys fucifera)—see Ophrys.

Drooping Bog Sedge (Carex limosa) - see Carex.

Drooping Catchfly (Silene pendula)—see Silene.
Drooping-flowered Garlic (Allium cernuum)—see Allium.

Drooping Golden Rod (Solidago nutans)—see Solidago.

Drooping Gum-tree (Eucalyptus Risdoni & E. viminalis)—see Eucalyptus.

Drooping Larch (Larix pendula)—see Larix.

Drooping-leaved Adam's Needle (Yucca aloifolia var. pendula) -see Yucca.

Drooping Saxifrage (Saxifraga cernua)—see Saxifraga.

Drooping Star of Bethlehem (Ornithogalum nutans)—see (Irnithogalum.

Drooping Tulip (Fritillaria meleagris)—see Fritillaria.

Dropwort (Spira filipendula)-see Spira.

Drosera (Sundew, Lustwort, Redwort, Youth-wort).—Ord. Droseraces. Greenhouse & hardy annual & perennial insectivorus plants. Nat. Australia, Britain, S. America, Cape of Good Hope, Nepaul. Int. (foreign species) 1811. Species cultivated, 6 perennials, 3 annuals. Compost, equal parts living sphagnum moss, peat, potsherds. Position, well drained pots partly immersed in pan of water & covered with bell-glass in cool greenhouse. Water daily. Temp. for exotic species, 50° to 55° Sept. to Mar.; 55° to 65° Mar. to Sept. Prepagate by seeds sown on surface of living sphagnum moss & peat in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° at any time; division of the crowns in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of roots \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 150° to 75°.

Drosophyllum (Portuguese Sundew).—Ord. Droseraceæ. Greenhouse shrubby insectivorus plants. Nat. S. Portugal, Africa. Int. 1869. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Soil, light sandy loam. Position, well drained pots close to glass in light, airy greenhouse. Water once or twice Sept. to Ap., very little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Propagate by seeds sown on the surface of sandy loam in well drained pots in spring.

Drumhead Cabbage (Brassica oleracea capitata)—see Brassica.

Drumhead Lettuce (Lactuca capitata)—see Lactuca. Drummond's Avens (Dryas Drummondi)—see Dryas.

Drummond's Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia Drummondi)—see Sarracenia.

Dryas (Mountain Avens).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy evergreen trailing plants. Nat. Britain, N. Europe, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1800. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, golden yellow, white; June. Soil, moist peat. Position, sunny rockery or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 74 in. deep in sandy peat in shallow pans or boxes in cold frame Ap. or May; cuttings of shoots 2 in. long inserted in sandy soil in cold frame in autn.; division of plants in Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Drymoglossum (Wood Tongue Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove evergence from Nat. Himslayers E. Indies China Japan Borgoo. Int.

Drymoglessum (Wood Tongue Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen creeping fern. Nat. Himalayas, E. Indies, China, Japan, Bornco. Int. 1828. Spicies cultivated, 1. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, pounded charcoal & sand. Pot or plant, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Position, well drained shallow pans or beds in Wardian case. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in temp. 65° to 75° at any time; division of rhizomes in Feb. or Mar.

Drypis.—Ord. Caryophyllaccæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1775. It. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pink, white; June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in cold frame or under hand-light in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under hand-light

or in cold frame in Sept. or Oct.

Duck's-foot (Podophyllum peltatum)—see Podophyllum. Dudder Grass (Adiantum capillus veneris)—see Adiantum.

Duke of Argyll's Tea-plant (Lycium barbarum)—see Lycium.

Dumb Cane (Caladium seguinum) - see Caladium.

Dumortier's Day Lily (Hemerocallis Dumortieri) — see Hemerocallis.

Dumpling (Mesembryanthemum obcordellum) - see Mesembryanthemum.

Durmast Oak (Quercus pubescens) - see Quercus.

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Dusky-flowered Geranium (Geranium phaum)—see Geranium.
  Dusty Miller (Primula auricula)—see Primula.
  Dutch Agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum)—see Eupatorium.
  Dutch Beech (Populus alba)—see Populus.
Dutch Elm (Ulmus suberosa)—see Ulnus.
  Dutch Grass (Panicum molle)—see Panicum.
  Dutch Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum belgica)—see Lonicera.
  Dutch Mice (Lathyrus tuberosus) - see Lathyrus.
  Dutch Myrtle (Myrica Gale)—see Myrica.
  Dutchman's Butter (Cassia g'andulosa)—see Cassia.
Dutchman's Breeches (Dicentra cucullaria)—see Dicentra.
  Datchman's Pipe (Aristolochia sipho)—see Aristolochia.
  Dwarf Almond-tree (Amygdalus nana)—see Amygdalus.
  Dwarf Alpine Candytuft (Iberis petraa)—see Iberis.
  Dwarf Amellus Aster (Aster bessarabicus) - see Aster.
  Dwarf American Birch (Betula glandulosa)—see Betula.
  Dwarf American Iris (Iris verna)—see Iris.
  Dwarf American Raspberry (Rubus triflorus)—see Rubus.
  Dwarf Annual Sunflower (Helianthus indicus) - see Helianthus.
  Dwarf Ash (Fraxinus excelsior var. nana)—see Fraxinus.
  Dwarf Bellflower (Campanula pumila)—see Campanula.
Dwarf Birch (Betula nana)—see Betula.
  Dwarf Blue-berry (Vaccinium pennsylvanicum)—see Vaccinium.
  Dwarf Blue Lobelia (Lobelia azurea nana)—see Lobelia.
  Dwarf Blue and White Lobelia (Lobelia Paxtoniana) — see
Lobelia.
  Dwarf Box-tree (Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa)—see Buxus.
  Dwarf Brazilian Tree Fern (Blechnum braziliense)—see Blechnum.
  Dwarf Buckthorn (Rhamnus pumilus)—see Rhamnus.
  Dwarf Daffodil (Narcissus minimus) - see Narcissus.
  Dwarf Cherry (Cerasus pumila)—see Cerasus.
  Dwarf Chinese Arbor-vitæ (Biota orientalis elegantissima) - see
Biota.
  Dwarf Chinese Banana-tree (Musa Cavendishi)—see Musa.
  Dwarfest Cinquefoil (Potentilla minima) see Potentilla.
  Dwarf Cinquefoil (Potentilla nana)—see Potentilla.
  Dwarf Close-growing Lobelia (Lobelia erinus compacta) - see
Lobelia.
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Dwarf Crane's-bill (Geranium subcaulescens)—see Geranium.

Dwarf Creeping Fig-tree (Ficus repens var. minima)—see Ficus.

Dwarf Crimson-flowered Bramble (Rubus arcticus)—see Rubus.

Dwarf Crocus (Crocus pusillus)—see Crocus.

Dwarf Cud-weed (Gnaphalium supinum)—see Gnaphalium.

Dwarf Daffodil (Narcissus minor)—see Narcissus.

Dwarf Elder (Sambucus humilis & Pilea grandis)—see Sambucus & Pilea.

Dwarf Elm (Ulmus campestris var. nana)—see Ulmus. Dwarf Eryngo (Eryngium pusillum)—see Eryngium.

Dwarf Evening Primrose (Enothera pumila)—see Enothera.

Dwarf Everlasting-flower (Helichrysum bracteatum nanum)—see Helichrysum.

Dwarf Furze (Ulex nanus)-see Ulex.

Dwarf Glaucous Azalea (Azalea glaucous)—see Azalea.

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Dwarf Glaucous-leaved Torch Lily (Tritoma uvaria glaucescens)
  -see Tritoma.
   Dwarf Golden Holly (Rex crenata variegata)—see Ilex.
   Dwarf Golden Rod (Solidago virgaurea var. cambrica)—see Solidago.
  Dwarf Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus nanum)—see Viburnum.
  Dwarf Honeysuckle (Cornus succica)—see Cornus.

Dwarf Indian Crocus (Pleione humilis)—see Pleione.

Dwarf Indian Juniper (Juniperus recurva)—see Juniperus.
  Dwarf Iris (Iris pumila) - see Iris.
  Dwarf Jacob's-ladder (Polemonium humile)—see Polemonium.
  Dwarf Japanese Holly (Ilex crenata)—see Ilex.
Dwarf Juniper (Juniperus nanus)—see Juniperus.
Dwarf Laburnum-tree (Cytisus nanus)—see Cytisus.
Dwarf Lake Iris (Iris lacustris)—see Iris.
  Dwarf Lobelia (Lobelia pumila)—see Lobelia.
  Dwarf Madwort (Alyssum olympicum)—see Alyssum.
  Dwarf Medlar (Pyrus chamæmespilus)—see Pyrus.
Dwarf Marigold (Tagetes tenuifolia)—see Tagetes.
  Dwarf Mock Orange (Philadelphus coronarius)—see Philadelphus.
  Dwarf Moly (Allium chamæmoly)—see Allium.
  Dwarf Mulberry-tree (Morus alba var. pumila) -see Morus.
  Dwarf Nasturtium (Tropæolum minus)—see Tropæolum.
  Dwarf Nettle-tree (Celtis pumila)—see Celtis.
Dwarf Orchis (Orchis ustulata)—see Orchis.
  Dwarf Pentstemon (Pentstemon humilis & P. glabra) -see Pent-
stemon.
  Dwarf Perennial Lupine (Lupinus nutkatensis)—see Lupinus.
  Dwarf Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana var. humilis)—see Juni-
  Dwarf Red-flowered Buck-eye (Pavia rubra var. humilis)—see
  Dwarf Red Larkspur (Delphinium nudicaule)—see Delphinium.
  Dwarf Red and Yellow-flowered Buck-eye (Pavia discolor) -
see Pavia.
  Dwarf Rock Buckthorn (Rhamnus rupestris)—see Rhamnus,
  Dwarf Rock Rose (Cistus lustanicus) - see Cistus.

Dwarf Rosy-purple Tulip (Tulipa pulchella)—see Tulipa.
  Dwarf Scarlet Begonia (Begonia Davisi) - see Begonia.
  Dwarf Sea Lavender (Statice nana) - see Statice.
  Dwarf Sedge (Carex humilis) - see Carex.
  Dwarf Sheep's-bit-scabious (Jasione humilis)—see Jasione.
  Dwarf Siberian Elm (Ulmus pumila)—see Ulmus.
  Dwarf Small Daisy (Bellium minutum) - see Bellium.
  Dwarf Spiderwort (Tradescantia pilosa)—see Tradescantia.
  Dwarf Spindle-tree (Euonymus nanus)—see Euonymus.
 Dwarf Spruce (Abies excelsa var. pygmæa)—see Abies.
 Dwarf Spurge (Euphorbia exigua)—see Euphorbia.
Dwarf Striped Marigold (Tagetes signata pumila)—see Tagetes.
 Dwarf Sumach (Rhus pumila & R. copallina)—see Rhus.
 Dwarf Thyme-leaved Willow (Salix serpyllifolia)—see Salix.

Dwarf Torch Lily (Tritoma pumila)—see Tritoma.

Dwarf Trailing Fuchsia (Fuchsia minima)—see Fuchsia.
 Dwarf Tufted Sunflower (Actinella scaposa)—see Actinella.
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Dwarf Water Lily (Villarsia nymphæoides)—see Villarsia. Dwarf Wild American Rose (Rosa lucida)—see Rosa.

Dwarf Willow (Salix herbacea)—see Salix.
Dwarf Wood Sorrel (Oxalis tenella)—see Oxalis. Dwarf Yellow Tulip (Tulipa celsiana)—see Tulipa.

Dyckia.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Greenhouse succulent orn. foliage 1 lants. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1839. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow, orange; Feb. to Aug. Leaves, succulent, greyish green. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, & little sand. Position, pots in light, airy green. house; outside June to Sept. Water moderately Ap. to Aug., little afterwards. Repot every five or six years; good drainage essential. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets or suckers inserted in small pots in greenhouse at any time.

Dye Pine-tree (Pinus Webbiana)—see Pinus.

Dyer's Broom (Genista tinctoria)—see Genista.

Dyer's Buckthorn (Rhamnus tinctorius)—see Rhamnus.

Dyer's Fig-tree (Ficus tinctoria)—see Ficus.

Dyer's Mulberry-tree (Morinda tinctoria)—see Morinda.

Dyer's Oak (Quercus tinctoria)—see Quercus.

Dyer's Oleander (Nerium tinctorium) - see Nerium.

Dyer's Tick-seed (Coreopsis tinctoria)—see Coreopsis.

Eagle's-claw Maple (Acer platahoides var. laciniatum)—see Acer.

Eagle Fern (Pteris aquilina)—see Pteris. Eardrops (Fuchsia splendens)—see Fuchsia.

Ear-leaved Primrose (Primula auriculata)—see Primula. Ear-leaved Tick-seed (Coreopsis auriculata)—see Coreopsis.

Ear-leaved Umbrella-tree (Magnolia Fraseri)—see Magnolia.

Early American Saxifrage (Saxifraga virginiensis)—see Saxifraga. Early-blooming Rhododendron (Rhododendron præcox) - see Rhododendron.

Early Bulbous Iris (Iris reticulata) --- see Iris.

Early-flowering Borage (Borago orientalis) - see Borago.

Early-flowering Broom (Genista præcox) - see Genista.

Early-flowering Honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima) — see Lonicera.

Early-flowering Indian Crocus (Pleione lagenaria)—see Pleione.

Early-flowering Snowdrop (Galanthus pracox)—see Galanthus.
Early-flowering Squill (Scilla bifolia)—see Scilla.
Early-flowering Tickseed (Coreopsis pracox)—see Coreopsis.
Early-flowering White Rock-cress (Arabis albida)—see Arabis.

Early Forget-me-not (Myosotis dissitiflora) -see Myosotis.

Early Gladiole (G'adiolus pracox)—see Gladiolus.

Early Hill Forget-me-not (Myosotis Collina)—see Myosotis.

Early Meadow-rue (Thalictrum dioicum)—see Thalictrum.

Early White-flowered Saxifrage (Saxifraga Burseriana) — see Saxifraga.

Earning Grass (Pinguicula vulgaris)—see Pinguicula.

Earth Smoke (Fumaria officinalis)—see Fumaria.

Earthquakes (Briza media)—see Briza.

East Indian Arrow-root-plant (Curcuma angustifolia)—see Cur-

East Indian Basil (Ocymum gratissimum)—see Ocymum.

East Indian Bay-tree (Persea indica)—see Persea,

East Indian Birch (Betula Bhojputtra)—see Betula.

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East Indian Bloodwood (Lagerstræmia Reginæ) - see Lager-
  East Indian Caoutchouc-tree (Ficus elasticus)—see Ficus.
  East Indian Cedar (Cedrus deodara)—see Cedrus.
  East Indian Coral-tree (Erythrina indica) - see Erythrina.
  East Indian Cork-tree (Bignonia suberosa)—see Bignonia.
  East Indian Elk's-horn Fern (Platycerium biforme)—see Platy.
cerium.
  East Indian Elm (Ulmus integrifolia)—see Ulmus.
  East Indian Flax (Linum trigynum)—see Linum.
  East Indian Galingale (Kampferia Galanga)—see Kæmpferia.
  East Indian Guava tree (Psidium indicum)—see Psidium.
  East Indian Hawthorn (Raphiolepis indica)—see Raphiolepis.
  East Indian Hemp (Cannabis sativa & Hibiscus cannabinus)—see
Cannabis & Hibiscus
  East Indian Honey Locust-tree (Gleditschia indica) — see Gle-
ditschia.
  East Indian Knotweed (Polygonum brunonis)—see Polygonum.
  East Indian Matting Grass (Cyperus corymbosa)—see Cyperus.
 East Indian Mugwort (Artemisia argentea)—see Artemisia.
  East Indian Mulberry-tree (Morus indica)—see Morus.
  East Indian Musk Mallow (Hibiscus moschatus)—see Hibiscus.
  East Indian Periwinkle (Vinca rosea)—see Vinca.
  East Indian Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes sanguinea)—see Nepenthes.
  East Indian Poke (Phytolacca acinosa)—see Phytolacca.
  East Indian Red Water Lily (Nymphaa rubra)—see Nymphaa.
  East Indian Rose Bay-tree (Tabernamontana coronaria) - see
Tabernæmontana.
  East Indian Tamarisk-tree (Tamarix indica) - see Tamarix.
  East Indian Thorn Apple (Datura alba) - see Datura.
  East Indian Velvet-leaf (Tournefortia argentea) - see Tourne-
fortia.
  East Indian Yellow-wood (Podocarpus latifolia)—see Podocarpus.
  Easter Bells (Stellaria Holostea)—see Stellaria.
  Easter Flower (Poinsettia pulcherrima) - see Poinsettia.
  Eastern Daffodil (Narcissus orientalis)—see Narcissus.
  Eastern Guelder Rose (Viburnum orientale)—see Viburnum.
  Eastern Honeysuckle (Lonicera orientalis)—see Lonicera.
  Eastern Madwort (Alyssum orientale)—see Alyssum.
  Eastern Plane-tree (Platanus orientalis)—see Platanus.
  Eastern Spruce (Abies orientalis)—see Abies.
  Eastern Thorn (Cratagus orientalis)—see Cratagus.
  Ebony Spleenwort (Asplenium ebeneum)—see Asplenium.
  Ebony Tree (Diospyrus ebenum)—see Addenda
Ecballium (Squirting Cucumber). — Ord. Cucurbitace. Hardy trailing annual. Orn. fruiting. Nat. Mediterranean region. Int. 1548. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June. Fruit, green; Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds, borders, or banks. Plant, June. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° in Ap. or May.
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Eccle Grass (Pinguicula vulgaris)—see Pinguicula.

Eccremocarpus (Chilian Glory-flower).—Ord. Bignoniaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen climbing plants. Nat. Chili, Peru. Int. 1825. Ht. 15 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, scarlet, orange-red, yellow; July to

June. Protect roots in Oct. by layer of cinder ashes on surface of soil; branches in severe weather by mats. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in well drained pots of light sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar. or Ap. Eccremocarpus Vine (Eccremocarpus scaber)—see Eccremocarpus.

Echeveria.—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse & half-hardy succulent plants. Nat. California, Mexico, S. Africa. Int. 1796. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Species cultivated, 16. Flowers, yellow, red, scarlet; May to Dec. Indoor culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part sand & fine brick rubbish. Position, pots, well drained, close to glass in window or greenhouse. Repot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Sept., little afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 60° to 70°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to sunny flower beds or borders, or in groups on rockeries. Plant, May, close together to form edgings. Lift in Oct., place in pots or boxes, & store in cold frame or greenhouse during winter. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of above soil in well drained pots in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar.; cuttings of leaves or side shoots with base inserted in sandy soil in well drained pots in Aug. in temp. 55° to 65°. Do not water cuttings or leaves until they begin to shrivel.

Echinacea (Black Sampson, Purple Cone-flower).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. U.S. America. Int. 1799. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties 2. Flowers, reddish purple, rose; June to Oct. Soil, deep rich light loam. Position, well drained sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in boxes of light soil in temp. 50° to 55° in Mar., or outdoors in sunny position

in Ap.; division of roots in Oct., Mar. or Ap.

Echinocactus (Fly Cactus, Hattor). Cactus, Silvery Cactus, Simpson's Cactus, Hardy Cactus).—Ord. Cactacæ. Greenhouse succulent plants. Nat. Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico. Int. 1796. Ill. 3 to 24 in. Species cultivated, 39. Flowers, yellow, white, rose, purple, green; Ap. to Aug. Compost, two parts fibrous sandy loam, one part brick rubble, old mortar & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse or window. Repot every three or four years in Mar. Water once a month Sept. to Ap., once a week afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pans of sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar., keeping soil moderately moist; cuttings of stems inserted in small pots of sandy soil kept barely moist in sum.; grafting on common kinds in Ap.

Echinops (Globe Thistle).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennials. Nat. Australia, S.E. Europe, W. Asia. Int. 1570. Ht. 3 to 7 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1. Flowers, blue, white; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sunny position outdoors in Ap.; division of roots

in Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Echinopsis (Hedge hog Cactus).—Ord. Cactaceæ. Greenhouse succulent plants. Nat. Chili, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Mendoza. Int. 1835. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 7; varieties, 4. Flowers, brown, creamy white, rose, yellow, white, fragrant; Jan. to July. Compost, two parts fibrous sandy loam, one part brick rubble, old mortar & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse or window. Repot every three or four years in Mar. Water once a month Sept. to Ap., once a week afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pans of sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar., keeping soil moderately moist; outtings of stems inserted in small pots of sandy soil, kept barely moist in sum.; grafting on common kinds in Ap.

Echites (Savannah-flower).—Ord. Apocynaceæ. Stove evergreen twin-

Echites (Savannah-flower).—Ord. Apocynaceæ. Stove evergreen twining shrubs. Nat. Brazil, S. America, W. Indies. Int. 1733. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties, several. Flowers, chocolate, purple, red, rose, yellow; white; July to Sept. Compost, rough fibry peat & one-fourth silver sand.

ELÆAÐNUS. ECHIUM.

Position, well drained pots, with shoots trained to roof of stove or to wire trellis. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune, Oct., cutting away shoots that have flowered only. Water very little Oct. to Feb., moderately Feb. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct., 65° to 75°; Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings of young side shoots 3 in long inserted in pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 80° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Echium (Viper's Bugloss).—Ord. Boraginaceæ. Hardy annuals & biennials. Nat. S. Europe, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1683. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1 annual, 1 biennial. Flowers, red, violet, purple; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant, Aug. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown kin. deep in sunny position outdoors in Ap. or Aug.

Edder-wort (Arum dracontium)—see Arum.

Edelweiss (Leontopodium alpinum)—see Leontopodium.

Edging Barberry (Mahonia repens)—see Mahonia.

Edible Fern (Pteris aquilina)—see Pteris.

Edible-fruited Barberry (Berberis dulcis)—see Berberis.

Edible-rooted Caraway (Carum Gairdneri)—see Carum.

Edwardsia (New Zealand Laburnum).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Half-hardy deciduous skrubs. Nat. New Zealand. Int. 1772. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; May & June. Soil, deep rich loam. Position, against south or west wall. Protect in severe weather with mats. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape in Feb. Greenhouse culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Water freely Ap. to Oct., very little afterwards. Prune, Feb. to Mar. Temp., Oct. to Ap. 40° to 45°; Ap. to Oct., 50° to 65°. Position, greenhouse Oct. to May, outdoors May to Oct. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 55° in Ap.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° in Mar.

Egg-bearing Gourd (Cucurbito pepo)—see Cucurbito.
Egg-berry (Prunus padus)—see Prunus.
Egg-plant (Solanum melongena)—see Solanum.

Eggs-and-Bacon (Linaria vulgaris & Lotus corniculatus) - sec Linaria & Lotus.

Eggs-and-Bacon Daffodil (Narcissus uncomparabilis fl.-pl. var. Orange phænix)-see Narcissus.

Eglantine (Rosa rubiginosa)—see Rosa.

Egyptian Bean (Nelumbium speciosum)—see Nelumbium.

Egyptian Ginger (Colocasia esculenta)—see Colocasia. Egyptian Kidney Bean (Dolichos Lab-lab)—see Dolichos.

Egyptian Lily (Richardia athiopica) - see Richardia.

Ezyptian Lotus (Nymphæa lotus)—see Nymphæa.

Egyptian Privet (Lawsonia alba)—see Lawsonia.

Egyptian Rose (Scabiosa atropurpurea)—see Scabiosa.

Egyptian St. John's-wort (Hypericum agyptiacum)—see Hyperi-

Egyptian Thorn (Cratagus pyracantha & Acacia vera)—see Cratægus & Acacia.

Egyptian Water Lily (Nymphæa lotus)—see Nymphæa.

Eight-petalled Begonia (Begonia cotopetala)—see Nyfinnes.

Eleagnus (Oleaster, Wild Olive, Missouri Silver-tree).—Ord. Eleagnacem. Hardy decidaous & evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Orient, Japan, S. Europe, N. America. Int. 1633. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties, several. Flowers, yellow, white, green, fragrant; May to Sept. Leaves, green or variegated with white. Soid, ordinary. Position, open sheltered dryish borders, or against south or west walls. Plant deciduous species in Oct., Nov. or Dec.; evergreen in Ap. or Sept. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in boxes of light soil in temp. 55° in Mar.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in cold frame in Sept.; layering in Oct.

Elatine Bell-flower (Campanula Erinus)—see Campanula.

Elder (Sambucus nigra)—see Sambucus.

Elderberry (Sambucus nigra) - see Sambucus.

Elder-scented Iris (Iris sambucina) - see Iris

Elder-scented Orchis (Orchis sambucina)—see Orchis.

Elecampane (Inula helenium)—see Inula.

Elegant Bell-flower (Campanula elegans)—see Campanula.

Elegant-flowered American Cowslip (Dodecatheon elegans)—see Dodecatheon.

Elegant-flowered Tulip (Tulipa elegans)—see Tulipa.

Elegant Larkspur (Delphinium elegans)—see Delphinium.

Elegant Mariposa Lily (Calochorfus elegans)—see Calochorfus. Elegant Starwort (Aster elegans)—see Aster.

Elegant St. John's-wort (Hypericum elegans)—see Hypericum.

Elephant's Ear (Begonia Rex)—see Begonia.

Elephant's Foot (Testudinaria elephantipes)—see Testudinaria.

Elephant Pumpkin (Cucurbita maxima)—see Cucurbita.

Elephant Thistle (Silybum eburneum)—see Silybum.

Elephant Thorn (Acacia tomentosa)—see Acacia.

Elephant's-tooth Cactus (Mammillaria elephantidens)—see Mam millaria.

Elephant's-trunk Plant (Martynia proboscidea) - see Martynia.

Elephant's Vine (Cissus latifolia)—see Cissus.

Eleven-o'Clock Lady (Ornithogalum umbellatum) — see Ornitho galum.

Elf Dock (Inula helenium)—see Inula.

Elizabeth's Catchfly (Silene Elizabetha)—see Silene.

Elk-bark (Magnolia glauca)—see Magnolia.

Elk's-horn Fern (Platycerium alcicorne)—see Platycerium.

Elk Tree (Andromeda arborea)—see Andromeda.

Elliptic-leaved Ash (Fraxinus americana var. elliptica)—see Fraxi-Dus.

Elm (Ulmus campestris)—see Ulmus.

swi.

Elm-leaved Sumach (Rhus coriaria)—see Rhus.

Elwes's Crocus (Crocus Elwesi)—see Crocus.

Elwes's Snowdrop (Galanthus Elwesi)—see Crocus.

Elwes's Snowdrop (Galanthus Elwesi)—see Galanthus.

Embothrium.—Ord. Proteace: Half-hardy evergreen shrub. Nat.

S. America. Int. 1851. Ht. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange-scarlet; June to Sept. Soil, sandy peat. Position, against south walls outdoors S. of England, pots in cold greenhouse N. of England. Protect with mats in severe weather. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Greenhouse culture: Repot, Mar. Prune, Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Ap., freely in sum. Place plants in sunny position outdoors May to Oct. Propagate by outtings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° in suring.

peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° in spring.

Emodi Pine-tree (Pinus longifolia)—see Pinus.

Empetrun. 'Black-berried Heath, Crake-berry, Crow-berry, Moonog Heather) .- Ord. Empetraces, Hardy evergreen fruiting shrub. Nat. Britain, Chili, Fuegia. Int. (foreign variety) 1833. Ht. 6 to 42 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, pink, purple; May. Berries, black, red, edible. Soil, boggy. Position, damp, moist, shady. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by outtings inserted in June, July or Aug. in sandy peat under bell-glass in shady position.

Empetrum-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum empetrifolium)see Hypericum.

Enceno Oak (Quercus agrifolia)—see Quercus.

Encephalartos (Caffre Bread).—Ord. Cycadaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1835. Ht. 6 to 18 ft. Species cultivated, 13. Leaves, feather-shaped, bluish green. Compost, two parts good loam, one part sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of greenhouse. Repot, Mar. Water liberally Ap. to Aug., very little afterwards. Growth occasionally stationary for a few years. Temp., Sept. to Ap. 55° to 60°; Ap. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in light soil in terms. 55° to 55°. To a control of the second of the secon in temp. 85° to 95° in Mar. or Ap.

Endive (Cichorium endivia). — Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual. Esculent-leaved salad vegetable. Nat. E. Indies. Int. 1548. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties many. Flowers, blue; July & Aug. Soil, light rich. Position, open garden or on south or west borders. Sow seeds in. deep in drills 4 in. apart in June for early crop, July for main crop, Aug. for late crop. Transplant seedlings when they have formed four leaves 12 in. apart each way. Water freely in dry weather. Blanch early crop in Aug., main crop in Sept., late crop in Oct. by covering each plant by slate, tile, board, or inverted pot with drainage hole plugged. Lift remaining plants in Nov. & store close together in cold frame, covering them with dry leaves to ensure blanching. Seed two or three years old yield the dwarfest plants.

Endres's Bladder-wort (Utricularia Endresi)—see Utricularia.

Endres's Crane's-bill (Geranium Endresi)—see Geranium.

Engelmann's Spruce (Abies commutata)—see Abies.

English Arrow-root-plant (Solanum tuberosum)—see Solanum.

English Elm (Ulmus campestris)—see Ulmus.

English Iris (Iris xiphioides)—see Iris.
English Maidenhair (Asplenium trichomanes)—see Asplenium.

English Stonecrop (Sedum anglicum)—see Sedum.

English Sundew (Drosera anglica)—see Drosera.

English Truffle (Tuber æstivum) - see Tuber.

Entire-leafleted Hickory (Carya integrifolia)—see Carya.

Entire-leaved American Cowslip (Dodecatheon integrifolium)see Dodecatheon.

Entire-leaved Clematis (Clematis integrifolia)—see Clematis. Entire-leaved Primula (Primula integrifolia) - see Primula.

Epacris (Australian Heath, Tasmanian Heath).—Ord. Epacridacem. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand. Int. 1803. Ht. 1 to 4ft. Species cultivated 7; varieties many. Flowers, pink, red, white, scarlet, rose, orange; Jan, to May. Compost, three-fourths fibry peat, one-fourth silver sand. Position, light airy greenhouse Sept. to July, sunny place outdoors July to Sept. Reput, Ap., May, or June; good drainage essential. Prune shoots of erect kinds to within 1 in. of base directly after flowering; pendulous kinds about half-way. Water moderately at all times. Syringe plants daily Mar. to July. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to July, 55° to 60°. Stimulants not essential. Propa-

Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to July, 55° to 60°. Stimulants not essential. Propagate by seeds sown immediately they ripen on surface of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55°; cuttings of ends of shoots inserted in pots of sandy peat covered with bell-glass placed in cool greenhouse in Aug. or Ap.

Ephedra (Shrubby Horse-tail, Sea Grape).—Ord. Gnetaceæ. Hardy evergreen trailing shrubs. Orn. fruited. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1750. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; June to Aug. Berries, red; Aug. to Sept.; edible. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries. Plant, Sept. Mar. or Appropriate by seed severy line does not extend to Sept. Sept., Mar., or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Sept. or Oct. layering shoots in Oct.

Epidendrum (Dragon's-mouth Orchid, Tree Orchid).—Ord. Orchidaces. Stove & greenhouse epiphytal orchids. Nat. Bolivia, Mexico, Brazil, Costa Rica, New Grenada, Guatemala, Peru, Trinidad, Panama, Pernambuco, Central America, Columbia. Int. 1835. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 13 Central America, Columbia. Int. 1835. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 13 stove, 20 greenhouse. Flowers, white, yellow, orange, rose, crimson, lilac, purple, fragrant; Mar. to Nov. Compost, two parts fibry peat, one part chopped living sphagnum moss, charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots, hanging baskets, or on blocks of wood. Repot or block, Feb. or Mar.; pots must be well drained. Water three times weekly Mar. to Aug.; once a week Aug. to Nov. & Feb. to Mar.; once a month Nov. to Feb. Temp. for stove species, 65° to 85° Mar. to Sept., 60° to 65° Sept. to Mar.; for greenhouse species, 45° to 55° Nov. to Ap., 55° to 65° Ap. to Nov. Resting period, Mar. to Nov. Growing period, Nov. to Mar. Propagate by division of plants, or by offsets when new growth begins. or by offsets when new growth begins.

Epigea (American Ground Laurel, New England May-flower, Trailing Arbutus).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen creeping shrub. Nat. N. States of America. Int. 1736. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, red, fragrant; May. Soil, sandy peat. Position, shady borders or rockeries. Plant, Sept.,

May. Soil, sandy peat. Position, shady borders or rockeries. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Ap. Propagate by division of plant in Oct. or Ap. Epilobium (Blooming Sally, Bay Willow, Blood Vine, Rose Bay, Rose Elder, Codlins & Cream, Apple-pie, Cherry-pie, Custard Cups, Fiddle Grass).—Ord. Onagraceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Britain, California, Europe, Peru, Sierra Nevada. Int. (foreign species) 1775. Ht. 6 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties, several. Flowers, rose, pink, crimson; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady or sunny borders, or side of watercourses. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in deep in shady position outdoors in Mar., Ap, or Aug.; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Epimedium (Barren-wort, Bishop's hat).—Ord. Berberidaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe, Japan, Persia. Int. 1830. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, grey, crimson, yellow, violet, white; Ap., May. Leaves, green, margined with coppery bronze. Soil, sandy loam & peat. Position, cool shady border or rockery. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or

Ap. Propagate by division of roots in July or Aug.

Epipactus (Helleborine).— Ord. Orchidaceæ. Hardy terrestrial orchids. Nat. Britain. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, purple, white, crimson; July to Sept. Soil. peat & chalk. Position, moist shady borders or near ponds or rivulets. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division

of plant in Mar. or Ap.

Epiphyllum (Leaf-flowering Cactus, Winter Cactus).—Ord. Cactaceæ. Succulent greenhouse trailing plants. Nat. Brazil, S. America. Int., about 1800. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, white, purple, rose, crimson, scarlet; Nov. to May. Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat & leafmould, one-fourth silver sand. Position, light warm greenhouse Sept. to June, sunny place outdoors or cold frame June to Sept. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., little more freely other times. Temp., Nov. to Mar. 50° to 60°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°; Sept. to Nov. 40° to 45°. Propagate by cuttings inserted singly in 2-in. pots filled with sandy soil & brick dust in Mar. or Ap.; grafting on Pereskia aculeata or P. Bleo in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Epipremnum (Tonga-plant).—Ord. Aradaceæ. Stove climbing plant. Orn. foliage. Nat. Malay Archipelago. Int., date unknown. Ht. 8 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, dark green, pinnatifid. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, with little sand. Position, pots or beds; stems clinging to walls, pillars, or trunks of tree ferns. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy peat in temp.

850 in Mar.; division of roots in Feb.

EPISTEPHTUM. eremurus.

Epistephium.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchid. Bahia. Int. 1864. Ht. 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, reddish purple; sum. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part sand. Pot, Feb.; good drainage essential; keep soil below rim of pot. Water three times weekly Mar. to Aug.; once weekly Aug. to Nov. & Feb. to Mar.; once a month other times. Syringe freely in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Equal-leaved Bell-flower (Campanula isophylla)—see Campanula.

Equisetum (Horsetail, Fox-tailed Asparagus).—Ord. Equisetaceæ. Hardy deciduous herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, green, narrow, rush-like, elegant. Soil, ordinary. Position, bogs, margins of ponds, moist shady corners, or in pots in a cool shady greenhouse. Plant or pot, Ap. Water plants in pots freely whilst growing, moderately at other times. Propagate by division of rootstocks in Mar. or Ap.

Eragrostis (Feather Grass, Love Grass).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy annual flowering grasses. Nat. Temperate Regions of the World. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species oultivated, several. Inflorescence, light, feathery & graceful. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown in deep where plants are to grow in Ap. Gather inflorescence in July

& dry for winter use.

Eranthemum.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering plants. Nat. India, E. India, Polynesia, New Caledonia, Moulmein. Int. 1796. Ht. 1 to 4ft. Species cultivated, 15. Flowers, blue, white, pink, purple; Nov. to Mar. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, loam & sand. Position, well drained pots in light stove Sept. to June, sunny frame June to Sept. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Tomp., Sept to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to June, 65° to 75°. Prune shoots to within one inch of base after flowering. Apply liquid or artificial manure occasionally to plants in flower. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° Mar. to July.

Eranthis (Winter Aconite, Winter Hellebore, Winter Wolf's-bane). -Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy tuberous-rooted perennial. Nat. W. Europe. Int. 1596. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Dec. to Mar. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady borders, beds, lawns, under trees or on rockeries. Plant 2 in. deep & 2 in. apart in Oct., Nov. or Dec. Tubers should not be lifted, but left permanently in the soil. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, loam & sand. Position, 3-in. pots or large pans in cool greenhouse or window. Plant tubers \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep & close together in pots or pans in Oct. or Nov. Water moderately. After flowering, plant tubers out

in borders. Propagate by division of tubers in Oct. or Nov.

Erect Bugle (Ajuga genevensis)—see Ajuga.

Erect Cactus (Mamillaria erectus)—see Mamillaria.

Erect Clematis (Clematis erecta)—see Clematis.

Eremestachys (Desert Rod).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy perennial. Nat. Levant. Int. 1731. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; July. Soil, light rich. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Cut off spikes after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown to in. deep in light soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap.; division of roots in Oct.

Eremurus.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Asia, Turkestan, Siberia, India. Int. 1800. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, pink, yellow, brown; June to Sept. Soil, light deep rich loam. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Transplanting must not be done oftener than is really necessary.

Propagate by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Erianthus (Woolly Beard Grass, Ravenna Grass).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy orn. foliage perennial grass. Nat. S. Europe. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Inflorescence similar to pampas plumes. Leaves, narrow, green. Soil, deep loam. Position, sunny well drained lawns or borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.

or Ap

Erica (Bell Heather, Cape Heath, Spring Heath, Winter Heath, Black Heath, Mediterranean Heath).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy & greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, S. Europe, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1658. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 90 greenhouse, 10 hardy: hybrids & varieties many. Flowers, red, white, yellow, scarlet, purple, lilac, pink; Jan. to Dec. Culture of Hardy species: Soil, sandy peat. Position, sunny rockeries, or margins of borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Prune straggly shoots in Ap. Culture of Greennouse species: Compost, two-thirds fibrous peat, one-third silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse Oct. to July, sunny place outdoors July to Oct. Repot autn. & winter-flowering kinds in Mar., sum.-flowering sorts in Sept. Press the comwinter-flowering kinds in Mar., sum.-flowering sorts in Sept. Press the compost firmly in pots. Water carefully always, giving sufficient to keep soil uniformly moist; rain, not spring water, essential. Prune shoots to within 1 or 2 in. of base immediately after flowering. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 40° to 45°; Mar. to July, 46° to 55°. Soot-water best stimulant. Propagate greenhouse species by cuttings of shoots 1 in. long inserted in well drained pot of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 60° to 70° in spring; hardy species by cuttings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass or hand-light outdoors in Sept. or Oct.; division of plants in Oct.; layering shoots in Sept., Oct. or Nov. Oct. or Nov.

Erigeron (Flea-bane).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous deciduous perennials. Nat. Britain, Turkestan, Himalayas, N. America, Rocky Mountains. Int. (foreign species) 1633, Ht. 4 to 24 in. Species cultivated, S. Flowers, purple, violet, yellow, orange; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny moist rockeries or borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Cut down stems after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in shady position outdoors in Ap., May or June; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Erinus.—Ord. Scrophularinaceæ. Hardy deciduous herbaceous peren-

nial. Nat. Pyrenees. Int. 1739. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, purple, white; Mar. to May. Soil, decayed vegetable mould & old mortar. Position, crevices of old sunny walls or dryish rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown where plants are to grow in Ap.;

division of plants in Ap.

Eriogonum.—Ord. Polygonaceæ. Hardy heroaceous perennials Nat. N.W. America. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 10 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, yellow, rose; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil outdoors in Ap.; division of roots in Mar.

Eriophorum (Cotton Grass, Hare's tail Rush).—Ord. Cyperaceæ. Hardy aquatic perennials. Nat. Northern Hemisphere. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Inflorescence borne in spikelets, with cottony tufts on their extremities. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of ponds. Plant, Mar. Propagate by seeds sown where plants are to grow; division of plants in Mar.

Eriopsis.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove evergreen epiphytal orchid. Nat. B. America. Int. 1845. Ht. 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, brown; winter. Compost, fibrous peat, little sphagnum moss. Repot, Mar. or Ap. Position, light sunny part of stove. Water three times weekly Mar. to Aug.; once weekly Aug. to Nov. & Feb. to Mar.; once a month other times. Syrings freely in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Eriospermum. — Ord. Liliacese. Greenhouse deciduous bulbous plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1820. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Flowers, blue,

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yellow, white; July. Species cultivated, 4. Compost, two parts peat, one part river sand. Position, light airy greenhouse Oct. to May, sunny frame outdoors May to Oct. Pot, Aug., placing one bulb in a 5-in. pot. Water moderately Aug. to Ap., afterwards keep nearly dry. Temp., Oct. to May 50° to 55°. Propagate by offsets placed in small pots in Aug. or Sept.

Eriostemon.—Ord. Rutaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. Australia, New Caledonia. Int. 1822. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, pink, white, rose: Mar. to June. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Repot, Mar., pressing soil down firmly. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Prune straggly growths in Feb. Temp., Sept. to Ap. 45° to 50°; Ap. to Sept. 50 to 60°. Ventilate greenhouse freely in sum. Propagate by cuttings 2 in. long inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 60° in Mar.; grafting on Correa alba in Mar.

Eritrichium (Fairy Borage, Fairy Forget-me-not).—Ord. Boraginaceæ. Hardy perennial alpine plant. Nat. Alps. Int. 1869. Ht. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, sky-blue, yellow eye; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts broken limestone, sandstone, fibry loam, peat & sand. Position, sheltered crannies of exposed rockeries, where foliage can be protected from excessive moisture in winter. Plant, Ap. Protest by panes of glass in rainy

weather. Propagate by division of plants in Ap.

Ermine-chop (Mesembryanthemum ermininum) — see Mesembryanthemum.

Erodium (Heron's-bill).—Ord. Geraniaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Asia, Africa, Europe. Int. 1640. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, purple, violet, white, red; Ap. to Sept. Soil, sandy. Position, dry sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Transplant very seldom. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in pots of sandy soil in temp. 55° in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June or July; division of roots in Ap.

Eryngium (Sea Holly).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain, Europe, Caucasus, Brazil, Mexico. Int. (foreign species) 1597. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 14. Flowers, blue, white; June to Sept. Soil, light sandy. Position, dryish sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1st. deep in boxes of sandy soil in cold frame in Ap. or May; division of plants in Oct. or Ap.

Eryngo (Eryngium amethystinum)—see Eryngium.

Erysimum (Alpine Wallflower, Fairy Wallflower, Rock Wallflower, Rhestian Wallflower).—Ord. Crucifers. Hardy annuals, biennials & perennials. Nat. N. America, Alps of Jura, Norway. Int. 1823. Ht. 1 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 4 perennials, 2 biennials, 1 annual. Flowers, yellow, orange, fragrant; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, dryish sunny beds or rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate annual species by seeds sown where plants are required to grow in Ap.; biennials, by seeds sown in sunny place outdoors in June, transplanting seedlings to flowering positions in Aug.; perennials, by seeds sown as advised for biennials, also by cuttings inserted in sandy soil under hand-light or cold frame in Aug., division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Erythræa (Blush-wort, Centaury).—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Hardy perennial alpine plants. Nat. California, W. Europe. Int., date unknown. Ht. 2 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Plowers, rose, pink; Ap. to June. Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in light soil in cold frame in Ap.; division of plants in

Mar. or Ap.

Epiphytal Rhododendron (Rhododendron Dalhousia)—see Rhododendron.

Erythrina (Coral-tree).—Ord. Leguminosse. Half-hardy herbaceous

perennials & greenhouse deciduous shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, E. Indies. Int. 1690. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, rich scarlet; May to Sept. Culture of E. crista-galli Compost, equal parts loam, peat, well decayed manure & sand. Position, posin warm greenhouse, or at base of south wall S. of England. Pot or plant, Mar. Prune shoots away close to old wood in Oct. Water freely Ap. to Sept.; keep almost dry remainder of time. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Store plants in pots on their sides in greenhouse during winter. Place in light part of structure Mar. to June, then stand in sunny position outdoors. Protect outdoor plants with covering of ashes. Culture of shrubby species: Compost, same as above. Position, pots in warm sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prune moderately after flowering. Water sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prune moderately after flowering. Water freely Ap. to Sept.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° (55°; Mar. to Sept. 60° to 70°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots removed in spring with portion of old wood attached & inserted singly in well drained pots of sandy peat in temp. 75°.

Erythronium (Dog's-tooth Violet, Yellow Serpent, Serpent's-tongue, Yellow Adder's-tongue).—Ord. Liliacess. Hardy bulbous perennials. Nat. Europe, N. America. Int. 1596. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, rose, purple, cream; Mar. to May. Compost, equal parts loam, peat & leaf-mould. Position, sheltered rockeries, beds, borders, or under shade of trees. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 2 in. apart in Aug. Transplant very seldom. Topdress annually with decayed manure. Propagate by offsets in Aug. Pot culture: Compost, same as above. Plant bulbs 1 in. deep & ½ in. apart in well drained pots in Aug. Store pots in cold frame during winter. Water very little until Feb., then give a moderate supply. Place plants in greenhouse or window to flower in Mar.

Escallonia (Chilian Gum Box). -Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Half-hardv evergreen shrubs. Nat. Chili, New Grenada, Patagonia, Valdivia, Organ Mountains, Chiloe. Int. 1827. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, crimson, rose, red; June, July. Soil, ordinary rich, well drained. Position, against south walls in Midlands & in open garden S. of England, may also be planted against back walls of cold greenhouses. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Prune straggly shoots only in Ap. Propagate by cuttings of half-ripened shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass Aug. or Sept.; layering shoots in Oct.; suckers removed & replanted in Ap.

Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy).—Ord. Papaveracea. Hardy annual flowering plants. Nat. California. Int. 1790. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, orange, orange-crimson, yellow, rose; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in Aug. or Ap. where plants are to flower. Thin seedlings out to 2 in. apart when 1 in. high.

Esparto Grass (Stipa tenacissima)—see Stipa. Eucalyptus (Australian Gum, Blue Gum, Tasmanian Cider tree).— Ord. Myrtaces. Greenhouse & half-hardy evergreen trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Australia. Int. 1810. Ht. in Europe, 5 to 30 ft. Species worth cultivating, 4. Flowers, purple or white; autn. or winter. Leaves mostly ovate-lanceolate, fragrant. Compost, two parts fibry loam, one part leaf-mould, charcoal & sand. Position, pots in greenhouse heated to temp. 45° to 50° in winter, 55° to 60° other times; dwelling rooms, sunny beds outdoors in sum.; sheltered places outdoors all the year S. of England. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Plant outdoors June; lift, Oct. Water plants in pots moderately Oct. to Ap., freely afterwards. Pruning not required. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; young plants should be raised annually for pot culture. E. globulus and Gunni best species for outdoor culture; citriodora for pot culture.

Eucharidium.—Ord. Onagraraceæ. Hardy annual flowering plants. Nat. California. Int. 1787. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 8; varieties

EUCHARIS.` EUONYMUS.

several. Flowers, white, rose, red, Illac, purple; June to Oot. Soil, ordinary zich. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown ; in. deep where plants are to grow in Aug. or Sept. for early-sum. flowering, in Mar. or Ap. for mid-sum. flowering, & June for autn. flowering.

Thin seedlings to 2 in. apart when 1 in. high.

Eucharis (Amazon Lily, Sander's Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Stove bulbous flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. New Grenada. Int. 1851. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white; all seasons. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part peat, decomposed sheep manure & sand. Position, well drained pots on a bed or stage heated beneath to temp. 85° in plant stove. Fot in June or July, placing six bulbs in a 10-in. pot. Press compost down firmly. Repotting not needful oftener than once every three or four years. Water moderately Oct. to Ap., freely afterwards. Syrings freely in sum. Liquid manure apply twice a week after flower stems appear. Topdress established plants annually in Mar. with rich compost. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Dec. 55° to 65°; Dec. to Mar. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown & in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 85° in Feb. or Mar.; offsets removed from old bulbs & placed singly in 3 in. pots in June or July.

Eucomis (Pine-apple Flower, King's Flower).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Halfhardy bulbous flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1760. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4; variety, 1. Flowers, purple, green, brown; Mar. to Dec. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decayed manure & sand. Position, well drained pots in light warm greenhouse. Pot, Oct. or Mar., placing one bulb in a 5-in. pot. Water very little Sept. to Mar., moderately Mar. to May, freely afterwards. Tremp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Apply liquid manure occasionally when flower spike shows. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Mar., placing bulbs 3 in. below surface & 6 in. apart. Protect in winter by covering of ashes, coccanut fibre refuse or manure. Propagate by offsets removed &

transplanted in Sept. or Oct.

Eugenia (Rose Apple, Fruiting Myrtle).—Ord. Myrtaceæ. Stove & greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Chili, W. Indies, Valdivia. Int. 1768. Ht. 4 to 20 tt. Species cultivated, I stove, 2 greenhouse, I variegated variety. Flowers, white; Feb. to June. Fruit, black, rose; globular, fragrant, edible; autn. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one leaf mould or sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Position, pots in stove or greenhouse. Water moderately Oct. to Ap. freely afterwards. Syri.ge Ap. to Aug. Prune straggly shoots in Mar. Temp. for stove species, 55° to 65° Sept. to Mar.; 65° to 65° Mar. to Sept.; for greenhouse species, 40° to 50° Oct. to Mar.; 55° to 65° Mar. to Oct. E. Ugni may be grown against south wall outdoors S. of England. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 75° in sum.

Eulalia (Zebra-striped Rush).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy orn. foliaged grass. Nat. Japan. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Flowers, purple; sum. Leaves, narrow, deep green, creamy, yellow. Soil, ordinary. Position, pots in cold greenhouse, on lawns, in borders. Pot or plant, Mar. or Ap. Water plants in pots moderately in winter, freely in sum. Variegated kinds best adapted for pot culture. Pro-

pagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Euonymus (Spindle-tree, Japanese Spindle-tree).—Ord. Celastraceæ. Hardy & half-hardy deciduous & evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe, Britain, India, Japan, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1686. Ht. 2 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 5 deciduous, 4 evergreen; varieties several. Leaves mostly oval-shaped, green, or variegated with white & yellow. Soil, ordinary. Iostiton, deciduous species in shrubberies; evergreen species against south or west walls, edgings to beds, window boxes, hedges & front of shrubberies. Plant deciduous species in Sept., Oct. or Nov.; evergreen is

Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Prune, Oct. or Ap. Good seaside shrubs. Pot culture of evergreen species. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in cool greenhouse, corridors, balconies, windows. Pot, Sept., Oct. or Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Syrings foliage frequently in sum. Propagate by cuttings of shoots of previous year's growth, 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in cool greenhouse, Pot, Sept., Oct. or Mar. window, or frame, in Sept. or Oct.

Eupaterium (Hemp Agrimony, Thoroughwort).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous and greenhouse shrubby plants. Nat. Britain, Europe, Asia, N. & S. America, Mexico. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ht. 1 to 9 ft. Species cultivated, 4 hardy, 2 greenhouse. Flowers, white, red, lilac, purple, fragrant; sum. & winter. Culture of hardy species: Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders, shrubberies. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Culture of shrubby greenhouse species: Compost, equal parts loam & dried cow manure with a little sand. Position, pots in light greenhouse Sept. to June; cold frame June to Sept. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Prune immediately after flowering. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 4.5° to 50°; Mar. to June 55° to 60°. Apply liquid manure frequently to plants in flower. Both species may be planted out in the open garden in June, have their shoots frequently pinched. & then he lifted & placed in pots for flowering in green. frequently pinched, & then be lifted & placed in pots for flowering in green-house. Propagate hardy species by division in Oct. or Mar.; greenhouse species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap. For culture of E. atrorubens & ianthinum see Hebeclinium.

Euphorbia (Gum Thistle Spurge, Devil's Milk, Caper Spurge). - Ord. Euphorbiacem. Stove and hardy flowering shrubs or herbs. Nat., Britain, Europe, Mexico, Cape of Good Hope, Bahia, Bourbon. Int. (foreign species) 1570. Ht. 6 in. to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2 stove, 8 hardy. Flowers (bracts), red, scarlet, green, yellow; sum. & winter. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & peat with liberal amount of sand. Position, sunny equal parts fibrous loam & peat with liberal amount of sand. Position, sunny dry part of stove, with shoots trained up roof, wall, or on trell's. Pot, Mar. or June. Water moderately Sept. to Jan.; keep almost dry Jan. to May; freely afterwards. Temp., Jan. to May 50° to 55°; May to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Jan. 55° to 65°. Prune E. fulgens in June, cutting shoots back to within 1 in. of base. Culture of Hardy species: Soil, ordinary. Position, dry borders, banks, sunny rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate stove species by cuttings of young shoots 3 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy compost in temp. 70° in May, June or July; hardy species by cuttings inserted in sendy sail in cold frame in sum. seeds sown in dryish positions. serted in sandy soil in cold frame in sum., seeds sown in dryish positions outdoors in Ap., division of plants in Oct. or Ap.

Euphorbia Oil-plant (Euphorbia lathyris)—see Euphorbia. European Box Thorn (Lycium europæum)—see Lycium. European Cyclamen (Cyclamen europæum)—see Cyclamen.

European Palm (Chamærops humilis)—see Chamærops.

European Thistle (Viscum album & Loranthus europæus) — see

Viscum & Loranthus.

Eurya.—Ord. Ternströmiaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan. Int. (variegated variety) 1871. Itt. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Leaves, ovate, green & yellow. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots in cool greenhouses, dwelling rooms or windows. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. May be grown against south wall outdoors in S. of England & Ireland. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 60° to 65° in spring.

Eurybia—see Olearia.

Eurycles (Amboyns Lily, Brisbane Lily, Moreton Bay Lily).—Ord.
Amaryllidacem. Stove & greenhouse bulbous flowering plants. Nat. Amboyna, Queensland. Int. 1759. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers,

white; Mar. Compost, three parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove & greenhouse. Pot, Feb. Water freely Mar. to Sept., keep nearly dry remainder of time. Temp. for stove species, Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°, Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; for greenhouse species, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets removed & placed singly in small pots in Feb.

Eutoca—see Phacelia.

Evening Flower (Hesperanthia radiata)—see Hesperanthia. Evening Primrose (Enothera biennis)—see Enothera.

Evening Scented Rocket (Hesperis fragrans)—see Hesperis.

Ever-blooming Begonia (Begonia semperflorens)—see Begonia. Ever-blooming Iris (Iris ruthenica)—see Iris.

Ever Fern (Polypodium vulgare)—see Polypodium.

Ever-flowering Cherry (Cerasus semperflorens)—see Cerasus. Evergreen Alkanet (Anchusa sempervirens) -see Anchusa.

Evergreen Beech (Fagus betuloides)—see Fagus.

Evergreen Candytuft (Iberis sempervirens)—see Iberis.

Evergreen Cherry (Cerasus Carolineana)—see Cerasus. Evergreen Clematis (Clematis calycina & C. cirrhosa) - see Cle-

Evergreen Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens)—see Cupressus.

Evergreen Flax (Linum arboreum) - see Linum.

Evergreen Honeysuckle (Lonicera grata) - see Lonicera.

Evergreen Laburnum-tree (Cytisus racemosus)—see Cytisus.

Evergreen Maple (Acer heterophyllum)—see Acer. Evergreen Oak (Quercus Ilex)—see Quercus.

Evergreen Privet (Ligustrum vulgare semperflorens)-see Ligus trum.

Evergreen Rose (Rosa sempervirens) - see Rosa.

Evergreen Thorn (Cratægus pyracantha)—see Cratægus.

Evergreen Trumpet-flower (Bignonia sempervirens) - see Big. nonia.

Evergreen Virginian Creeper (Ampelopsis sempervirens) - see Ampelopsis.

Everlasting Flowers - see Acroclinium, Helichrysum, Rhodanth

& Xeranthemum.

Everlasting Pea (Lathyrus latifolius)—see Lathyrus. Eve's-cushion (Saxifraga hypnoides)—see Saxifraga.

Eve Daisy (Potentilla tormentilla) - see Potentilla. Ewer's Stonecrop (Sedum Ewersi) - see Sedum.

Exacum.—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Stove annual flowering plants. Nav. Ceylon. Int. 1848. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, violet, purple; Sept. to Dec. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Position, pots in light part of plant stove. Water freely. Temp., 65° to 75°. Propa gate by seeds sown on surface of fine compost in temp. 75° to 80° in Ap., transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle into small pots & thence into a larger size later on.

Exeter Elm (Ulmus montana var. fastigiata)—see Ulmus. Exeter Oak (Quercus cerris var. Lucombeana)—see Quercus.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrub. Nat. China. Ht. 6 ft. Int., date unknown. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May. Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy soil in cold frame in spring or autn.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell glass in sum.; grafting on portions of its own roots in temp. 600 in spring.

Faba (Garden or Broad Bean).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy annual edible-seeded vegetable. Nat. country not known; probably Egypt. Int., date unknown, probably by the Romans. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varioties several. Flowers, white; June & July. Soil, deep strong loam, well manured. Institut, open, snuny. Sow seeds of broad beans 3 in. deep & 4 in. apart in drills 3 ft. asunder; dwarf beans 2 in. deep & 3 in. apart in drills 18 in. asunder. Time to sow, second week in Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Ap., May, June, July. Earth-up stems when plants are 6 in. high. Pinch off tops of plants when pods are formed. Steep seeds in soft water for 12 hours before sowing. Seeds retain full vegetative powers for two years. Lime, old mortar & wood ashes good for beans on old garden soils. Apply liquid manure when pods are formed.

Fabiana (False Heath).—Ord. Solanacere. Hardy flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Chili. Int. 1838. Ht. 3ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May. Soil, ordinary. Position, against south or west walls; cool greenhouses N. of England. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Water plants in pots moderately in win'er, freely in sum. Repot, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in cold greenhouse, or in cold frame in Mar. or Ap.

Fae Berry (Ribes grossularia)—see Ribes. Fagus (Beech).—Ord. Cupulifer.e. Hardy deciduous & evergreen orn. foliaged trees. Nat. Britain, Europe, Asia Minor, United States, Chili, Tierra del Fueg.. Int. (foreign species) 1766. Ht. 50 to 100 ft. Sp. cies cultivated, 4 deciduous, 1 evergreen; varieties several. Leaves, oblong, light, green, silver striped, golden striped, copper, purple. Soil, sandy loam. I'osition, open dryish shrubberies, lawns, copses. Plant deciduous species & varieties Oct. to Feb.; evergreen, Sept. or Ap. Common species (F. sylvatica) good hedge shrub. Plant 9 in. apart & keep sides closely trimmed. Propagate by seeds sown 3 in. deep in rows 15 in. apart in Mar. or Ap. transplanting seedlings when two years old; variegated kinds by grafting in Mar. on common species.

Fair-haired Hyacinth (Muscari comosum)—see Muscari. Fair Maids of February (Galanthus nivalis)—see Galanthus. Fair Maids of France (Ranunculus aconitifolius, Saxifraga granu-

lata, Achillea ptarmica) -- see Ranunculus, Saxifraga, Achillea.

Fair Maids of Kent (Ranunculus aconitifolius)—see Ranunculus. Fairy Fingers (Digitalis purpurea)—see Digitalis.

Fairy Heron's-bill (Erodium Reichardi)—see Erodium.

Fairy Primrose (Primula minima)—see Primula. Fairy Wallflower (Erysimum pumilum)—see Erysimum.

False Cherry (Crasus pseudo-cerasus)—see Cerasus. False Daisy (Bellium bellioides)—see Bellium.

False Ebony-tree (Cytisus laburnum)—see Cytisus.

False Goat's-beard (Astilbe japonica)—see Astilbe. False Grape (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)—see Ampelopsis.

False Honeysuckle (Azalea pontica)—see Azalea. False Jalap-plant (Mirabilis jalapa)—see Mirabilis.

False Varnish-tree (Ailanthus glandulosa)—see Ailanthus.

False Winter-green (Pyrola rotundifolia)—see Pyrola.

Fancy Pansy (Viola tricolor)—see Viola.

Fatsia (Japanese Aralia, Rice Paper-plant):—Ord. Araliaceæ. Halfhardy orn. foliaged shrubs. Nat. Japan, Formosa. Int., date unknown. It. 3 to 8ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 2. Leaves, digitate, deep shining green, variegated with white & yellow. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, decayed manure & sand. Fosition, well drained pots in cool or warm greenhouse, dwelling-room, or sheltered beds or borders outdoors in

sum. Pot. Feb., Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Ap. 40° to 50°; Ap. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of roots inserted in light soil in temp. 80° in Mar. or Ap.: variegated kinds by grafting on common species in temp. 75° in Mar. or Ap. Feather-few (Pyrethrum parthenium)—see Pyrethrum.

Feather-foil (Hottonia palustris)—see Hottonia.

Feather Grass (Stipa pennata & Eragrostis elegans)—see Stipa & Eragrostis.

Feathered Columbine (Thalictrum aquilegifolium)—see Thalictrum

Feathered Elm (*Ulmus glabra*)—see Ulmus.

Feathered Pink (Dianthus plumarius)—see Dianthus.

Feathery Asparagus (Asparagus plumosus)—see Asparagus.

Feathery Grape-Hyacinth (Muscari comosum monstruosum)—see

Muscari.

Fedia (Horn of Plenty).—Ord. Valerianaccæ Hardy annual herb. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1796. Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; July. Soil, ordinary. Position, open beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown in boxes or pots of light soil in temp. 55° in Mar., transplanting into borders in May, or outdoors where plants are to grow in Ap.

Feea—see Trichomanes.

Felicia.—Ord. Compositæ. Greenhouse flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1759. Itt. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple, yellow; May. Compost, two parts peat, one sand. Position, well drained pots in cool greenhouse. Itt., Ap. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 40° to 45°; Mar. to Oct. 50° to 60°. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of fine sandy peat in temp, 40° to 50°; Mar. to Ap., each of sept. 100 to 10°. 500 in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in cool greenhouse, May to Aug.

Fellon Weed (Senecio Jacobæa) - see Senecio. Felt-wort (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Female Oak (Quercus pedunculata)—see Quercus.

Female Polypody (Athyrium felix-famina)—see Athyrium. Fen-berry (Vaccinium oxycoccus)—see Vaccinium.

Fen Orchis (Liparis Læslii)—see Liparis. Fen Rue (Thalictrum flavum)—see Thalictrum.

Fennel (Fæniculum vulgare)- ee Fæniculum.

Fennel Flower (Nigella damascena)—see Nigella.

Fennel-leaved Pæony (Pæonia tenu folia) -see Pæonia. Fennel Oil-plant (Fæniculum dulce & F. vulgare) - see Fæniculum.

Fennugreek (Trigonella fanum groseum)—see Trigonella.

Fenzlia--see Gilia.

Ferdinandia—see Zaluzania.

Fern Bush (Comptonia asplenifolia)—see Comptonia.

Fern-leaved Beech (Fagus sylvatica asplenifolia)—see Fagus. Fern-leaved Birch (Betula populifolia laciniata)—see Betula

Fern-leaved Chestnut (Castanea vesca asplenifolia)—see Cestanea.

Tern-leaved Heron's-bill (Erodium trichomanefolium) -- see Erodium.

Fern-leaved Speedwell (Veronica laciniata)—see Veronica.

Fern-leaved Sumach (Rhus glabra laciniata)—see Rhus.

Fern-leaved Weeping Birch (Betula populifolia pendula) -see

Fern-like Cypress (Retinospora filicoides)—see Retinospora.

Fern Palm (Cycas revoluta)—see Cycas. Ferraxia (Black Iris, Tiger Iria)—Ord. Iridacex. Hardy & half FERULA. • FIOUS.

hardy bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1755. Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 4 greenhouse, 1 hardy. Flowers, brown; Mar. to July. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one peat. Position, cool greenhouse. Pot, Nov. Place bulbs with point just below surface & 1 to 2 in. apart. Water occasionally Nov. to Feb.; moderately Feb. to June; keep quite dry July to Nov. Temp., Nov. to Feb.; moderately Feb. to June; keep quite dry July to Nov. Temp., Nov. to Feb.; moderately Feb. to June, 50° to 60°. Culture of hardy species: Soil, rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant in Mar. or Ap. 2 to 5 in. deep. Lift bulbs in Nov. & store in cool, dry, frost-proof place until planting time, or protect in ground by covering of ashes, decayed leaves or manure in winter. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 50° to 60° in Mar. or Ap.; by offsets at potting or planting time.

Ferula (Giant Fennel).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy herbaceous plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe, Asia Minor, Persia, Turkestan, N. Africa. Int. 1596. Ht. 3 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, yellow; May to July. Foliage, elegant, fern-like, deep green. Soul, ordinary. Position, open, margins of shrubberies, borders, ponds, isolated on lawns & summits of rockeries or banks. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in Sept., Oct. or Nov. in light soil outdoors, transplanting seedlings following sum.

division of roots in Oct. or Nov.

Fescue Grass (Festuca ovina) - see Festuca.

Festuca (Fescue Grass). — Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy perennial grasses. Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain, Europe. Int. (foreign species), date unknown. Ht. 6 to 8 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Leaves, soft blue, green. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings of flower beds or borders. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Pot culture: Compost, two parts good soil, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, cold or warm greenhouses & windows. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Propagate by seeds sown outdoors in Ap.; division of tufts at potting or planting time.

Feverfew (Pyrethrum parthenium)—see Pyrethrum.
Fever Gum-tree (Eucalyptus globulus)—see Eucalyptus.
Fever Tree (Eucalyptus globulus)—see Eucalyptus.

Fever Twig (Celastrus scandens)—see Celastrus.

Ficus (Fig-tree, Benjamin-tree, Creeping Fig, India Rubber-plant, Banyan-tree).—Ord. Urticaceæ. Stove, greenhouse & hardy deciduous & evergreen trees & shrubs. Orn. foliage & fruit-bearing. Nat. Australia, Asia, Mediterranean Region, India, S. Sea Islands, W. & E. India-rubber plant, 1815; Creeping Fig, 1721. Ht. 5 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 12 stove, 10 greenhouse, 1 hardy. Flowers unisexual, borne inside the fruit. Culture of orn. species: Compost, three parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, erect species (F. elasticus, etc.) in pots in stove, greenhouse or dwelling rooms; creeping species (F. barbata, repens, etc.) in beds with shoots clinging to walls, rockeries, etc. Pot or plant, Feb., Mar. cr Ap. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Syringe stove species daily Feb. to Aug. Temp. for stove species, 55° to 65° Oct. to Feb., 75° to 85° Feb. to Oct.; for greenhouse species, 50° to 55° Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70° Mar. to Sept. Culture of India Rubber-plant in Rooms: Compost, see above. Position, light, near windows, away from draughts. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water once a week Nov. to Mar., twice & three times weekly other times. Temp., Sept. to Ap. 40° to 50°; Ap. to Sept. 55° to 60°. Sponge leaves weekly. Outdoor culture in sum.: Plunge pots to rim in sunny beds middle of June. Lift & place in greenhouse again in Sept. Water freely daily. Outdoor culture of Fig: Compost, two parts fibry loam, one part brick rubbish & old mortar. Position, against south or south-west walls. Plant, Ap., in border 2 ft. deep & 3 ft. wide, enclosed with brick or concrete wall.

length of previous year's shoots; only one crop borne outdoors in England. Prune, Ap. or July, simply removing deformed, dead, or very weak branches. Pinch point off vigorous young shoots in July. Apply liquid manure once, in Aug. to trees bearing heavily. Figlets size of filberts remove in Sept. or Oct. Protect branches in Dec. with straw or mats, removing both in Ap. Culture of Fig Under Glass: Compost, position, border, time of planting as above. Branches trained up roof or against wall. Mode of bearing: On shoots of previous year's growth for first crop; those of current year for second crop. Trune & pinch as above. Dishud young shoots when too many are forming. Water & syringe freely in sum. Apply liquid manure occasionally in sum. Temp. for forcing: Jan. 50° to 55°; Feb. 60° to 65°; Mar. to Aug. 70° to 85°; Aug. to Oct. (0° to 65°; Oct. to Jan. 40° to 50°. Pot entlure of Fig: Compost, turfy loam, little bonomeal. Position, ordinary greenhouse, vinery or forcing house. Pot, Nov. to Ap. Size of pots, 10 or 12-in. Water freely when growing, very little when not. Apply liquid manure twice weekly to shoots when latter are 9 in, long. Protest pots with covering of straw Nov. to Jan. & partially expose branches to the air. Propagate by seeds sown in inches in light soil in temp. 75° in Mar.; cuttings of shoots or stems inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in spring; layering shoots in Oct. or Nov.; suckers removed in autn.; grafting in spring.

Field Ash (Pyrus aucuparia)—see Pyrus.

Fig Marigold (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum)—see Mesembry anthemum.

Fig Tree (Ficus carica)—see Ficus.

Fig-wort (Scrophularia nodosa)—see Scrophularia.

Fijian Hare's-foot Fern (Davallia fijiensis)—see Davallia.

Fiji of Japan (Wistaria sinensis)—see Wistaria.

Filbert (Corylus Avellana)—see Corylus.

Filmy Fern—see Hymenophyllum, Todea, & Trichomanes.

Finger Fern (Ceterach officinarum)—see Ceterach.

Finger Flower (Digitalis purpurea)—see Digitalis.

Fir—see Abies, Picea, & Pinus.

Fire Bush (Cratagus pyracantha)—see Cratagus.

Fire Cracker (Brodia coccinea & Cuphea platycentra)—see Brodia

Fish-bone Thistle (Chamæpeuce casabonæ)—see Chamæpeuce.

Fischer's Pink (Dianthus Fischeri)—see Dianthus.

Fittonia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove evergreen perennial trailing plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Peru. Int. 1869. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 2. Leaves, dark green or bright green, with carmine, red, or pure white veins. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Position, shallow pans, pots, or surface of beds in shady part of plant stove, also in Wardian cases. Water moderately Nov. to Feb., freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 550 to 600, Mar. to Oct. 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 75° to 85° under bell-glass in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; division of plants in Feb. or Mar.

Five-leaves (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)—see Ampelopsis.
Five-leaved Indian Cress (Tropwolum pentaphyllum)—see Tropæolum.

Flag (Iris germanica)—see Iris.

Flame Flower (Tritoma uvaria)—see Tritoma.

Flame-flowered Indian Cress (Tropæolum speciosum)—see Tropæolum.

Flame-flowered Nasturtium (Tropacium speciosum)—see Tropaolum.

Flame Nettle (Coleus Blumei)—see Coleus. Flamingo Plant (Anthurium Scherzerianum)—see Anthurium Flannel Plant (Verbascum Thansus) - see Verbascum. Flap Dock (Digitalis purpurea) - see Digitalis. Flaw Flower (Anemone pulsatilla)—see Anemone. Flax (Linum usitatissimum)—see Linum. Flax Lily (Phornium tenax)—see Phornium.
Flax-tail (Typhea latifolia)—see Typhea.
Flesh-coloured Speedwell (Veronica incarnata)—see Veronica. Fleshy-leaved Wax-flower (Hoya carnosa) - see Hoya. Fleur-de-Lis (Iris pseudo-accrus)—see Iris. Florence Oil-plant (Olea europæa) - see Olea. Florentine Iris (Iris florentina)—see Iris. Florentine Rock-rose (Cistus florentinus)—see Cistus. Florida Water Lily (Nymphaa flava)—see Nymphaa. Florida Yew (Taxus floridana)—see Taxus. Flower-de-Luce (Iris pseudo-acorus)—see Iris. Flower-fence (Cæsalpinia pulcherrima)—see Cæsalpinia. Flower-gentle (Amarantus tricolor)—see Amarantus. Flower-of-a-day (Tradescantia virginica) -- see Tradescantia. Flower-of-an-hour (Hibiscus Trionum)—see i. ibiscus. Flower-of-Bristow (Lychnis chalcedonica)—see Lychnis. Flower-of-Constantinople (Lychnis chalcedonica)—see Lychnis. Flower-of-Tigris (Tigridia pavonia)—see Tigridia. Flower-of-the-Axe (Lobelia urens)—see Lobelia. Flower-of-the-Dead (Oncidium tigrinum)—see Oncidium. Flowering Ash (Fraxinus ornus)—see Fraxinus. Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)—see Cornus, Flowering Fern (Osmunda regalis)—see Osmunda. Flowering Grass (Anomatheca cruenta)—see Anomatheca. Flowering Nutmeg-tree (Legresteria formosa)—see Legresteria. Flowering Rush (Butomus umbellatus)—see Butomus. Flowering Shot (Canna indica)—see Canna. Fly Orchis (Ophrys mucifera)—see Ophrys. Fly-trap (Dionæa muscipula)—see Dionæa. Fly Honeysuckle (Lonicera xy'ostemma)—see Lonicera. Fœniculum (Fennel).—Ord. Umbeliiferæ. Hardy perennial herb. Leaves used for sauces & garnishing. Nat. Britain, Europe. IIt. 2 ft. Species

cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Aug. to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Plant, Mar, or Ap., 12 in. apart in rows 15 in. asunder. Remove flower stems as soon as seen, unless seed is wanted. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in drills 6 in. apart in Mar.; division of roots in Mar. Forbidden Fruit (Citrus decumana)—see Citrus.

Forked Bellflower (Campanula erinus)—see Campanula. Forked Spleenwort (Asplenium septentrionale)—see Asplenium. Forsythia (Japanese Golden-ball-tree, Chinese Golden-ball-tree).—
Ord. Oleacee. Hardy flowering shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. China, Japan.
Int. date unknown. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1. Flowers, yellow; Feb. to May. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Postin, against south or west walls, or in sheltered parts of shrubbery. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune after flowering. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one leaf-mould

Forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris)—see Myosotis.

then apply freely. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bellglass or handlight, or in cold frame, Oct. or Nov.; layering in Oct. or Nov.; grafting on the privet in Mar. or Ap.

Fortune's Bamboo (Bambusa Fortunei)—see Bambusa. Fortune's Plantain Lily (Funkia Fortunei)—see Funkia.
Fortune's Round-leaved Box-tree (Buxus sempervirens)—see

Fothergilla (American Witch Elder).—Ord. Hamamelideæ. Hardy flowering shrub. Deciduous. Nat. N. America. Int. 1765. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 4. Flowers, white, fragrant; Ap. to June. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist shrubbery, borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in pans of moist sandy peat in temp. of 45° to 55° in Mar. or Ap.; layering shoots in Oct. or Nov.

Four-leaved Shamrock (Trifolium repens purpureum)—see Tri-

folium.

Fountain Plant (Amarantus salicifolius)—see Amarantus.

Fountain Tree (Cedrus deodora)—see Cedrus.

Fourcrova—see Furcræa.

Fox Bane (Aconitum vulparia)—see Aconitum.

Fox Chop (Mesembryanthemum vulpinum)—see Mesembryanthemum.

Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea)—see Digitalis.

Fox Rose (Rosa spinosissima)—see Rosa.

Fox's-brush Saxifrage (Saxifraga lantoscana)—see Saxifraga.

Fox's-brush Saxifrage (Saxifraga lantoscana)—see Saxifraga.

Fragaria (Common Strawberry, Chili Strawberry, Hautbois' Strawberry, Alpine Strawberry, India Strawberry).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy or half-hardy perennial fruit-bearing & orn. trailing plants. Nat. Britain, Europe, S. & N. America, India, Japan. Int. (foreign species) 1629. Ht. 6in. to 1 ft. Species cultivated, about 6; varieties numerous. Culture of Trailing species (F. indica): Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in hanging baskets in cool greenhouse or window, or ou sunny well drained rockery. Fot or plant, Mar. Water moderately. Apply liquid manure occasionally in sum. Culture of Strawberry: Soil, deep rich sandy loam; clay unsuitable. Position, open plots or borders, tronched 2 ft. deep; alpine kind under shade of trees or on banks. Plant, Aug., Sept. or Mar. 18 in. apart in rows 2½ ft. asunder; alpines 6 in. apart. Mulch annually with manure in Mar., & a thin layer of straw in May. Water frequently during June. Apply liquid manure as soon as fruit changes colour. Remove runners when they appear. No digging between rows necessary. R new beds every three or four years. Put culture: Compost, two-thirds calcareous loam, one-third decayed manure, little bone dust. Position, on bed of cinder ashes outdoors Aug. to Oct.; frames Oct. to Jan.; greenhouses or vineries after Jan. Pot singly in 6-in. pots in Aug. Water moderately till Oct., very little till Jan., freely afterwards. Fertilize blossoms by means of camelhair brush. Thin fruit when set to a few on each plant. Plant out in garden very neue and and, freely afterwards. Fertilize blossoms by means of camelhair brush. Thin fruit when set to a few on each plant. Plant out in garden after fruiting. Temp. for forcing: Jan. to Mar. 45° to 55°; Mar. to ripening period, 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil outdoors, or in boxes in greenhouse in Mar. or Ap.; by runners pegged on surface of soil in 3-in. pots in June or July, or by removing rooted runners in Aug. Runners rooted into pots best for pot culture.

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Fragile Bellflower (Campanula fragilis)—see Campanula.

Fragrant Cypress (Cupressus fragrans)—see Cupressus. Fragrant Garland-flower (Hedychium coronarium)—see Hedy chium.

Fragrant White-flowered Locust-tree (Robinia pseudo-acacia) - see Robinia.

Franciscea (Vegetable Mercury).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.

evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 6; variety, 1. Flowers, purple, blue, violet, lavender, white, fragrant; Oct. to Aug. Compost, four parts each fibrous peat & leaf-mould, one part loam & sand. Position, pots in plant stove. Pot immediately after flowering; good drainage and firm potting essential. Prune moderately after flowering. Pinch off points of young shoots when latter are 6 in. long. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Syringe freely Mar. to Apply liquid manure to healthy plants in sum. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 500 to 550; Mar. to Oct. 600 to 700. Propagate by cuttings 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sand under bell-glass in tomp. 600 to 700, Feb. to Aug.

Francoa (Maiden's Wreath, Wedding-flower).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy & half-hardy perennial plants. Nat. Chili. Int. 1830. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, red, white, pink; July, Aug. Outdoor culture: Soil, light rich loam. Position, sunny sheltered borders, banks or rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in cool greenhouse, frame, or window. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Oct. to Ap., freely afterwards. Apply little liquid or artificial manure to plants in flower. Temp., Oct. to Ap. 40° to 50°; Ap. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown on the surface of a well drained pan of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 50° to 55° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; division of plants at potting time.

Frankenia (Sea Heath).—Ord. Frankeniaceæ. Hardy flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Australia. Int. (foreign species), date unknown. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, pink, red, rose; June to Aug. Soil, light sandy. Fosition, sunny dry cockeries or borders. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by division of plants in Oct. or Ap.

Frankincense Pine-tree (Pinus Tæda)—see Pinus.

Fraser's Balsam (Abies Fraseri)—see Abies.

Fraxinella (Dictamnus fraxinella)—see Dictamnus.

Fraxinus (Ash, Flowering Ash, Manna Ash).—Ord. Olcaceæ. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. Britain, Europe, U.S. America, N. Africa, Nepaul, Aleppo, Turkestan, Japan. Int. (foreign species) 1710. Ht. 20 to 50ft. Species cultivated, about 13; varieties several. Flowers, white, green, yellow; Mar. to May. Soil, ordinary. Position, dryish, sheltered. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds, buried in dry sand for a year, then sown 1 in. deep in light soil outdoors in Feb., transplanting seedlings when a year old; grafting on common species in Mar.

Free-flowering Andromeda (Andromeda floribunda)—see Andromeda.

Free-flowering Chinese Apple (Pyrus spectabilis floribunda)—see

Free-flowering Pink (Dianthus floribundus) - see Dianthus.

Free-sia.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int., date unknown. Species cultivated, 2; variety, i. Flowers, yellow, white, orange, violet, very fragrant; May to Aug. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts decayed manure loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in cool greenhouse, frame or window. Pot, Aug. to flower in Jan., Oct. for Feb., Nov. for Mar., Dec. for Ap. Plant bulbs 1 in. deep & 2 in. apart. Suitable sized pot, 4½ in. diameter. Stand pots in cool position & give very little water until growth commences. Water freely when growth well advanced & until plants have flowered, then gradually decrease supply, keeping soil quite dry till July. Temp. not lower than 40°. Apply weak liquid or artificial manure to plants showing flower. Repot, annually. Outdoor culture: Soil, light rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained borders S. of England only. Plant bulbs 2 in. deep & 2 in. apart in Aug. or Sept. Protect in winter. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in pots

FRITILLARIA,

or pans of light sandy soil in cool greenhouse or frame as soon as ripe, or in Mar. or Ap.; by offsets at potting time. Do not transplant seedlings first year.

Fremontia (Slippery Elm).—Ord. Malvaceæ. Hardy flowering shrub. Deciduous. Nat. California. Int. 1851. Ht. 6 to 12ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Ap. Soil, sandy loam. Position, against west or north walls or fences, or in shrubberies S. of England. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune after flowering. *Propagate* by seeds sown in deep in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame in autn. or spring; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass or f ame in Mar. or Ap.

French Asparagus (Ornithogalum pyrenaicum)—see Ornithogalum.

French Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris)—see Phaseolus.

French Cowslip (Primula auricula)—see Primula. French Daffodil (Narcissus tazetta)—see Narcissus.

French Furze (Ulex europæus)—see Ulex.

French Grass (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris.

French Honeysuckle (Hedysarum coronarium)—see Hedysarum.

French Lavender (Lavandula stæchas)—see Lavandula.

French Marigold (Tagetes patula)—see Tagetes.

French Nut (Juglans regia)—see Juglans French Rose (Rosa gallica)—see Rosa.

French Sparrow Grass (Ornithogalum pyrenaicum)—see Ornitho galum.

French Willow (Epilobium angustifolium)—see Epilobium.

Fresh-water Soldier (Stratiotes aloides)—see Stratiotes.

Friar's Caps (Aconitum napellus)—see Aconitum.

Fringe Flower (Schizanthus pinnatus)—see Schizanthus.

Fringe Tree (Chionanthus virginica)—see Chionanthus. Fringed Pink (Dianthus superbus)—see Dianthus.

Fringed Rhododendron (Rhododendron ciliatum)—see Rhododendron.

Fringed Sandwort (Arenaria ciliata)—see Arenaria.

Fringed Water Lily (Villarsia nymphwoides)—see Villarsia.

Fringed-flowered Rose Mallow (Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis schizopetalus) - see Hibiscus.

Fritillaria (Fritillary, Crown Imperial, Chequered Daffodil, Chequered Lily, Drooping Tulip, Guinea-Hen-flower, Snake's-head Fritillary, Toad Lily, Persian Lily, Scarlet Fritillary, Pyrenean Fritillary, Broad leaved Fritillary).—Ord. Liliaces. Hardy bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. Britain, Caucasus, Silicia, Greece, Spain, Maritime Alps, Asia Minor, Persia, Turkestan, Altai Mountains, Siberia, China, Japan, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 30; varieties many. Flowers, purple, brown, lilac, crimson, green, rose, violet, blue, scarlet, white; Flowers, purple, brown, lilac, crimson, green, rose, violet, blue, scarlet, white; Mar. to Aug. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary, deep rich. Postton, shady borders for Crown Imperial & Snake's head Fritillary; well drained open borders for other species. Plant, 4 to 6 in. deep & 6 to 8 in. apart, Sept. to Nov. Top-dress annually with decayed manure. Do not transplant bulbs oftener than once in four years. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure & sand. Position, well drained pots in cold frame or cold greenhouse. Pot, Sept. or Oct., placing one bulb in centre of 5, 6, or 8-in. pot. Water very little till growth begins, then give moderate supply. Apply liquid manure when plants show flower. After flowering gradually withhold water, keeping soil quite dry after foliage has died. Progradually withhold water, keeping soil quite dry after foliage has died. Progradually withhold water. gradually withhold water, keeping soil quite dry after foliage has died. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in pots or pans of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse as soon as ripe, or in spring; by offsets at planting time. De

act transplant seedlings first year. Seedlings do not flower until four to six years old.

Fritillary (Fritillaria meleagris)—see Fritillaria. Fræbel's Begonia (Begonia Fræbeli)—see Begonia. Frog Orchis (Habenaria viridis)—see Habenaria.

Fuchsia (Ear Drops, Lady's Ear Drops, Brilliant Fuchsia, Scarlet Fuchsia, Globe-flowered Fuchsia, Slender Fuchsia, Small-leaved Fuchsia, Basket Fuchsia, Thyme-leaved Fuchsia).—Ord. Onagracew. Greenhouse & hardy flowering shruhs. Deciduous. Nat. Brazil, Organ Mountains, Bolivia, Peru, Mexico, Columbia, Chili, Trop. America, Central America, W. Indies. Int. 1788. Ht. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 25; varieties innumerable. Flowers, nearly all shades of colour; sum. Pot culture: Compost, two parts good fibrous loam, one part well decayed manure & leaf-mould, with liberal quantity of silver or river sand. Position, shady part of greenhouse or window Mar. to July; sunny place outdoors July to Oct.; cool dry part of greendow Mar. to July; sunny place outdoors July to Oct.; cool dry part of green-house or room remainder of year. Pot old plants in Feb. or Mar., young ones when needed. Prune old plants in Feb. Water moderately Mar. to May, freely May to Oct., very little at other times. Trmp., Oct. to Feb. 40° to 45°; Feb. to Oct. 55° to 65°. Apply liquid or artificial manure to healthy plants showing flower. Pinch out points of shoots frequently in spring & early sum. to induce bushy growth. When reporting old plants, remove soil sum. to induce busny growth. When reporting old plants, remove soil from roots & place latter in small pots till growth begins, then shift into larger size. Syringe foliage Feb. to May. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary, deep rich. Povition, well drained borders, base of south or west walls, or in sheltered position in the open S. of England. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Prime shoots off close to hase in Nov. Protect in winter with layer of manure on leaves. Sum. culture in Reds. Plant out in June. Lift, pot & store plants in greenhouse in Sept. Propagate by seeds sown is in deep in well drained pots of light sandy soil in temp. 550 in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil in temp. 700 to 800 in Jan., Feb. or Mar., or in cool greenhouse or window in Ap., May or June.

Fuet (Sempervivum tectorum) - see Sempervivum.

Fulham Oak (Quercus cerris Fulhamensis)—see Quercus. Fuller's Herb (Saponaria officinalis)—see Saponaria.

Fuller's Teazel (Dipsacus Fullonum)—see Dipsacus. Funereal Cypress (Cupressus funcbris)—see Cupressus.

Fumaria (Rampant Fumitory).—Ord. Fumariaceæ. Hardy annual climber. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. Ill. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1 Flowers, white, purple; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, against S.E. or W. walls, in open borders with shoots running up sticks, or against arbours & trellis-work. Propagate by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{10}$  in, deep, in Ap., where plants are

Fume-wort (Corydalis aurea) - see Corydalis.

Funkia (Plantain Lily, Japanese Day Lily, Corfu Lily).—Ord. Liliacem. Hardy orn. foliaged herbaceous plants. Deciduous. Nat. Japan, China, Siberia. Int. 1790. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties several. Flowers, lilac, white, fragrant; June to Sept. Leaves, large. deep green or variegated with white & yellow. Soil, ordinary, well enriched with decayed manure. Position, open sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Top-dress annually with decayed manure. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part well decayed manure & river sand. Position, pots in cold frame Oct. to Mar., greenhouse or window Mar. to Oct. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely Mar. to Oct. Apply liquid manure to Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely Mar. to Oct. Apply liquid manure to healthy plants in flower. Propagate by division of crowns in Oct., Mar. or Ap.

Furcræa (Giant Mexican Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse succulent plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico, Trop. America, S. America. Int. 1690. Ht. 3 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, green, white, yellow: FURZE. GALAKIA.

May to Nov. Leaves, long, fleshy, & armed with spines. Compost, two parts loam, one part old mortar & river sand. Position, pots or tubs in greenhouses; may be stood outside June to Sept. Water moderately Ap. to Aug., little afterwards. Pot every five or six years; good drainage essential. Temp., winter, 50° to 55°; sum. 55° to 65°. Propagats by offsets inserted in small pots at any time.

Furze (Ulex europæus) - see Ulex.

Gagea (Yellow Star of Bethlehem).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy deciduous bulbous plants. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. III. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Mar. or Ap. Soil, sandy. Position, sunny borders, or in turf. Plant 3 in. deep & 3 in. apart, Aug. to Nov. Lift only when bulbs unhealthy. Propagate by offsets, treated as advised for bulbs.

Gaiter Tree (Cornus sanguinea, Euonymus europæus, & Viburnum

opulus)-see Cornus, Euonymus, & Viburnum.

Gale (Myrica gale)—see Myrica.

Galingale (Cyperus longus)—see Cyperus. Gallegaskins (Primula veris)—see Primula.

Gallow Grass (Cannabis sativa)—see Cannabis.
Gadrise Tree (Cornus sanguinea, Euonymus europæus, & Viburnum

opulus)-see Cornus, Euonymus, & Viburnum.

Gaillardia (Blanket-flower).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual & perennial herbaceous plants. Nat. U.S. America, Texas. Int. 1787. It. 18 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2 annuals, 1 perennial; varieties numerous. Flowers, yellow, crimson, red; June to Oct. Soil, moderately light rich. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Apply weak liquid manure to plants in flower. Mulch beds with decayed manure in sum. Propagate annual & perennial species by seeds sown 12 in. deep in shallow boxes of light mould in temp. 55° to 65° in Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June; perennials & annuals by cuttings of shoots issuing from roots, inserted in sandy soil under hand-light or in cold frame, Aug. to Oct., pe

rennials by division of plants Oct. or Mar.

Galanthus (Snowdrop, Candlemas Bells, Fair Maids of February.—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. Britain (\*), Pyrenees, Isle of Chios, Greece, Crimea, Caucasus, Smyrna, Central Asia Minor. Int., date unknown. Ht. 4 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 6; varieties, 41. Flowers, white, green, yellow; Feb. to May. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, margins of beds; groups in open or shady borders; banks, rockeries, or in turf. Plant bulbs 2 in. deep & 1 in. apart, Sept. to Dec. Bulbs must not be lifted annually, only when they show signs of deterioration. Pot culture: Compost, two parts ordinary soil, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, cold or warm greenhouse, frame, or window. Pot, Sept. to Nov., placing bulbs 1 in. deep & 1 in. apart in 4 or 5-in. pots or shallow pans. Place pots, etc., in cold frame or outdoors & cover with cinder ashes until growth begins. Water moderately till after flowering, then gradually cease. Plant bulbs outdoors following autn. Propagate by seeds sown as soon as ripe \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep & 2 in. apart in shallow boxes filled with light sandy soil & placed at base of north wall outdoors; by offsets treated as bulbs. Seedlings flower when 3 years old.

as bulbs. Seedlings flower when 3 years old.

Galax (Wand-plant).—Ord. Diapensiaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1756. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Position, ledges of moist rockery or margin of rhododendron beds. Plant,

Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of plants Oct. to Mar.

Galaxia.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1795. Ht. 6 to 10 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, purple; May to Sept. Compost, two parts sandy peat, one part light loam. Position, well drained pots in cold frame or greenhouse.

Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing bulbs with apex just below surface, one in a 5-in.. or three in a 6-in. pot. Cover pots with ashes till growth begins. Water moderately when growth commences, freely afterwards, cease after flowering. Repot annually. Propagate by seeds sown kin. deep in well drained pans or shallow boxes of sandy peat in cool greenhouse or frame Aug. or Sept.; by offsets treated as bulbs Aug. to Nov.

Galeandra (Casque-wort). — Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial Galeandra (Casque-wort). — Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchids. Deciduous. Nat. S. & Trop. America. Int. 1840. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, brown, green, purple, white, red, yellow, violet; Mar. to Aug. Compost, fibrous peat & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, pans, or baskets in light part of stove. Pot. Feb. to Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syringe plants daily Mar. to Aug. Growing period, Mar. to Sept. Resting period, Sept. to Mar. Temp. Mar. to June, 65° to 75°; June to Aug. 70° to 80°; Aug. to Nov. 60° to 70°; Nov. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by division of plants at potting time potting time.

Galega (Goat's Rue).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. S. Europe, Caucasus, Persia. Int. 1668. Ilt. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1. Flowers, blue, white; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders or shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Replant every two or three years. Propagate by seeds sown in, deep in Ap. in ordinary soil in sunny position; division of roots in Oct. to Mar.

Galeopsis (Holy Hemp, Bee Nettle).—Ord. Labiatez. Hardy annual flowering herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 8 to 10 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, purple, yellow; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny borders or beds. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in Ap. where plants are to flower.

Gallant Flower (Anemone coronaria)—see Anemone.

Galtonia (Spire Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. S. Africa. Int., date unknown. It. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1 (variegated). Flowers, white, fragrant; June to Oct. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich, well drained. Position, open sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar., placing bulbs 6 in. deep & 6 in. apart. Lift & replant only when the bulbs show signs of deterioration. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part decayed manure & silver sand. Position, cold or warm greenhouse. Pot, Oct. to Dec. to flower in spring; Feb. to Ap. to flower in autn. Place one bulb with apex just showing through surface of soil in a well drained 6-in. pot. Cover with ashes in cold frame until growth begins. Water moderately when leaves appear; freely when in full growth; keep nearly dry after flowering. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally to plants in flower. Bulbs not adapted for flowering second time in pots. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in shallow boxes of sandy soil in cold frame Oct. or Mar.: offsets treated as bulbs in autn. Seed!ings flower when four or five years old.

Gamboge Tree (Garcinia Morella pedicellata)—see Garcinia.

Garcinia (Mangosteen-tree, Gamboge-tree).—Ord. Guttiferæ. Stove evergreen fruit-bearing tree. Orn. foliago. Nat. Molucca Islands. Int. 1789. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; June to Dec. Fruit, size of an orange; chestnut-brown colour; edible. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam & sand. Position, pots or boxes in light part of plant stove. Pot & prune, Feb. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 65° to 85°; Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely other times. Propagats by cuttings of firm shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in silver sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in spring or sum. under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in spring or sum.

Garden Anemone (Anemone coronaria) - see Anemone. Garden Angelica (Angelica officinalis) - see Angelica.

Garden Bean (Faba vulgaris hortensis)-see Faba.

Garden Cinquefoil (Potentilla hybrida)—see Potentilla.

Garden Cress (Lepidium sativum) - see Lepidium.

Garden Hedge Asparagus of Madeira (Asparagus albus)-ace Asparagus.

Garden Parsley (Petroselinum sativum)—see Petroselinum.

Garden Pea (Pisum sativum)—see Pisum.

Garden Pink (Dianthus plumarius) - see Dianthus.

Garden Rhubarb (Rheum rhaponticum)—see Rheum.

Garden Rocket (Hesperis matronalis)—see Hesperis.

Garden Valerian (Valeriana phu)-see Valeriana.

Gardener's-delight (Lychnis coronaria)—see Lychnis. Gardener's-garters (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris.

Gardenia (Cape Jasmine'.—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, China, Japan. Int. 1754. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties, 4. Flowers, white, fragrant; Jan. to Dec. Compost, one part loam, one part peat, one part well stayed manure & charcoal. Position, well-drained pots, or beds in plant stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 67°. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Syringe daily (except when in bloom) Mar. to Sept. Apply liquid manure occasionally to healthy plants in flower. Plants

one to two years old produce the best blooms. Propagate by cuttings of firm

young side shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Jan. to Ap. Garget (Phytolacca decandra) - see Phytolacca.

Garland Crab (Pyrus coronaria)—see Pyrus. Garland Flower (Daphne cneorum) - see Daphne.

Garlic (Allium sativum)—see Allium.

Garlick (Allium sativum)-see Allium.

Garnet Berry (Ribes rubrum)—see Amuin.
Garnet Berry (Ribes rubrum)—see Ribes.
Garrya.—Ord. Cornaceæ. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. California. Int. 1818. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers (pendulous catkins), male & female borne on separate trees; greenish white; Mar. to June. Berries, black. Soil, ordinary, well drained. Position, against south or west walls outdoors; sheltered shrubberies S. of England. Plant, Oct. to Nov. or Mar. to May. Male plant only cultivated; female plant very rare in gardens. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pans of sandy soil in cold frame Sept. or Oct.; cuttings of firm shoots 3 to 4 in. long inserted in sandy soil under handlight or cold frame

Aug. to Sept.; layering shoots in Sept. & Oct. Garten Berries (Rubus fructicosus)—see Rubus

Gaskins (Primula veris)—see Primula.

Gas Plant (Dictamnus fraxinella) -- see Dictamnus.

Gasteria. - Ord. Liliacex. Greenhouse evergreen succulent plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1731. Ilt. 2 in. to 2 ft. Specus cultivated, about 12. Flowers, red, scarlet, orange; Oct. to Ap. Lewes, thick, fleshy, prickly; green, spotted with white, or purple. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, old mortar & river sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse or window. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Ap. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown Am. deep in well drained pots or pans of sandy soil temp. of 65° Mar. to Aug.

Gatten Tree (Cornus sanguinea, Euonymus europæus, & Viburnum spulus) - an Cornus, Euonymus, & Viburnum.

Gatteridge Tree (Cornus sanguinea, Euonymus curopæus, & Vibur num opulus)—see Cornus, Euonymus, & Viburnum.

Gatter Tree (Cornus sanguinea, Euonymus europæus, & Viburnum

ovulus)—see Cornus, Euonymus, & Viburnum.

Gaultheria (Canada Tea, Creeping Winter-green, Partridge Berry, Shallon Shrub, Box Berry).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Nat. N. America. Int. 1762. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, red; May to Aug. Berries, red or purple; edible. Soil, peaty. Position, moist rockeries or margins of open or shady shrubberies & bods. Plant, Sept. to Nov. or Mar. to May. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in bed of peaty soil outdoors in auth.

Gaura.—Ord. Onagrariaccae. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Texas. Int. 1850. Ht. 4ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose, white; May to Sept. Soil, light rich. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 15 in. deep in light soil outdoors Ap., transplanting seedlings when 1 in. high to flowering position. Best treated

as an annual.

Gay-bine (Convolvulus nil)—see Convolvulus.

Gay-feather (Liatris pycnostachya)—see Liatris.

Gazania (Treasuro-flower).—Ord. Compositæ. Half hardy evergreen shrubs & perennial herbs. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1755. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 4; varieties several. Flowers, yellow, orango, black, white, green; June to Sept. Indoor culture: Compost, two parts loam & one of peat & sand. Fostion, well drained pots in sunny part of greenhouse. Pol, Mar. or Ap. Water very little Oct. to Mar., moderately other times. Trune into shape, Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny; edgings to bods, or trailing ever ledges of rockery. Plant, June. Lift in Oct. & place in po's in heated greenhouse for the winter. G. sp'endens only adapted for outdoor culture. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots removed from base of plant & inserted in boxes of sandy soil or in a bed in cold frame July to Sept.; cuttings may remain in cold frame if protected from frost.

Gazles (Ribes nigrum)—see Ribes.

Gean Tree (Prunus avium)—see Prunus.

Geissorhiza (Tile-ro tt).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1789. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, purple, blue, crimson; Ap. to June. Compost, two parts sandy peat & one of light loam. Position, well drained pots in cold frame or greenhouse. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing bulbs with apex just below surface, one in a 5-in., or three in a 6-in. pot. Cover pots with ashes till growth begins. Water moderately when leaves appear, freely afterwards, withholding completely after flowering. Repot annually. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pans or shallow boxes of sandy peat placed in cool greenhouse or frame Aug. or Sept.; offsets treated as bulbs, Aug. to Nov.

Genetyllis.—Ord. Myrtaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1854. Ilt. 1 to 3ft. Species cultivated, 3. Plowers, rose, red, yellow, crimson; Mar. to Aug. Compost, equal parts loam, peak sand. Position, well drained pots in airy greenhouse. Pot firmly Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely Mar. to Sept. Prune, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Propayate by cuttings of young shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 40° to 50° in Ap. or May.

Genista (Broom, Needle Furze, Petty Whin).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. Britain, Bicily, Sardinia, Naples, S. Portugal, Madeira, Asia. Int. (foreign species) 1750. Ht. 6 in. to 15 ft. Species cultivated, abcut 6. Flowers, yellow, pink, white; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubbery for tall species, rockery for dwarf kinds. Plant,

BESNERA.

Oct. to Mar. Prune after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Mar. or Ap. ; by layering in Oct. or Nov. ; grafting on laburnum in Mar.; budding on similar stocks in July.

Gentian (Gentiana acaulis)—see Gentiana.

Gentian Gromwell (Lithospermum prostratum)—see Lithospermum. Gentian Speedwell (Veronica gentianoides)—see Veronica.

Gentiana (Harvest Bells, Lung-flower, Wind-flower, Autumn Bell-flower, Calathian Violet, Gentian, Gentianella).—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Britain, Pyrenees, Alps, Bavaria, Himalayas, Siberia, Persia, United States, California. Int. (foreign species) 1596. It. 3 ir. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 20. Flowers, blue, yellow; Ap. to Dec. Compost, two parts good loam, one part peat & one part grit or broken limestone & coarse sand. Position, sunny borders for G. acaults & tall kinds, sunny rockeries for G. verna; both to be fairly dry in winter & moist in sum. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Top-dress in Mar. with little decayed cow manure. Water freely on dry soils in sum. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in well drained pots or pans of sandy loam in cold frame, Mar.; division of plants Mar. Seeds take one to two years to germinate, & soil must be kept moderately moist.

Gentianella (Gentiana acaulis)—see Gentiana.

Geonoma.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. Nat. Columbia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, New Grenada, Venezuela, Chipias. Int. 1820. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 15. Leaves, feathershaped; pule green. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam, sand & charcoal. Position, pots in moist shady part of plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Oct. to Feb., abundantly other times. Syringe daily. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 70°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in above compost in pots in temp. 85° Mar.; offshoots from base of plants in small pots in temp. 80° to 85°, any time.

Georgia Bark-tree (Pinckneya pubens)—see Pinckneya.

Georgia Pine-tree (Pinus australis)—see Pinus.

Georgian Fleabane (Inula glandulosa)—see Inula.

Georgina - original name for Dahlia.

Geranium (Crane's bill).—Ord. Geraniaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Britain, Pyrenees, Italy, Madeira, Georgia, Iberia, Siberia, H malayas, Nepaul, Tauria, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1576. Ht. 3in. to 3ft. Species cultivated, about 16. Flowers, red, purple, violet, rose, lilac, brown, black, blue, crimson; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, tall kinds in sunny well drained borders, dwarf kinds on sunny rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally to established plants in flower. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors Mar. or Ap., or in shallow boxes of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse Mar.; division of roots, Oct., Nov., Mar.

Geranium-leaved Begonia (Begonia geranioides)—see Begonia.

German Camomile (Matricaria chamomilla)—see Matricaria.

German Catchfly (Lychnis viscaria)—see Lychnis.

German Iris (Iris germanica) - see Iris.

German Lilac (Centranthus ruber)—see Centranthus.

German Pink (Dianthus Carthusianorum) - see Dianthus.

Germander (Teucrium chamædrys)—see Teucrium.

Gesnera.—Ord. Gesneriaces. Stove tuberous-rooted & herbaceous perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Columbia, Mexico. Int. 1752. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 12; hybrids & varieties, several. Flowers, scarlet, yellow, red, pink, lilac, purple, vermilion, white; all the year round. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam, one part leaf-mould, with a little decayed manure & silver sand. Fosition, well drained

BETHYLLIS. .

pots or pans in shady part of plant stove. Pot, Mar. to flower in sum.; May to flower in autn.; June to flower in winter. Place tubers 1 in. deep singly in 5-in. pots, or 1 to 2 in. apart in larger sizes. Water moderately from time growth begins until plants are 3 or 4 in. high, then freely. After flowering gradually withhold water till foliage dies down, then keep dry till potting time. Apply weak liquid manure once or twice a week when flower buds show. Syringing not required. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 75°. Store when foliage has died down on their sides under stage till potting time in temp. of 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of well drained pots of sandy peat, in temp. 75° to 85° in spring; fully matured leaves pegged on surface of pots of sandy peat in temp. 75° to 85°.

Gethyllis (Cape Crocus).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1780. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated. 4. Flowers, white; June to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Position, well drained pots in cold greenhouse or frame. Pot. Aug. to Nov., placing bulbs singly in 5-in. pots, with points just below surface. Cover with ashes in cold frame or greenhouse till growth begins. Water moderately from time growth begins till flowers fade; keep quite dry after foliage has died down until potting time. Repot annually. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{8} \) in. deep in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse, Mar. or Ap.; offsets treated as bulbs at potting time.

Geum (Avens).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy perennial flowering herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia Minor, Himalayas, N. America, Chiloe. Int. (foreign species) 1730. Ht. 6in. to 2ft. Species cultivated, 8; variety, 1. Flowers, scarlet, purple, yellow, red, white; single & double; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, tall species in sunny borders, dwarf species on sunny rockeries. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Cut down flower stems in Sept. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in shallow boxes or well drained pots of light soil in cold frame, Ap. or July, or in sunny positions (similar depth & soil) outdoors, Ap. or Aug.; division of plants, Oct. to Ap.

Gherkin (Cucumis sativa)—see Cucumis.

Giant Arborvitæ (Thuia gigantea)—see Thuia.

Giant Asparagus (Asparagus Broussoneti)—see Asparagus.

Giant Catchfly (Silene gigantea) - see Silene.

Giant Cow-parsnip (Heracleum giganteum)—see Heracleum.

Giant Dahlia (Dahlia imperialis)—see Dahlia.

Giant Globe-flower (Trollius Loddigesi)—see Trollius.

Giant Gum-tree (Eucalyptus amygdalina)—see Eucalyptus.

Giant Heart-leaved Lily (Lilium cordifolium giganteum) — sce Lilium.

Giant Ivy (Hedera Helix Rægneriana)—see Hedera.

Giant Knot-weed (Polygonium Sieboldi)—see Polygonium.

Giant Lily (Lilium giganteum)—see Lil um.

Giant Meadow-saffron (Colchicum speciosum)—see Colchicum.

Giant St. Bruno's Lily (Anthericum liliastrum majus) — see Anthericum.

Giant Sea-holly (Eryngium giganteum)—see Eryngium.

Giant Solomon's-seal (Polygonatum giganteum)—see Polygonatum.

Gibraltar Candytuft (Iberis gibraltarica)—see Iberis.

Gilia.—Ord. Polemoniaceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. California, Colorado, Chili. Int. 1826. Ht. 9 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, lilac, pink, white, rose, purple, yellow, blue; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Postion, sunny; dwarf kinds as edgings to beds or borders, tall kinds in groups in borders or beds. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in Ap., where plan's are to flower, thinning seedlings out in May 1 to 3 in. apart.

Gill (Chrysanthemum segetum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Gillenia (Bowman's root, Iudian Physic, Western Dropwort).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. United States. Int. 1713. Ht. 15 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red, white; June to July. Soil, peaty. Postton, moist shady bed or border. Plant, Oct. to Dec., or Mar. Cut down flowering stems in Sept. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Gilliflower (Dianthus caryophyllus & Cheiranthus Cheiri)—see Dian.

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Gillyflower (Dianthus caryophyllus & Cheiranthus Cheiri)—see Dianthus & Cheiranthus.

Ginger Pine-tree (Cupressus Lawsoniana)—see Cupressus.

Ginkgo (Ginkgo tree, Maidenhair tree).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy deciduous coniferous tree. Orn. foliage. Nat. Northern China. Int. 1754. Ht. 60 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 3. Flowers, male & female borne on separate trees; spring. Fruit, small, globular; edible. Leaves, fan-shaped; green & variegated. Soil, ordinary well drained. Position, sheltered shrubberies or lawns S. of England, against south or west walls other parts. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pans of light sandy soil in cold frame, Oct. or Mar.

Ginseng (Panax elegans)—see Panax.
Glacier Pink (Dianthus glacialis)—see Dianthus.

Gladiolus (Corn Flag, Sword Lily). - Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. S. Europe, Turkey, S. Africa. Int. 1596. Ilt. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 22; hybrids & varieties numerous. Flowers, various; June to Nov. Outdoor culture: Soil, deep rich, liberally manured. Posit on, sunny, sheltered, well drained beds or borders. Plant early-flowering kinds Nov., Feb. or Mar., late kinds Mar., Ap. or May. Place corms of early kinds 4 in. deep & 6 in. apart in groups of three, six, or twelve; late kinds 3 in. deep & 12 in. apart in similar sized groups; put a little silver sand under each corm. Protect early kinds in winter with layer of manure. Apply liquid manure when flower buds form. Fix sticks to spikes when 2 or 3 in. high. Lift corms of early kinds in Sept., late kinds in Oct. or Nov., & store high. List corms of early kinds in Sept., late kinds in Oct. or Nov., & store in cool place till planting time. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part well decayed manure & river sand. Position, pots in cold frame, cool greenhouse or window. Pot early kinds Oct. to Mar., placing five corms I in. deep in a 6-in. pot; late kinds Mar. or Ap., one I in. deep in a 6-in. pot, or three I in. deep in an 8-in. pot. Place pots in cold frame till flower spikes show, then remove to greenhouse or window. Water moderately at first, freely of transport. freely afterwards. Apply liquid manure when flower spikes show. After flowering, gradually withhold water till foliage dies, then keep quite dry till repotted. Forcing: Pot early kinds Oct. to Dec. Temp., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pans of light rich soil in Feb., in temp. 55° to 650; by bulbils (spawn) growing at base of corms, planted 2 in. deep & 6 in. apart in sunny border outdoors, Mar. Seedlings flower when three years old, bulbils when two years old.

Gladwyn (Iris fatidissima)—see Iris.

Glandular St. John's-wort (Hypericum glandulosum) — see Hypericum.

Glastonbury Thorn (Cratagus oxycantha pracox)—see Cratagus. Glaucium (Horn Poppy, Sea Poppy).—Ord. Papaveraceæ. Hardy biennial herbs. Nat. Britain. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, crimson, purple; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown 13 in. deep in beds of light soil outdoors in May, transplanting seedlings into flowering position in July or Aug.

Glaucous Adam's-needle (Yucca gloriosa glaucescens)—see Yucce, Glaucous-leaved Himalayan Maple (Acer glaucum)—see Acer.

Glaucous-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum glaucum) - see Hypericum.

Glaucous Stonecrop (Sedum glaucum)—see Sedum.
Glechoma (Ground Ivy).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy trailing perennial.
Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, blue;
Ap. Leaves, kidney-shaped, variegated. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or margins of borders. Flant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of plants Oct. or Mar.

Gerardia (False Foxglove).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy annuals & herbaceous perennials. Nat. United States. Int. 1772. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2 perennials, 1 annual. Flowers, purple, yellow; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained sunny borders. Plant perennials Oct. or Mar. Cut down flowering stems Oct. Propagate annuals by seeds sown & in. deep in Ap. outdoors where plants are to flower; perennials by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{18}$  in, deep in sunny place outdoors in Ap.; cuttings inserted in sandy peat under handlight outdoors, Aug. or Sept.; division of roots in Mar.

Gleditschia (Chinese Honey Locust, Three-thorned Acacia). - Ord. Leguminose. Hardy ornamental deciduous trees. Nat. China, United States. Int. 1700. Ht. 20 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 2. Flowers, green; July. Leaves, feather-shaped, green. Shoots, spiny. Soil, ordinary. Position, sheltered borders or shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown lin. deep in light soil outdoors, Mar., transplanting seedlings

when two years old.

Gleichenia (Umbrella Fern, Net Fern).—Ord. Filices. Orn. ever-green stove & greenhouse ferns. Nat. Australia, New Zealand, Java, Japan, China, Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, Straits of Magellan, Trop. America. Int. 1823. Species cultivated, 13; varieties, several. Fronds, feather-shaped. Stems, creeping. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part fibrous loam, charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pans in shady stove or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Syringing unnecessary. Temp., stove species, Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; greenhouse species, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in well drained pots under bell-glass at any time of year; division of creeping stems with roots attached, Feb. or Mar.

Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena globosa)—see Gomphrena. Globe-flowered Fuchsia (Fuchsia globosa)—see Fuchsia.

Globe Flower (Trollius europæus)—see Trollius. Globe Thistle (Echinops ritro)—see Echinops.

Globularia (Globe Daisy).—Ord. Selaginaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Europe, Asia Minor. Int. 1629. Ht. 3 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, blue, white; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary moist. Position, sunny rockeries or margins of borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown on surface in boxes of light sandy soil in cold frame

in Mar. or Ap.; division of plants, Oct. or Ap.

Gloriosa (Malabar Glory Lily, Mozambique Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Stove flowering climbers. Deciduous & tuberous-rooted. Nat. Trop. Asia & Africa. Int. 1690. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Flowers, orange, red, yellow; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure & silver sand. Position, well drained pots, with shoots trained to roof or trellis. Pot, Feb., placing tubers 2 in. deep, one in a 6-in. pot, or several in an 8 or 12-in. pot. Water moderately till growth is well advanced, then freely. After flowering, gradually withhold water & keep soil quite dry till potting time. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 70° to 65°. Propagate by seeds inserted singly \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in 3-in. pots filled with light soil in temp. 75° in Feb. or Mar.; offsets removed from large tubers at notting time. large tubers at potting time.

Glory Bush (Pleroma sarmentosa)—see Pleroma.

Glory Flower (Eccremocarpus scaber)—see Eccremocarpus.

Glory Lily (Gloriosa superba)—see Gloriosa.

Glory-of-the-Snow (Chionodoxa lucilia)—see Chionodoxa.

Glory Pea (Clianthus puniceus)—see Clianthus.

Glory Pea of New Zealand (Clianthus Dampieri)—see Clianthus.

Glory Tree (Clerodendron fragrans)—see Clerodendron.

Glossy-flowered St. John's-wort (Hypericum Hookerianum) see Hypericum.

Glossy-leaved Button-flower (Gomphia nitida)—see Gomphia.

Glowing Cone-flower (Rudbeckia fulgida)—see Rudbeckia.

Gloxinia. — Ord. Gesneriacex. Stove tuberous rooted flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. Trop. America, India. Int. 1739. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 6; hybrids & varieties numerous. Flowers, various; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat, fibrous loam, leaf-mould, well decayed manure, & a little silver sand. Position, well drained pots close to glass in plant stove while growing; greenhouse or conservatory when in flower. Pot, Jan., Feb. or Mar. Place tubers singly, & just below surface, in 3 or 4-in. pots, shifting into 5 or 6-in. pots when tubers have started growth. Water moderately till growth is well advanced, then freely. Apply weak liquid manure when flowers show. After flowering, gradually withhold water till foliage dies down, then keep quite dry till potting time. Temp., Jan. to Oct. 65° to 75°; Oct. to Jan. 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of fine sandy peat & leaf-mould, in well drained pots or pans in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar.; cuttings of shoots 1 to 2 in. long inserted in small pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 65° to 75°; young leaves with stalk inserted in small rots of sandy soil treated as cuttings; matured leaves with mid-ribs cut & laid on surface of sandy peat in temp. 55° to 75°.

Glycyrrhiza (Liquorice-plant).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage & flowering. Edible rooted. Nat. Europe. Int. 1562. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; May to Sept. Leaves, feather shaped. Soil, deep rich sandy. Position, open sunny. Plant, Feb. or Mar., 18 in. apart & 3 in. deep in rows 3 ft. asunder. Cut down foliage & remove creeping stems close to root in Nov. Roots ready for use third

gran after planting. Propagate by division of creeping stems, Feb. or Mar.
Gnaphalium (Cudweed, Everlasting).—Ord. Composite. Hardy & half-hardy perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. America, S. Africa.
Int., date unknown. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white;
June to Sept. Leaves, downy. Culture of Hardy species: Soil, ordinary.
Position, dry sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Culture of Half-hardy species:
Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to beds or borders. Plant, June. Lift & place in pots in Oct. Store in temp. 45° to 55° in winter. Water moderately.
Propagate hardy species by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.: half-hardy Propagate hardy species by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.; half-hardy species by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in cold frame, protected from frost, in Sept., or in pots of sandy soil in temp. 50° to 60° in spring.

Gnidia.—Ord. Thymelaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1768. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, yellow; Mar. to May. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam & silver saud. Position, well drained pots near glass in airy greenhouse during autn., winter & spring, cold frame June to Sept. Pot, Mar. Press compost firmly in pots. Prune straggling shoots into shape directly after flowering. Water carefully always, giving sufficient to keep soil uniformly moist; rain, not spring water, essential. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 40° to 45°; Mar. to July, 45° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 2 in. long inserted in sandy peat in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. 45° to 55°. in Mar., Ap. or May.

Goa Cedar (Cupressus lusitanica)—see Cupressus.

Goat's Beard (Spiræa aruncus)—see Spiræa.

Goat's Foot (Oxalis caprina)—see Oxalis.

Goat's Rue (Galega officinalis)—see Galega.

Goat's Thorn (Astragalus tragacantha)—see Astragalus.

Goat Willow (Salix caprea)—see Salix.

Godetia.—Ord. Onagraceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. N W. America, Mexico, Chili. Int. 1826. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 3; varieties many. Flowers, white, crimson, rose; June to Oct. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny bods or borders. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in patches or masses in Ap. where plants are to flower, or in boxes of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May. Thin seedlings sown outdoors 4 to 6 in. apart in June. Pot culture: Compost, two parts good soil, one part leaf-mould, well decayed manure & sand. Position, well drained 6-in. pots in cold frame, greenhouse or window. Sow seeds thinly in Ap. on surface of soil & lightly cover with fine mould. Thin seedlings when 1 in high to six or eight in each pot. Water moderately at first, freely when in full growth. Apply liquid manure twice a week when plants show flower.

God's Eye (Veronica chamædrys)—see Veronica.

Goldfussia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering plants.

Nat. Silhet. Int. 1823. It. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue;
Oct. to Mar. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, with a little silver sand. Fot, Mar. or Ap. Position, well drained pots in moist part of stove Mar. to June; sunny cold frame June to Sept.; light stove Sept. to Mar. Prune shoots in closely, Feb. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely other times. Apply liquid manure twice a week to plants in flower. Propagate by until sept. The s cuttings of moderately firm shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in light sandy compost under bell-glass in temp. 75°, Feb, Mar. or Ap.

Gold Basket (Alyssum saxatile)—see Alyssum.

Gold-blotched Ivy (Hedera Helix aureo-maculata)—see Hedera. Gold-blotched Privet (Ligustrum japonicum variegatum) — see

Ligustrum. Gold Cup (Ranunculus bulbosus) -- see Ranunculus.

Gold Dust-plant (Alyssum saxatile & Sedum acre) -see Alyssum & Sedum.

Gold-edged Box-tree (Buxus sempervirens aurea)—see Buxus.

Gold-edged Tree Ivy (Hedera Helix arborea aureo-marginata)-

Gold Fern (Gymnogramma chrysophylla)—see Gymnogramma.

Gold Leaf-plant (Aucuba japonica)—see Aucuba.

Gold-and-Purple Toad Flax (Linaria reticulata aurca-purpurea) -see Linaria.

Gold-netted Honeysuckle (Lonicera brachypoda aurco-reticulata) -see Lonicera.

Gold-striped Holly (Ilex aguifolium aureo-variegatum)—see Ilex.

Gold-striped Lily (Lilium auratum)—see Lilium.
Golden Amaranth (Amaranthus salicifolius)—see Amaranthus.

Golden Arbor-vitæ (Thuia aurea) - see Thuia.

Golden Avens (Geum aureum) - see Geum.

Golden Ball-tree (Forsythia suspensa)—see Forsythia.

Golden Barberry (Berberis stenophylla)—see Berberis.

Golden-barked Ash (Fraxinus excelsior aurea)—see Fraxinus. Golden Cassidony (Helichrysum stæchas)—see Helichrysum.

Golden Chain (Laburnum vulgare)—see Laburnum.

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Golden Chickweed (Stellaria graminea aureo-variegata) - see Stel
laria.
  Golden Chinese Arbor-vitæ (Biota orientalis aurea)—see Biota.
  Golden Daffodil (Narcissus maximus)—see Narcissus.
  Golden Dead Nettle (Lamium aureum)—see Lamium.
  Golden Dror (Onosma tauricum)—see Onosma.
Golden Elm (Ulmus Dampieri aurea)—see Ulmus.
Golden Feather (Pyrethrum aureum)—see Pyrethrum.
  Golden Fig-Marigold (Mesembryanthemum aureum)—see Mesem
bryanthemum.
  Golden Flower of Peru (Helianthus annuus)—see Helianthus.
  Golden Germander (Teucrium aureum)—see Teucrium.
  Golden Hair (Chrysocoma coma-aurea)—see Chrysocoma.
  Golden Locks (Polypodium vulgare)—see Polypodium. Golden Hawk's-beard (Crepis aurea)—see Crepis.
  Golden Lily (Amaryllis aurea)—see Amaryllis.
  Golden Moss (Sedum acre) - see Sedum.
  Golden Mouse-ear (Hieracium aurantiacum)—see Hieracium.
  Golden Oak (Quercus pedunculata concordia)—see Quercus.
  Golden Oak of Cyprus (Quercus alnifolia) - see Quercus.
  Golden Osier (Salix vitellina & Myrica Gale)—see Salix & Myrica.
  Golden Pine-tree (Pinus Kæmpferi)—see Pinus.
  Golden Plume-like Japan Cypress (Retinospora plumosa aurea)
-see Retinospora.
  Golden Folypody (Phlebodium aureum)—see Phlebodium.
Golden Poppy (Papaver croceum)—see Papaver.
Golden Rod (Solidago virgaurea)—see Solidago.
  Golden Saxifrage (Chrusoplenium alternifolium) — see Chryso-
plenium.
  Golden Stæchas (Helichrysum stæchas plenum)—see Helichrysum.
  Golden Thistle (Scolymus hispanica)—see Scolymus.
  Golden Urn-flower (Urceolina aurea)—see Urceolina.
  Golden-edged Cock's-foot Grass (Dactylis glomerata aurea)—see
Dactylis.
 Golden-flowered Currant (Ribes aureum)—see Ribes.
  Golden-flowered Garlic (Allium moly)—see Allium.
  Golden-flowered Star-of-Bethlehem (Ornithogalum aureum) -
see Ornithogalum.
 Golden-flowered Yarrow (Achillea aurea)-see Achillea.
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Golden-leaved Chestnut (Castanea chrysophylla)—see Castanea. Golden-leaved Spindle-tree (Euonymus japonicus aureo-variegatus)-see Euonymus.

Golden Pert (Gratiola aurea)-see Gratiola.

Golden Rain (Laburnum vulgare)—see Laburnum.

Golden Tuft (Alyssum saxatile & Helichrysum stæchas)—see Alyssum & Helichrysum.

Golden-twigged Lime-tree (Tilia europæa aurea)—see Tilia.

Golden-variegated Chinese Juniper (Juniperus chinensis aurea) -see Juniperus.

Golden-variegated Elm (Ulmus campestris foliss aureis) - see Ulmus.

Golden-variegated Japan Cypress (Retinospora obtusa aurea)see Retinospora.

Golden-variegated Japan Juniper (Juniperus japonica aurea)see Juniperus.

Golden Wand (Chrysobactron Hookeri)—see Chrysobactron.

Goldilocks (Chrysocoma coma-aurea & Helichrysum stæchas)—see Chrysocoma & Helichrysum.

Golds (Calendula officinalis, Caltha palustris, & Chrysanthemum

segetum)-see Calendula, Caltha, & Chrysanthemum.

Gomphia (South American Button-flower)—Ord. Ochnaceæ. Stove evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. S. America. Int. 1868. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to July. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one par ipeat, little silver sand. Position, pots in light part of plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Press compost down firmly in pot. Prume into shape Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Syringe daily in sum. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 65° to 75°; Oct. to Mar. 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in pots of silver sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° in spring.

Gompholobium.—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering skrubs. Trailing & erect. Nat. Australia. Int. 1803. Ht. 3 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 4; variety 1. Flowers, yellow, scarlet, pink, purple; Mar. to Sept. Compost, two parts rough peat, one part rough loam, charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape after flowering. Water carefully all times. Temp., Sept. to Ap. 45° to 50°; Ap. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Ventilate greenhouse freely in sum. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 2 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 45° to 55° in Mar.

or Ap.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth, Red Globe Everlasting).—Ord. Amaranthacem. Greenhouse flowering annual. Nat. India. Int. 1714. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, various; June to Sept. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part leaf-mould, well decayed cow manure & sand. Position, warm greenhouse, exposed to light. Sow seeds is in. deep in well drained pots of light soil in temp. 75° in Mar. Transplant seedlings 1 in. apart when I in. high in light soil in well drained pots & keep in temp. of 60° to 75°. When seedlings have formed four leaves place singly in 4-in. pots. Transfer them in June to 5-in. pots & keep plants near the glass. Water moderately. Syringe foliage twice daily. Apply liquid manure when flowers appear. Summer temp., 55° to 65°. Cut flowers immediately they are fully developed for drying for winter decoration.

Gongora.—Ord. Orchidacess. Stove evergreen epiphytal orchids. Nat. Trop. America. Int. 1824. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, purple, yellow, white, red, violet, brown; Mar. to Aug. Compost, equal parts rough peat, sphagnum moss & lumps of charcoal. Position, hanging baskets in sunny part of stove. Re-basket, Feb. or Mar. abundantly Mar. to Sept., very little other times. Growing period, Mar. to Aug. Resting period, Aug. to Mar. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs

Geniophlebium.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Nat. Mexico, Java, W. Indies, Malacca, Malay Archipelago. Int. 1837. Ht. 9 to 24 in. Species cultivated, about 6. Fronds feather shaped. Compost, two parts rough fibrous peat, one part loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, drooping species in baskets; erect kinds in pots, well drained, in shady part of gtove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° any time; by division of plants at potting time.

Goniopteris.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Nat. New Caledonia, Jamaica, W. Indies, Brazil. Int., date unknown. Ht. 6 to 18 in.

Species cultivated, 4. Fronds feather-shaped. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little sand. Position, pots, well drained, in shady stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 750 to 850 any time; by division of plants at potting time.

Good King Henry (Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus) - see Cheno-

podium.

Good-night-at-noon (Hibiscus trionum)—see Hibiscus.

Goodyera (Rattlesnake Plantain, Adder's Violet, Scrofula Leaf, Scrofula Weed, Creeping Rattlesnake).—Ord. Orchidaces. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy terrestrial orchids. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Britain, Notes, & hardy terrestrial orchids. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Britain, S. & N. America, Japan. Int. (foreign species) 1802. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, white, yellow, rose, red; Sept. to June. Leaves, bronze, chocolate, clive-green, purplish-green, reddish-crimson, variegated with white or yellow. Culture of stove & greenhouse species: Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam & sand. Position, well drained pots or shallow pans in shady part of stove or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., stove species, 65° to 75° Mar. Sept. to Mar. 55° or sepabouse process. Mar. to Sept., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; greenhouse species, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°, 45° to 55° Sept. to Mar. Culture of hardy species: Compost, two parts peat, leaf-mould & sand. Position, rockery or border, well drained. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by cuttings of shoots removed with roots attached, inserted singly in small pots of peaty compost under bell-glass in temp. 45° to 55° in spring.

Gooseberry (Ribes grossularia)—see Ribes.
Gooseberry Gourd (Cucurbita grossularioides)—see Cucurbita.

Goose-tongue (Achillea ptarmica)—see Achillea.

Gordonia (Loblolly Bay).—Ord. Ternströmiaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Trop. Asia, Java, N. America. Int. 1739. IIt. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2 greenhouse, 2 hardy. Flowers, white, fragrant; July to Nov. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, loam, with little sand. Position, well drained pots in light, airy greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Wuter moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 50° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Culture of hardy species: Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould & sand. Position, sheltered shrubberies S. of England, against south walls other parts. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Jan. Protest in severe weether. in severe weather. Hardy species deciduous. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in pans or shallow boxes of peaty soil in cold frame in Mar. or Ap.; by layering shoots in Oct.

Gordon's Mock-Orange (Philadelphus Gordonianus)—see Phila-

delphus.

Gorgon Plant (Euryale ferox)—see Euryale.

Gorse (Ulex europæus)—see Ulex.

Gossypium (Cotton-plant, Barbadoes Cotton-plant, Herbaceous Cotton-plant).—Ord. Malvaceæ. Stove perennial herbs. Nat. Barbadoes, E. Indies. Int. 1594. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, purple; July to Sept. Fruit (capsule) furnishes cotton of commerce. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny part of stove. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 559 to 759; Oct. to Mar. 556 to 659 Promagate by seeds sown. Lin daap in light said in temp. 659 to 759. Mar. Propagate by seeds sown to in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75°, Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings when I in. high singly into 2-in. pots, & theuce into b or 6-in. pots. Both species best treated as annuals.

Gourd (Cucurbita melopepo)—see Cucurbita.

Gowan (Chrysanthemum segetum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Grammanthes.—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Half-hardy annual. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1774. Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange, yellow, red; June to Aug. Soil, light sandy. Position, sunny rockeries. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of sandy soil in well drained pans in temp. 60° to 65° in Mar. Transplant seedlings outdoors in May.

Grammatophyllum (Letter-leaf, Letter-plant, Queen of the Orchids.)

— Ord. Orchidacem. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Manilla, Java, Madagascar. Int. 1837. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow purple, green, brown; Aug. to Feb. Compost, fibrous peat & charcoal. Positive Letter Compost. tion, large well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Feb. to Oct., very little Oct. to Feb. Temp., Feb. to Nov. 65° to 75°; Nov. to Feb. 60° to 65°. Growing period, Feb. to Nov. Resting period, Nov. to Feb. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Granadilla Vine (Passiflora quadrangularis & P. edulis)—see Passi-

Grape Fern (Botrychium lunaria) -- see Botrychium.

Grape Pear (Amelanchier botryapium) - see Amelanchier.

Grape Vine (Vitis vinifera)—see Vitis. Grapewort (Actæa spicata)—see Actæa.

Graptophyllum (Caricature-plant).—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropics. Int. 1780. Itt. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, crimson; July to Aug. Leaves, variegated. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & a little sand Position, well drained pots in moist plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Feb. to Oct. 65° to 80°; Oct. to Feb. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, removed with slice of stem attached to base, inserted in sand in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar., Ap. or May.

Grass-leaved Adam's Needle (Yucca graminifolia)—see Yucca. Grass-leaved Day Lily (Hemerocallis graminea) - see Hemerocallis.

Grass-leaved Iris (Iris graminea)—see Iris.

Gratiola (Poor-man's-herb, Golden Pert, Hedge Hyssop. - Ord. Scrophulariaces. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europs, N. America. Int. 1568. Ht. 4 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, purple; May to June. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny moist borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Gray Ash (Fraxinus americana cinerea)—see Fraxinus.

Gray Box-tree of Victoria (Eucalyptus dealbata)—see Eucalyptus.

Gray Oak (Quercus coccinea ambigua)—see Quercus.

Grayish Bamboo (Bambusa viridi-glaucescens)—see Bambusa. Great American Chick-weed (Stellaria pubera)—see Stellaria.

Great American Cowslip (Dodecatheon Jeffreyanum)—see Dodemtheon.

Great Angelica (Angelica atropurpurea)—see Angelica.

Great Bell-flower (Campanula grandis)—see Campanula.

Great Bulbous Iris (Iris xiphioides)—see Iris.

Great Californian Silver Fir (Picea grandis)—see Picea.

Great Christmas Rose (Helleborus niger maximus)—see Helleborus.

Great Fringed Orchis (Habenaria fimbriata)—see Habenaria.

Great Laurel-leaved Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) - see Magnolia.

Great Ox-eye (Pyrethrum uliginosum)—see Pyrethrum. Great Pendulous Sedge (Carex pendula)—see Carex.

Great Rattan Cane (Calamus rudentum) - see Calamus,

**6** GRIFFINIA

Great Reed (Arundo donax)—see Arundo.

Great Savoy Spider-wort (Anthericum liliastrum)—see Anthericum

Great Scarlet Poppy (Papaver bracteatum)—see Papaver. Great Sea Lavender (Statice latifolia)—see Statice.

Great Spotted Iris (Iris susiana) - see Iris.

Great Water-cress (Nasturtium amphibium) - see Nasturtium.

Great Yellow Foxglove (Digitalis ambigua)—see Digitalis

Great-leaved Cineraria (Cineraria macrophylla)—see Cineraria.

Greater Wych Elm (Ulmus montana major)—see Ulmus.

Greek Valerian (Polemonium caruleum)—see Polemonium.

Green Alder (Alnus viridis)—see Alnus.

Green Ash (Fraxinus viridis)—see Fraxinus.

Green Briar (Smilax rotundifolia)—see Smilax.

Green Dragons (Arum dracontium)—see Arum.

Green Ebony-tree (Bignonia leucoxylon & Jacaranda ovalifolia)see Bignonia & Jacaranda.

Green Hellebore (Helleborus viridis)—see Helleborus.

Green Man Orchis (Aceras anthropophora) - see Aceras.

Green Spleen-wort (Asplenium viride)—see Asplenium.

Green Weed (Genista tinctora)—see Genista.

Green Windsor Bean (Faba vulgaris chlorosperma)—see Faba.

Green-flowered Christmas Rose (Helleborus abchasicus) — see Helleborus.

Green-flowered Daffodil (Narcissus viridiflorus)—see Narcissus.

Green-winged Orchis (Orchis morio)—see Orchis.

Greenish-flowered Snowdrop (Galanthus virescens) — see Galan-

Greig's Tulip (Tulipa Greigi)—see Tulipa.

Grevillea (Silk-bark Oak). — Ord. Proteaceæ. Greenhouse hardy evergreen shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. New Caledonia. Int. evergreen shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. New Caledonia. Int. 1790. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 6 greenhouse, 2 hardy. Flowers, yellow, red, crimson, orange; Feb. to Sept. Culture of greenhouse species; Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & turfy loam, one part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in airy greenhouse, window, or dwelling-room. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Prune off points of shoots occasionally to induce bushy growth. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar. 45° to 55°. Culture of hardy species: Soil, peaty. Position, sheltered shrubberies S. of England; against south walls other parts. Plant. Oct. or Ap. Pruse. Ap. Protect in severe weather. Pranagate green. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Prune, Ap. Protect in severe weather. Propagate greenhouse species by seeds sown in. deep in well drained pots of light soil in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar.; cuttings of young shoots 3 in. long, with small portions of branches attached, inserted in sandy soil in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 80° in Mar., Ap. or May; hardy species by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; layers in Oct. or Nov.; grafting in Mar. or Ap.

Grey Pine-tree (Pinus Banksiana)—see Pinus. Grey Poplar (Populus alba canescens)—see Populus.

Grey Tree Fern (Cyathea medullaris)—see Cyathea.

Griffinia (Blue Amaryllis).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Stove bulbous flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1815. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3; varieties, 2. Flowers, white, carmine, lilao, blue; Oct. to Mar. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part peat, decomposed sheep manure & sand. Position, well drained pots on a bed or stage heated beneath to temp, 85° in plant stove. Pot, June or July. Press compost down firmly. Repotting not needful oftener than once every three or four years. Water

moderately Oct. to Ap., freely afterwards. Syrings freely in sum. Topdress established plants annually in Mar. with rich compost. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Dec. 55° to 65°; Dec. to Mar. 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in temp. 85° in Feb. or Mar.; offsets removed from old bulbs and placed singly in 3-in. pots at potting time.

Grim-the-Collier (Hieracium aurantiacum)—see Hieracium.

Griselinia (New Zealand Broad-leaf). -Ord. Cornaceæ. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. New Zealand. Int. 1872. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, egg-shaped; dark green. Soil, rich loam. Position, shady, sheltered borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Prune into shape, Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in sheltered border or cold frame Sept., Oct. or Nov.; layering shoots in Oct. or Nov.

Gromwell Reed (Coix lachryma)—see Coix.

Ground Honeysuckle (Lotus corniculatus)-see Lotus.

Ground Ivy (Glechoma hederacea)—see Glechoma. Ground Lily (Trillium latifolium)—see Trillium.

Ground Squirrel Pea (Jeffersonia diphylla)—see Jeffersonia,

Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus)—see Viburnum. Guernsey Lily (Nerine sarniensis)—see Nerine.

Guernsey Orchis (Orchis laxiflora)—see Orchis.

Guilielma (Peach Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. Not. Amazon. Int., date unknown. Ht. 20 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, feather-shaped. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, shady & moist in sum. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 75°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by removing young plants from base of old ones in Mar. & placing in small pots in temp. 70° to 80°.

Guinea Hen-flower (Fritillaria meleagris)—see Fritillaria.

Guinea Pepper (Capsicum annuum)—see Capsicum.

Guinea Wheat (Zea mays) -- see Zea.

Gule (Chrysanthemum segetum) - see Chrysanthemum. Gum Box (Escallonia macrantha)—see Escallonia.

Gum Thistle (Euphorbia officinarum)—see Euphorbia.

Gunnera.—Ord. Haloragaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Chili. Int. 1849. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated. 2. Leaves, large, 4 to 6 ft. in diameter; dark green. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, damp, sunny sheltered margins of ponds or bogs. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect with leaves in winter. Water abundantly in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in pans of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Gustavia.—Ord. Barringtoniaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs.
Nat. New Grenada, Columbia, French Guiana. Int. 1845. Ht. 3 to 6ft.
Flowers, rose, yellow, white; June to Sept. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & leaf-mould, with little sand. Position, well drained pots in warmest part of stove. Pot. Mar. Pruns, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Sept. to Feb., freely other times. Syrings daily Mar. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shorts 2 to 3 in long inserted in sand in well drained pots under hell-glass shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in sand in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. 70° to 85°, Ap. to Aug.

Guzmannia.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Trop. America. Int. 1820. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May to Sept. Bracts, yellow, green, purple, scarlet. Leaves, sword-shaped; bright green. Compost, equal parts bibrous loam, rough peat & leaf-mould. Pot, Mar. Water freely always. Good drainage essential. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by offshoots inserted in small pots at any time.

GYMNADENIA. GW/SOPHILA

Gymnadenia (Aromatic Orchis, Sweet-scented Orchis, Gnat Orchis).— Ord. Orchidacoæ. Hardy terrestrial orchid. Nat. Britain. Ht. 6 to 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple, fragrant; June to July. Soil, sandy loam. Position, open sunny turf, or borders. Plant, Mar., placing tubers 2 to 3 in. deep. Propagate by division of tubers in Mar.

Gymnocladus (Kentucky Coffee-tree).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy deciduous tree. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. N. America. Int. 1748. Ht. 10 to 60 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May to July. Leaves, feather-shaped, bluish green, 3 ft. long & 2 ft. wide. Soil, ordinary, well drained. Position, shady shrubberies or lawns. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prinse young trees, Jan. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in shady position outdoors in Oct., Nov., Ap. or Mar.; cuttings of roots inserted 2 in.

deep in similar position in Oct. or Mar.

Gymnogramma (Gold Fern, Silver Fern, Sulphur Fern, Rue Fern).

—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Trop. America, W. Indies, Venezuela, Jamaica, California, N. America, India. Int. 1790.

Ht. 4 to 30 in. Species cultivated, 13 stove, 5 greenhouse; varieties many. Fronds finely divided, upper sides green, under sides covered with white or yellow powder. Compost, one part fibrous peat, one part leaf-mould & loam, one part silver sand, charcoal, & coarsely ground bones. Position, erect species in well drained pots; drooping species in hanging baskets. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Oct. to Feb., freely afterwards. Syringing or shading not necessary. Temp., stove species, Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept. 65° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° any time; division of plants at potting time; fronds furnished with plantlets pegged on to surface of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 70° to 80° at all times.

Gymnopteris.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Nat. Ceylon, Trop. America. Int., date unknown. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Fronds feather-shaped & oak leaf-shaped. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, sand & charcoal. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely spring & sum., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 70° to 80° any time; division of roots at potting time.

Gynerium (Pampas Grass)—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial grass. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. S. America. Int. 1843. Ht. & to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Inflorescence (male & female borne on different plants), white, purple, yellow; Sept. to Nov. Soil, rich, light, sandy. Position, sheltered shrubberies or lawns. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Gather plumes for winter decoration directly fully developed. Propagate by seeds sown 15 in. deep in sandy soil in well drained pots or pans under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° in Feb., Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings outdoors in Aug. or Sept. Female plumes best & most durable for winter decoration.

Gypsophila (Chalk-plant).—Ord. Caryophyllacese. Hardy perennial & annual herbs. Nat. Europe, Caucasus, Himalayas. Int. 1769. Ht. 6 in. to 3 it. Species cultivated, 3 perennials, 2 annuals. Flowers, white, rose, pink; May to Sept.; very useful for cutting. Soil, ordinary; freely mixed with old mortar or brick rubbish. Position, dryish well drained borders for erect species; sunny rockeries & margins of borders for dwarf species. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Propagate annual species by seeds sown in Ap. on surface of soil where plants are to flower, thinning seedlings out 3 to 5 in. apart when 1 in. high; perennial species by seeds sown in sunny position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings to permanent position in June, July or Aug.; division of plants in Oct. or Ap.

Habenaria (Frog Orchis, Butterfly Orchis, Fringed Orchis, Rein Orchis).—Ord. Orchidaces. Hardy terrestrial orchids. Deciduous. Nat. Britain, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1796. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 10. Flowers, white, yellow, lilac, purple, rose, crimson, fragrant; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, peat & sand. Position, moist, partially shaded borders. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Mulch surface of bed in June with leaf-mould, coccanut-fibre refuse, or short grass. Water freely in sum. in dryish positions. Replanting necessary only when plants show signs of deterioration. Propagate by division of tuberous roots in Ap.

Haberlea.—Ord. Gesneracee. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Roumelia. Int. 1880. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, lilac, yellow; Ap. to June. Soil, fibrous sandy peat. Position, moist fissures of rockery in shade. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown  $r_x$  in. deep in well drained pots or pans of sandy peat in cold frame in Mar. or Ap.; by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Hablitzia.—Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Hardy herbaceous climber. Nat. Caucasus. Int. 1828. Ht. 8 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, greenish ynllow; July to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, base of naked trunks of trees, south or west trellises, arbors, walls, or fences. Plunt, Oct. or Mar. Cut down stems to the ground in Oct. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sunny place outdoors in Mar. or Ap., or similar depth in boxes of light soil in greenhouse or cold frame in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May or June; by division of roots Oct. or Ap.

Habranthus. — Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. Chili. Int. 1821. Ht. 12 in. Species cultivated, 4; variety, 1. Flowers, yellow, red, scarlet; May to July. Outdoor culture: Soil, light sandy loam. Positien, well drained sunny beds, borders, or rockeries. Plant, Aug. to Nov., placing bulbs 3 to 4 in. deep & 4 in. apart. Protect in winter by covering of cinder ashes. Lift & replant only whon bulbs show signs of deterioration. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in cold frame or greenhouse. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing one bulb 2 in. deep in a 5 or 6-in. pot. Water very little till growth begins, then freely. Withhold water when flowers fade & keep soil quite dry till potting time. Propagate by offsets planted & treated as advised for large bulbs, Aug. to Nov.

Habrothamnus.—Ord. Solanaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1843. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3; variety, 1; variegated. Flowers, purplish red, orimson; all the year round. Berries, bright rosy-red; borne only when flowers are fertilized. Soil, ordinary. Position, pots or beds, with shoots trained on wall, pillars, or roof of greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°. Water moderately in winter, freely other times. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots 3 or 4 in. long, removed with pertion of old stem attached, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 60° to 76° in July, Aug. or Sept.

Hack-berry (Cerasus padus)—see Cerasus.

Hæmanthus (Blood-flower, Blood Lily, Red Cape Tulip).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Stove & greenhouse bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. S. & Trop. Africa. Int. 1722. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 7 greenhouse, 4 stove. Flowers, scarlet, red, white, orange, crimson; Feb. to Dec. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part peat, well decayed manure & sand. Position, well drained pots exposed to full sun in stove or groenhouse whilst growing; under staging whilst at rest. Pot early-flowering species Aug. to Nov.; late-flowering species, Mar. or Ap. Place bulbs half their depth in compost. Water very little till growth begins, then moderately; gradually withhold it when flowers fade, & keep soil quite dry from time foliage turns yellow till repotting time. Apply weak liquid manure once or twice weekly

🗗 HALESIA.

to plants in flower. Temp., greenhouse species, Sept. to Mar. 450 to 550 Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept. 66° to 75° for stove species. Bulbs flower best when only reported every three or four years. Propagate by offsets removed at potting time & placed in small pots in similar soil as for old bulbs.

Hag-berry (Cerasus padus) - see Cerasus.

Hag-taper (Verbascum Thapsus)-see Verbascum.

Hair-bell (Campanula rotundifolia & Scilla nutans)—see Campanuls & Scilla.

Hair-tipped House-leek (Sempervivum heterotrichum)—see Sem pervivum.

Hair's-tail Grass (Lagurus ovatus)—see Lagurus.

Hairy Broom (Genista pilosa)—see Genista.

Hairy Cone-flower (Rudbeckia hirta)—see Rudbeckia.

Hairy Dwarf Birch (Betula pumila)-see Betula. Hairy Honeysuckle (Lonicera hirsuta)—see Lonicera.

Hairy House-leek (Sempervivum hirtum)-see Sempervivum,

Hairy-lip Fern (Cheilanthes vestita)—see Cheilanthes.

Hairy Nightshade (Solanum hirsutum)—see Solanum.

Hairy Phlox (Phlox pilosa)—see Phlox.

Hairy Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes villosa) - see Nepenthes. Hairy Privet (Ligustrum villosum)—see Ligustrum.

Hairy Rock Rose (Cistus hirsutus)—see Cistus.

Hairy St. John's-wort (Hypericum hirsutum)—see Hypericum.

Hairy Saxifrage (Saxifraga hirsuta)—see Saxifraga.

Hairy Sedum (Sedum villosum)—see Sedum.

Hairy Sun Rose (Helianthemum hirsutum)—see Helianthemum.

Hairy Toad-flax (Linaria pilosa)—see Linaria.

Hairy-flowered Sun Rose (Helianthemum lasianthum)—see Helianthemum.

Hairy-leaved Mock-Orange (Philadelphus hirsutus)—see Philadelphus.

Hairy-leaved Primrose (Primula hirsuta)—see Primula.

Hairy-leaved Rhododendron (Rhododendron hirsutum) - see Rhododendron.

Hairy-leaved Whitlow-grass (Draba aizoides)—see Draba.

Hairy-podded Whitlow-grass (Draba arzoon & D. lasiocarpa)see Draba.

Hairy-stemmed Poppy (Papaver pilosum)—see Papaver.

Hairy-styled Lime-tree (Tilia europæa dasystyla)—see Tilia.

Hairy-tufted House-leek (Sempervivum piliferum)—see Semper-

Hakea. - Ord. Proteaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Australia. Int. 1790. Ht. 2 to 16 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, red. white, yellow; Ap. to July. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam, one part sand. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse. Fot, Mar. or Ap.; firm potting with good drainage essential. Frune into shape after flowering. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 60° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Place plants outdoors July to Sept. to mature growth. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 1 to 2 in. long inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 500 to 550, Ap. to Aug.

Hale-nut (Corylus Avellana)—see Corylus.

Halesia (Silver-bell, Snowdrop-tree). — Ord. Styracaces. Hardy flowering trees. Deciduous. Nat. N. America, Japan. Int. 1756. Ht. 12 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; Ap. to June. Soil, deep

sandy loam. Position, sheltered borders, shrubberies, or lawns. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape, Nov. Propagate by cuttings of roots inserted in sandy soil outdoors in Mar. or Oct.: by layering shoots in Oct. or Nov.

Halimodendron (Salt-tree).—Ord. Leguminose. Hardy flowering & orn. foliage shrub. Deciduous. Nat. Asiatic Russia. Int. 1779. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; May to July. Leaves, feather-shaped, whitish & downy. Soil, deep sandy. Position, shrubberies & open borders. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape, Nov. Propagate by seeds sewn; in. deep in sandy soil outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of firm shoots 4 to 6 in. long inserted in sandy soil outdoors in Oct. & Nov.; layering in Oct., & by grafting on common laburnum in Mar. to form standards.

Halleria (African Fly Honeysuckle).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1752. Ht. 3 to 5tt. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; Ap. to June. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & leaf-mould, & little sand. Position, post in light airy greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Prune moderately after flowering. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Place plants outdoors July to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of young or partially ripened shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 50° to 60°, Ap. to Aug.; layering shoots in autn.

Halle's Magnolia (Magnolia Halleana)—see Magnolia.

Hamburgh Parsley (Petroselinum sativum)—see Petroselinum.

Hamamelis (American Witch Hazel, Snapping Hazel-nut, Spotted Alder, Winter-bloom).—Ord. Hamamelidaceæ. Hardy flowering shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. Japan, N. America. Int. 1736. Ht. 6 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, purplish crimson; Oct. to Feb. Soil, deep rich loam. Position, damp borders or shrubberies & margins of lakes. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape Feb. Propagate by layering branches in Oct. or Nov.; grafting rare species on common kind in Mar.

Hand Orchis (Orchis maculata)—see Orchis.

Handsome Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia formosa)—see Sarracenia.

Hard Fern (Blechnum boreale)—see Blechnum.

Hard Grass (Dactylis glomerata)—see Dactylis.

Hard Pine-tree (Pinus australis) - see Pinus.

Hard-hack (Spiræa tomentosa)—see Spiræa.

Hardenbergia (Australian Sarsaparilla-tree, Australian Lilac).—
Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse flowering twining plants. Evergreen. Nat.
8. Australia. Int. 1790. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1;
variegated. Flowers, blue, scarlet; Mar. to May. Compost, equal purts loam
& peat, little silver sand. Position, pots, with shoots trained to trellis, or
planted out in beds, & shoots trained up rafters. Pot or plant, Feb. or May.
Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately at other times. Frune straggling
plants into shape in Feb. Apply weak stimulants occasionally to healthy
plants in flower. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°.
Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pots of light sandy soil in
temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of firm young shoots, 2 to 3 in.
long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp.
\$5° to 65°, Mar. to July.

Hardy Bamboo (Bambusa falcata)—see Bambusa.

Hardy Dwarf Cactus (Opuntia humilis)—see Opuntia.

Hardy Flesh-coloured Hydrangea (Hydrangea Otaksa) — see Hydrangea.

Hardy Four-leaved Trumpet-flower (Bignonia capreolata)—see Bignonia.

Hardy Indian Balsam (Impatient glandulifera)—see Impatiens.

Hardy Large Trumpet-flower (Tecoma grandiflora) -- see Tecoma. Hardy Purple-flowered Clematis (Clematis viticella venosa)—see Clematis.

Hardy Trumpet-flower (Bignonia radicans)—see Bignonia.

Hardy Vervain (Verbena venosa)—see Verbena.

Hardy White-flowered Hydrangea (Hydrangea grandiflora) cee Hydrangea.

Hardy White Jasmine (Jasminum grandiflorum)—see Jasminum.

Hare's-beard (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Hare's-foot Fern (Davallia canariensis)—see Davallia.

Hare-bell (Campanula rotundifolia & Scilla nutans)—see Campanula & Scilla.

Hare's-ear (Bupleurium rotundifolium)—see Bupleurium.

Hare's-eye (Lychnis diurna)—see Lychnis.

Haricot Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris)—see Phaseolus.

Harlequin Flower (Sparaxis grandiflora)—see Sparaxis.

Harpalium (Prairie Sunflower).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1821. Ht. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in pots of light sandy soil in temp. of 55° to 60° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May, or similar cepth in surny position outdoors in Ap.; division of creeping roots in Oct.

Hart Berries (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.

Hart's-tongue Fern (Scolopendrium vulgare)—see Scolopendrium.

Hartford Fern (Lygodium palmatum)—see Lygodium.

Hartweg's Lupin (Lupinus Hartwegi) -- see Lupinus. Hask-wort (Campanula latifolia)—see Campanula.

Hat's Thorn (Rhamnus catharticus)—see Rhamnus.

Hatchet-like St. John's-wort (Hypericum dolabriforme) - see Hypericum.

Hausmann's Saxifrage (Saxifraga Housmanniana)—see Saxifraga.

Hautbois (Fragaria elatior)—see Fragaria.

Hauthois Cherry (Cerasus caproniana)—see Cerasus.

Hautbois Strawberry (Fragaria elatror)—see Fragaria. Havannah Tobacco (Nicotiana repanda)—see Nicotiana.

Hawk Weed (Hieracium aurantiacum)—see Hieracium.

Hawk's-beard (Crepis aurea)—see Crepis.

Hawk's-eye (Hieracium aurantiacum) -- see Hieracium.

Haworthia. - Ord. Liliacex. Greenhouse succulent leaved plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1720. Ht. 2 to 18 in. Species cultivated. 42. Flowers, greenish. Leaves, fleshy, transparent, warty & variegated Compost, equal parts light loam, broken bricks, mortar rubbish & river sand Position, well drained pots in light greenhouse shaded from sun. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Ap. to Sept., occasionally other times. Reporting necessary only when plants show signs of ill-health. Punp., Mar. to Sept. 60° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown & in. deep in well drained pots or pans in above compost in temp. 65°. Maz. to Aug.; by suckers placed in small pots & treated as advised for plants.

Haws (Cratagus oxyacantha)—see Cratagus.

Hawthern (Cratagus oxyacantha)—see Cratagus.
Hawthern-leaved Bramble (Rubus cratagifolius)—see Rubus.

Hawthern-scented Pond-weed (Aponogeton distaction) - see Aponogeton.

Hay-scented Fern (Cheilanthes odora, Dicksonia pilosiuscula, & Lastræa anula)—see Cheilanthes, Dicksonia, & Lastræa.

Hazel (Corylus Avellana)—see Corylus.

Hazel Nut (Corylus Avellana)—see Corylus

He Broom (Cytisus laburnum)—see Cytisus.

He Heather (Calluna vulgaris)—see Calluna.

Heart-leaved Alder (Alnus cordifolia) - see Alnus.

Heart-leaved Balm (Cedronella cordata)—see Cedronella.

Heart-leaved Hydrangea (Hydrangea cordata)—see Hydrangea.

Heart-leaved Lily (Lilium cordifolium)—see Lilium.

Heart-leaved Ox-eye(Buphthalmum speciosum)—see Buphthalmum.

Heart-leaved Rock-rose (Cistus Cupanianus) - see Cistus.

Heart-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga cordifolia & Megasea cordifolia) —see Saxifraga & Megasea.

Heart-leaved Snapdragon (Antirrhinum Asarina)—see Antirrhinum.

Heart-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum cordifolium)—see Hy-

pericum.

Heart-leaved Starwort (Aster cordifolius)—see Aster.

Heart-leaved Virginian Creeper (Ampelopsis cordata)—see Ampelopsis.

Heart's-ease (Viola tricolor)—see Viola.

Heath (Erica cinera & Calluna vulgaris)—see Erica & Calluna

Heath Cypress (Lycopodium alpinum)—see Lycopodium.

Heath Fern (Lastræa oreopteris)—see Lastræa.

Heath Pea (Lathyrus macrorrhizus)—see Lathyrus.

Heath-leaved Starwort (Aster ericoides) - see Aster.

Heath-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum coris) - see Hypericum

Heath-like Lavender-Cotton (Santolina ericoides) – see Santolina. Heath-like Sun-rose (Helianthemum Fumana) — see Helianthemum.

Heather (Erica cinera & Calluna vulgaris)—see Erica & Calluna.

Heavy-scented Primrose (Primula graveolens)—see Primula. Heavy-spiked Loose-strife (Lysimachia barystachya)—see Lysimachia.

Heavy-wooded Pine-tree (Pinus ponderosa)—see Pinus

Hedera (Ivy, Barren Ivy, Bent-wood, Bind-wood, Tree Ivy, Golden Tree Ivy, Silver Tree Ivy, Gold-blotched Ivy, Three-coloured Ivy, Yellow-berried Roman Ivy, Marbled-leaf Ivy, Clustered Ivy, Irish Ivy, Poet's Ivy, Giant Ivy, Variegated Japan Ivy, Crimean Ivy, Variegated Ivy).—Ord. Araliaceæ. Hardy evergreen climbing shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Africa, Central Asia, Canary Islands. Ht. 6 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties about 40. Flowers, green; Oct. to Nov. Leaves, green, purplish, or variegated with yellow & white. Berries, purplish black, reddish orange, golden; winter. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, green-leaved kinds against walls of all aspects, railings, tree stumps, arbours, trellises, on banks & under shade of trees; variegated kinds against south or west walls or fences. Plant, Sept., Oct., Nov., Feb., Mar. or Ap. Feg shoots to surface of soil when first planted in any position. Prune Ap., outting off old leaves & straggling shoots. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants if vigorous growth is desired. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one partleaf-mould or decayed manure & sand. Position, wall drained pots in un heated greenhouse, balconies or windows. Pot, Oct. or Mar. Water mode rately Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Prune into shape, Ap. Apply stimulants to established plants in sum. only. Hanging Baskets: Compost, same as above. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Position, unheated greenhouses, balconies or

windows. Water moderately Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Screens in Rooms: Compost as above. Position, boxes, well drained, with shoots trained to wire or wood trellis. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Water moderately Mar. to Oct. occasionally other times. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 6 to 8 in. long inserted in ordinary soil at base of north wall or fence, Sept. to Nov., in well drained pots in cold frame in Oct., or in temp. 55° to 65°, Sept. to Nov.; tree & variegated kinds by cleft grafting on common sort in temp. 550 in Feb.

Hedge-bells (Convolvulus sepium)—see Convolvulus.

Hedge-berry (Prunus padus & Cerasus avium)—see Prunus & Cerasus.

Hedge-hog Holly (Ilex aquifolium ferox)—see Ilex.

Hedge-hog Juniper (Juniperus echiniformis)—see Juniperus. Hedge-hog Thistle (Cactus echinocactus)—see Cactus.

Hedge Hyssop (Gratiola officinalis)—see Gratiola.

Hedge Lily (Convolvulus sepium)—see Convolvulus.

Hedge-maids (Glechoma hederacea)—see Glechoma.

Hedge Pink (Saponaria officinalis)—see Saponaria. Hedge-taper (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Hedge Vine (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis. Hedge Violet (Viola sylvatica)—see Viola.

Hedychium (Fragrant Garland-flower).—Ord. Scitaminaceæ. Stove & greenhouse herbaceous perennials. Flowering. Nat. E. Indies. Int. 1791. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, scarlet, yellow, fragrant; May to Nov. Compost, two parts peat, one of loam & one of sand. Position, well drained pots, tubs or boxes, or planted in beds in stove or warm greenhouse. Pot plants may be stood outdoors July to Aug. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Ap. to Nov., occasionally other times. Apply liquid manure twice a week to plants in flower. Temp., stove species, Mar. to Nov. 60° to 70°, Nov. to Mar. 50° to 55°; greenhouse species, Mar. to Nov. 65° to 75°, Nov. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Cut down flower stems immediately after flowering. H. Gardnerianum adapted for outdoor culture in sum. Plant, May, in rich soil. Water freely iff dry weather. Apply liquid manure when in flower. Lift roots in Oct. & store in frost-proof place till planting time. Propagate by division of rhizomes (creeping stems) in Mar. or Ap.

Hedvsarum (French Honeysuckle, Maltese Clover, Red Satin-flower, Soola Clover).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. S.W. Europe, N. America, Siberia. Int. 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 4ft. Species cultivated, 4; variety, 1. Flowers, red, purple, white; May to Sept. Soil ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries, banks or slopes for dwarf species; sunny well drained borders for tall species. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep outdoors in Ap., transplant. ing seedlings in June to final position; division of roots, Oct. or Ap.

Hedyscepe (Umbrella Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. Nat. Lord Howe's Island. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 15 ft. foliage. Nat. Lord Howe's Island. Int., date distributed for Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, feather-shaped, green. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady plant stove. Pot, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily Mar. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil, in temp. 70° to 80°, in Feb. or Mar.

Helen-flower (Helenium autumnale)—see Helenium.

Helenium (Helen flower, Sneeze-wort, Sneeze-weed). — Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Flowering. Nat. N. America, United States. Int. 1729. He. 2 to 6ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, about 3. Flowers, yellow, orange; July to Nov. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Flowers exceedingly useful for outting. Propagate by seeds sown

in deep outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June or July; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Heliamphora (South American Pitcher-plant).—Ord. Sarracentaceæ. Greenhouse herbaceous perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Rotaina. Int. 1822. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, rose; spring. Leaves, tubular, pitcher-like. Compost, equal parts peat & living sphagnum moss. Position, well drained pots or pans under bell-glass, or in cool shady part of greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water abundantly Ap. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 55°; Sept. to Mar. 4.0° to 50°. Propagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Helianthemum (Sun Rose, Rock Rose).—Ord. Cistineaceæ. Hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Africa, W. Asia. Int. (foreign species) 1780. Int. 3 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties many. Flowers, single & double, yellow, white, rose, red, scarlet; May to Sept. Leaves of H. vulgare aurca, golden. Soil, light sandy Position, sunny banks or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Irane into shape, Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 13 in. deep in bed of light soil outdoors in Ap.; cuttings of shoots, I to 2 in. long, inverted in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Aug. or Sept.; division of plants in Oct. or Ap.

Helianthus (Sunflower, Golden Flower of Peru, Canada Potato, Jerusalem Artichoke).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual or perennial herbs: tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke edible. Nat. (Sunflowers) N. America, United States, Texas; (Jerusalem Artichoke) Upper Canada. Int. (annuals) 1596, (perennials) 1597, (Jerusalem Artichoke) 1617. Specus cultivated, 2 annuals, 5 perennials; varieties many. It. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 8ft. Flowers, double & single, yellow petals, violet centres; June to Oct. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds \(\frac{1}{4}\) in. deep in Ap. where plants are to flower, or in pots in temp. 55° to 65° in Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June. Apply stimulants occasionally when flower buls form. Culture of perennial species Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Water in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally when plants show flower buds. Lift & roplant every third year. Culture of Jerusalem Artichoke (H. tuberosus): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, open or shady. Plant, Feb. or Mar., placing tubers 6 in. deep & 12 in. apart in rows 3 ft. asunder. Earth-up when stems are 6 in. high. Lift tubers in Nov. & store in sand or dry soil in outhouse, or leave in ground & dig as required. Propagate annual & perennial species by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{4}\) in. deep in sunny place outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; perennials by division of roots, Oct., Mar. or Ap.; Jerusalem Artichoke, by tubers treated as above.

Helichrysum (Everlasting flower, Immortelle-flower, Moth-wort, Australian Everlasting, Shrubby Everlasting, God's-flower, Gold-flower, Golden Cassidony, Golden Tuits).—Ord. Composite. Half-hardy annual, hardy herbaceous perennial, & evergreen shrub. Nat. Europe, Australia. Int. (annual) 1799, (perennial) 1739, (shrub) 1629. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, I annual, I perennial, I shrub; varieties many. Flowers, single & double, white, scarlet, orimson, yellow, rose; June to Sept.; useful for winter decoration. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, June. Gather flowers for winter decoration directly they are fully expanded. Culture of perennial species: Soil, rich loam. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Gather flowers for winter decoration when fully developed. Culture of shrubby species: Soil, rich loam, Position, sunny well drained borders on summit of rockery. Plant, Sept. or Oct. Protect in very severs weather. Propagate annual species by seeds sown in light soil in Mar., in temp. 55° to 55°, or in open ground end of Ap.; perennial species by cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in Mar., in temp. 55°; shrubby species by out-

tings inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil, in Sept. or Oct., in cold

frame.

Heliconia (False Plantain, Parrot's Plantain).—Ord. Scitaminaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Guiana, Grenada, Columbia, Jamaica, W. Indies, Sumatra. Int. 1786. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 9. Flowers insignificant. Leaves, green; stem striped with black, green, & yellow. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part leaf-mould, peat & sand. Position, pots in shady part of plant stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Nov., none Nov. to Mar. Syringe daily Mar. to Sept. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Nov. 60° to 70°; Nov. to Feb. 55° to 65°. Propagate by division of roots in Feb. or Mar.

Heliophila (Cape Stock, Sun Cress).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1774. Ht. 9 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, purple, blue, violet; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Water in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown 1½ in. deep in pans or boxes of light soil in temp. of 55° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors end of May, or similar depth in Ap. where plants are to

flower.

Heliopsis (North American Ox-eye).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. America. Int. 1714. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, yellow; Aug. to Oct. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Water in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally when plants show flower buds. Propagate by seeds sown fin. deep in sunny place outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; division of plants, Oct., Mar. or Ap.

Heliotrope (Heliotropium peruvianum)—see Heliotropium.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope, Cherry Pie, Turnsole).—Ord. Boraginaces. Greenhouse flowering shrub. Nat. Peru. Int. 1757. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, various shades of blue & white, fragrant; Jan. to Dec. Compost, equal parts light loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots or beds, with shoots growing loosely or trained to trellis, walls, pillars or rafters in greenhouse; in sunny beds outdoors June to Sept., or in pots in windows. Pot, Feb. to May. Plant outdoors June. Lift & repot, Sept. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Apply liquid or artificial manure to healthy plants in flower. Prune old plants in closely in Feb. Training: Nip off points of main, also lateral shoots when 3 in. long to form dwarf plants; points of main shoots when 12 in. long, & side shoots when 3 to 6 in. long, to form pyramids; points of main shoots when 12 th. long, & of lateral shoots at apex when 3 to 6 in. long—all side shoots to within 4 in. of apex to be removed altogether—to form standards. Temp., Feb. to Oct. 60° to 70°; Oct. to Feb. 50° to 55°. Pot plants do best in cold frame or sunny position outdoors July & Aug. Propagate by seeds sown 's in. deep in well drained pots or pans of light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar.; by cuttings of shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in pots of sandy soil under bell-glass, or in propagator in temp. 66° to 75° in Mar., Ap., Aug. or Sept.

Helipterum (Australian Everlasting, Immortelle-flower)—Ord. Composites. Hardy annual. Nat. W. Australia. Int. 1863. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, green; sum. Soil, light rich. Position, sunny well drained borders. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pots of light soil, in temp. of 55° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors.

end of May or early in June.

Hellebore (Helleborus niger)—see Helleborus.

Helleborine (Cephalanthera grandiflora & Epipactus latifolia)—see

Cephalanthera & Epipactus.

Helleborus (Hellebore, Christmas Rose, Lenten Rose).—Ord. Ranunlaces. Hardy perennials. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Species cultivated, 11; varieties several. Flowers (Christmas Rose), white, green, Dec. to Feb.; (Lenten Roses) green, purple, rose, red, Jan. to May. Outdoor culture: Soil, Irich loamy. Position, shady well drained east border. Plant, Oct., Nov. & Mar., 12 in. apart. Mulch with well decayed manure in Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Apply liquid manure occasionally May to Sept. Lift & replant every five or six years. Protect with handlights, cloches, or frames, or cover surface of bed with moss when in bloom. Manure soil freely prior to planting. Pot culture: Compost, two parts fibry loam, one part decayed manure. Position, cold frame, or greenhouse heated to temp. 40° to 50°. Pot, Oct. Lift fresh plants annually for pot culture, replanting old ones outdoors in Ap. or May. Water moderately. Size of pot for single plants, 6 to 8 in. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in shallow box-s of sandy soil in cold frame Oct. or Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors when a year old; by division of roots in July.

Helmet Flower (Aconitum napellus & Scutellaria alpina)—see

Aconitum & Scutellaria.

Helmet Orchid (Coryanthes maculata)—see Coryanthes.

Helonias (Stud-flower).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceons perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1758. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple, rose; June to Sept. Soil, sandy loam & peat. Position, moist, shady borders or margins of lakes or ponds. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 3rd in. deep in a well drained pan of sandy peat in cold shady frame in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Hemerocallis (Day Lliy, Dumortier's Lily, Variegated Day Lily, Two-ranked Day Lily, Tawny Day Lily, Grass-leaved Day Lily, Yellow Day Lily, Dark Day Lily).—Ord. Liliacew. Hardy herbiceous perennials. Nat. S. Europe, N. China, Japan, Siberia. Int. 1596. It. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties several, 1 variegated. Flowers, single & double, orange, yellow, mostly fragrant; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary deep rich. Position, moist borders, open or slightly shady. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap.; singly or in groups. Lift & replant only when they become unhealthy. Mulch established clumps with decayed manure in Ap. or May. Propagate by division of roots, Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Hemionites (Mule Fern). — Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. India, W. Indies, Jamaica. Int. 1793. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3. Fronds, heart, hand, & feather-shaped. Compost, two parts peat & one of sand. Position, small well duained pots in shade. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Mar. to Sept., occasionally other times. Syringing not required. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans of sandy peat under bell-glass

in temp. 65° to 75° at any time.

Hemitelia (Smith's Tree Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen tree ferns. Nat. Brazil, Venezuela, W. Indies, S. Africa, New Zealand. Int. 1824. Ht. 6 to 14 ft. Species cultivated, 3 stove, 2 greenhouse. Fronds, feather-shaped, 1 to 10 ft. long. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sand. Position, well drained pots or tubs in shade. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syringe trunks daily Mar. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept. 65° to 7.° for stove species; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°, Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65° for greenhouse species. Propagate by spores sown at any time on surface of finely sifted loam & peat in shallow well drained pans under bell-glass in moist, shady position in temp. 75° to 85°.

Hemlock Spruce Fir (Abies canadensis)—see Abies.

Hemp Palm (Chamærops excelsa)—see Chamærops. Hemp-seed Oil-plant (Cannabis sativa)—see Cannabis.

Hen-and-Chickens Daisy (Bellis perennis prolifera)—see Bellis.

Hen-and-Chickens House-leek (Sempervivum globiferum) - see Sempervivum.

Henderson's Bell-flower (Campanula Hendersoni)—see Campanula.

Henna Plant (Lawsonia alba)—see Lawsonia.

Henry's Primrose (Primula Henryi)—see Primula.

Hepatica (Golden Trefoil, Noble Liverwort, Round-lobed Liver leaf, Large Blue Hepatica, Sharp-lobed Hepatica).—Ord. Ranunculacem. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Europe, N. America. Int. 1573. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2; varieties nunerous. Flowers, single & double, white, blue, pink; Feb. to May. Soil, light, rich, well drained. Position, partially shaded & sheltered borders, rockeries, or beds. Plant, Oct. & Nov. Lift & replant every six or seven years only. Do not disturb soil near roots. Mulch with decayed manure in autn. Propagate by seeds sown 1,6 in. deep in shallow boxes of light sandy loam in July or Aug. Cover soil with roofing slates & place in shady cold frame till Nov., then remove slates and place in temp. 55°, or leave in frame till spring, when stand in shady position outdoors & keep moist. Transplant seedlings in flowering position the following Oct. Increased also by division of roots in Oct. or Nov. The Hepatica is strictly a species of Anemonr.

Hepatica-leaved Toad-flax (Linaria hepaticafolia)—see Linaria.

Hep-briar (Rosa canina)—see Rosa.

Hep-rose (Rosa canina)—see Rosa.

Hep-tree (Rosa canina)—see Rosa.

Heps (Rosa canina)—see Rosa.

Heracleum (Giant Cow Parsnip).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy pe-Heracleum (Grant Cow Parsnip).—Ord. Umbelliteræ. Hardy perennial herbs. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe, Asin, Caucasus. Int. 1789. Ht. 4 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, yellow; June to Aug. Leaves, large, feather-shaped, green. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or sheltered shrubberies, borders, margins of ponds, lakes, etc. Plant, Oct. or Nov. Remove flower stems immediately they appear early in June if fine, healthy foliage is desired. Propagate by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in ordinary soil outdoors, Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Herb-Bennet (Geum urbanum & Valeriana officinalis)—see Geum & Valeriana

Valeriana.

Herb-Carpenter (Prunella vulgaris)—see Prunella.

Herb-Christopher (Actaa spicata & Osmunda regalis)—see Actaa & Osmunda.

Herb-Frankincense (Laserpitium latifolium)—see Laserpitium.

Herb-Trinity (Viola tricolor & Hepatica triloba)—see Viola & He patica.

Herb-Lily (Alströmeria aurea)—see Alströmeria.

Herb-Louisa (Aloysia citriodora)—see Aloysia.

Herb-Paris (Paris quadrifolia)—see Paris.

Herb-Peter (Primula veris)—see Primula.

Herb-Twopence (Lysimachia nummularia)—see Lysimachia.

Herbaceous Periwinkle (Vinca herbacea)—see Vinca.

Herbert's Hybrid Rhododendron (Rhododendron hybridum)see Rhododendron.

Herb-of-Grace (Ruta graveolens)—see Ruta.

Herb-of-Repentance (Ruta graveolens)—see Ruta.

Hercules-club (Xanthoxylon Clava-Herculis & Aralia spinulosa)-

see Xanthoxylon & Aralia.

Herniaria (Rupture-wort, Turk's Herb).—Ord. Illicebraceæ. Hardy rerennial trailing herb. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. Ht. 1 to 2 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green; June to Aug. Leaves, roundish, dense, dark green. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady rockeries, as edgings to carpet beds or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. to June. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in light sandy soil outdoors, Mar. or Ap.; division of plants, Oct., Nov., Mar., Ap. or May.

Heron's-bill (Erodium petræum)—see Erodium.

Herring-bone Fern (Blechnum spicant) -- see Blechnum.

Hertfordshire Elm (Ulmus suberosa latifolia & U. s. angustifolia)—

see Ulmus.

Hesperis (Sweet Rocket, Dame's Violet, Damask Violet, Dame's Rocket, Common Rocket, Queen's Gilliflower, Winter Gilliflower, Double Rocket, Melancholy Gentleman, Night-scented Rocket, Night-scented Stock).

—Ord. Crucifere. Hardy biennial & perennial herbs. Nat. S. & W. Euroje, Russian Asia. Int. 1597. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1 perennial, 1 biennial; varieties several. Flowers, single & double, white, purple, fie h, red, fragrant; May to Sept. Culture of perennial species (H. matronalis): Soil, ordinary rich moist. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or a. Mulch with decayed manure in May. Analy liquid manure. Mar. or Ap. Mulch with decayed manure in May. Apply liquid manure occasionally in sum. to double varieties. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Lift & replant double kinds every second year. Propagate single kinds by seeds sown in. deep in sunny position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June or July; double kinds by cuttings of young shoots 3 in, long inserted in sandy soil in shady position outdoors, July to Sept., or under handlight or in cold frame, Sept. or Oct., transplanting in Mar.; also by division of roots, Oct. or Mar. Culture of biennial species (H. tristis): Soil, ordinary light. Position, well drained sunny borders or in chinks or crevices of old walls. Sow seeds A in. deep in patches in borders where plants are required to grow, June to Sept.; in chinks or crevices of walls, Ap. to July.

Herring-bone Thistle (Chamæpeuce casabonæ)—see Chamæpeuce. Hesperantha (Evening-flower). -Ord. Iridaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1787. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, brown, red, fragrant; Ap. to Sept. Compost, two parts sandy soil, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in cold frame, cool greenhouse or window till growth begins, then remove to temp, 45° to 55°. Pot, Nov., placing five bulbs 3 in. deep in a 5 in. pot. Cover pots with cocoanut-fibre refuse or cinder ashes till growth begins. Water moderately from time growth commences till flowers fade, then gradually withhold, keeping bulbs quite dry from Sept. to Jan. Repot annually. Propagate by offsets treated

as advised for bulbs.

Hesperoscordon (Missouri Hyacinth).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plant. Deciduous. Nat. California. Int. 1833. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, white, green, lilac; June to Aug. Soil, rich sandy loam. Position, warm well drained borders. Plant bulbs Sept. & Oct. 4 in. deep & 3 in. apart. Lift & replant annually. Mulch with decayed cow manure in sum. Propagate by seeds sown is in deep in sandy soil

in Mar.; by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Hessea.—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1774. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white, yellow, pink; Ap., Aug., Oct., Nov. Compost, two parts sandy soil, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in cold frame, cool greenhouse, or window till growth begins, then remove to temp. 45° to 55°. Pot, Nov., placing five bulbs 3 in. deep in a 5-in. pot. Cover pots with cocoanut-fibre refuse or cinder ashes till growth begins. Water moderately from time growth commences till flowers fade, then gradually withhold, keeping bulbs quite dry from Sept. to Jan. Repot annually. Propagate by offsets treated as bulbs.

Heteranthera (Mud Plantain).—Ord. Pontederacese. Hardy aquatic -

perennial herb, Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. America. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, violet, blue: May to



Aug. Soil, boggy. Position, margins of ponds or rivulets. Plant, Oct., Ap. or Mar. Propagate by division of plants, Oct. or Mar.

Heterotrichum.—South American plants of no special garden value. Heuchera (Alum-root, American Sanicle)—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. & W. America, Virginia, Carolina, Mexico. Int. 1656. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, white, purple, red, yellow, violet, green; May to Oct. Leaves, heart-shaped, or roundish; deep green, veined with reddish brown. Soil, ordinary light rich or peaty, Position, open sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots or crowns, Mar. to May.

Heuffel's House-leek (Sempervivum Heuffeli)—see Sempervivum.

Hexacentris.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering perenn'al climber. Evergreen. Nat. Mysore. Int. 1854. III. 6 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, yellow, crimson; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts variety, 1. Flowers, yearow, crimson, many constant, well drained pots in plant stove, with shoots trained up rafters or on trellis. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prans shoots in closely immediately after flowering. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately other times. Apply weak liquid manure to plants in flower. Springe daily Mar. till flowers appear. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in March to

Hibbertia.—Ord. Dilleniaceæ. Greenhouse flowering climber Nat. Int. 1816. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, Australia. yellow; Mar. to Aug. Compost, equal parts loam & peat & little sand.

Position, pots, tubs, or beds; shoots trained up rafters. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune straggling shoots, Feb. Water abundantly Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp. Mar. to Oct., 55° to 75°; Oct. to Mar. 45° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings of moderately firm shoots 2 to 3 in, long inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, Ap. to Aug.

Hibiscus (African Ketmia, Brown Hemp, Hemp Mallow, Musk Mallow, Rose Mallow, Malabar Rose, Blacking-plant, Chiuese Rose Mallow, Shoeblack-plant, Shoe-flower, Fringed Rose Mallow, Hardy Scarlet Hibiscus, Rose of Sharon, Painted Lady Mallow, Bladder Ketmia, Flower-of-an-hour, Good-night-at-noon, Venice Mallow, Althæa frutex). — Ord. Malvaceæ. Stove evergreen & hardy deciduous shrubs, hardy annuals & perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. America, U.S.A., China, Japan, Africa, Syria. Int. 1596. Ht. 2 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 3 stove, 3 perennials, 1 Syria. Int. 1596. Ht. 2 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 3 stove, 3 perennials, I annual; varieties numerous. Flowers, scarlet, rose, yellow, crimson, white, purple; double & single; Ap. to Oct. Leaves, green, or variegated with cream, rose, & crimson. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts fibry peat & loam, with charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots or beds, with shoots trained to wall. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water abundantly Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 55° to 75°; Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Culture of perennial species: Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained sunny border. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Cut down stems in Oct. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in deep in Ap. where plants are to flower. Propagate stove species by seeds sown in the position in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° in Mar., by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° in spring or sum., by grafting in Mar.; perennial species by seeds sown outdoors in Ap., or division of root in Mar.; annual species by seeds sown as directed above.

of root in Mar; petennal species by seeds sown at directed above.

Hickory (Carya alba)—see Carya.

Hickory Pine-tree (Pinus Balfouriana)—see Pinus.

Hieracium (Golden Mouse-ear, Grim-the Collier, Orange-flowered Hawk-weed, Mouse-ear, Mouse-ear Hawk-weed) .- Ord. Composite. Hardy

perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, N. America. Int. 1782. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, lemon, red, orange; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny banks or elevated borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots any time in spring.

Hierochloe (Holy Grass). — Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy orn. perennial grasses. Nat. N. Europe (Britain). Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Inflorescence, chestnut-coloured, fragrant, borne in panicles; May to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, damp, shady borders, or margins of ponds. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in damp position outdoors in spring;

division of plants in Mar.

Higginsia.—Ord. Cinchonaceæ. Stove orn. foliage & flowering perennials. Nat. S. America. Int. 1859. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, yellow, red; Ap. to Aug. Leaves, deep green, velvety green, grey, reddish crimson, creamy white, reddish purple. Compost, two parts peat, one of sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots in stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syringe daily Feb. to Sept. Temp., Feb. to Aug. 70° to 80°; Aug. to Nov. 65° to 75°; Nov. to Feb. 60° to 70°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°, Feb. to

High-Clere Holly (*Ilex aquifolium altaclarensis*)—see Ilex.

Hig-taper (Verbascum Thapsus) - see Verbascum.

High Mallow (Malva sylvestris)—see Malva.

High-taper (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Highland Pine-tree (Pinus sylvestris horizontalis)—see Pinus.

Hill Daphne (Daphne collina)—see Daphne.

Himalayan Andromeda (Andromeda fastigiata)—see Andromeda.

Himalayan Honeysuckle (Leycesteria formosa) - sce Leycesteria.

Himalayan Laurel (Aucuba himalaica) - see Aucuba.

Himalayan Lilac (Syringa emodi)—see Syringa. Himalayan Oak (Quercus lanata)—see Quercus.

Himalayan Primrose (Primula sikkimensis) - seo Primula.

Himalayan Raspberry (Rubus rugosus)—see Rubus. Himalayan Wallflower (Erysimum pachycarpum)—see Erysimum.

Himalayan White Lily (Lilium polyphyllum)—see Lilium.

Hindsia.—Ord. Rubiacee. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1844. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, ultramarine blue; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts rough fibrous peat, light loam, silver sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots in light stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Prune into shape, Feb. Temp., Feb. to Aug. 65° to 75°; Aug. to Nov. 60° to 70°; Nov. to Feb. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in well drained pots of pure silver sand under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar. or June.

Hippeastrum (Barbadoes Lily, Knight's Star Lily, Mexican Lily). America. Int. 1677. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated about 6; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; Feb. to July. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part river sand & a few crushed bones. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot, Feb., burying bulb about two thirds of its depth. Water freely from time growth begins (about Feb.) until Sept., when keep quite dry. Apply liquid manure when flower spike shows. Top-dress large bulbs annually & repot every three or four years only. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Feb. 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in well drained pots of sandy loam in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar., placing seedlings

singly in 2-in. pots & keeping them moderately moist all the year round for three years; by offsets treated as old bulbs. Seedlings are six to seven years before they flower.

Hippocrepis (Horse-shoe Vetch).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy evergreen herb. Nat. Europe (Britain). 11t. 6 in. Species cultivated. 1. Klowers, yellow; Ap. to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or elevated borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in the fine soil in sunny position outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; divicion of roots in Mar.

Hippophae (Sea Buckthorn, Sallow-thorn). — Ord. Elæagnaceæ. Hardy deciduous berry-bearing shrub. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, Himalayan Mountains. Ht. 3 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, yellow; May. Berries, orange; autn. & winter. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or shady shrubberies & iuland or seaside gardens. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Nov. or Dec.; by cultings of rocts inserted in Feb. or Mar. in ordinary soil outdoors; layering shoots in autn.

Hippuris (Mare's-tail).—Ord. Haloragaceæ. Hardy aquatic perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green; sum. Leaves, narrow, strap-shaped; in circles round the stem. Soil, mud. Position, bogs, ponds, or damp places. Plant,

Mar. to June. Propagate by division of roots, Mar.

Hips (Rosa canina) -see Rosa.

Hirst Teech (Carpinus betulus)—see Carpinus.

Hoffmania.—Ord. Rubiacere. Stove orn. flowering plants. Nat Jamaica, Mexico, S. America. Int. 1850. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, b. Flowers, white, yellow, red; May to Aug. Leaves, green, variegated with purple, red, creamy white, & yellow. Compost, two parts peat & one of sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots in stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syrings daily Feb. to Sept. Temp., Feb. to Aug. 70° to 80°; Aug. to Nov. 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°., Feb to June.

Hohenhacker's Bell-flower (Campanula Hohenhackeri)—see Cam-

panula

Hoary Azalea (Azalea canescens) - see Azalea.

Hoary German Madwort (Alyssum semonense)—see Alyssum

Hoary Groundsel (Senecio incanus)—see Senecio.

Hoary Sea-Lavender (Statice incana)—see Statice.

Hoary Lavender-Cotton (Santolina canescens)—see Santolina

Hoary Polypody (Polypodium incanum)—see Polypodium.

Hoary Rock-rose (Cistus incanus)—see Cistus.

Heary Starwort (Aster canescens)—see Aster.

Heary-leaved Alder (Alnus incana)—see Alnus.

Hoary-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum canum) - see Helianthemum.

Hole-wort (Corydalis tuberosa)—see Corydalis.

Holcus (Dart Grass, Hose Grass, Soft Grass, Midge Grass, Velvet Grass, Yorkshire Fog Grass, Variegated Fog Grass).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy orn. perennial grass. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, Africa. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Leaves, soft, woolly, green, variegated with silvery white. Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to beds or borders, or in clumps in borders. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of plants in Oct., Mar. or Ap. Variegated kind only grown in gardens.

Holford's Sea-Lavender (Statice Holfordi)—see Statice.

Holm (Ilex aquifolium)—see Ilex.

Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)—see Quercus

-see Hypericum.

Holy Ghost-flower (Peristeria elata)—see Peristeria. Holy Grass (Hierochloë borealis)—see Hierochloë. Holy Hemp (Galeopsis ladanum)—see Galeopsis. Holy Hoke (Althea rosea)—see Althea. Holy Rose (Andromeda polifolia) -see Andromeda. Holy Thistle (Carduus benedictus & Silybum marianum) - see Carduus & Silybum. Hollyhock (Althea rosea)—see Althea in Appendix., Hollyhock Mallow (Malva alcea)—see Malva. Hollow-leaved Violet (Viola cucullata)—see Viola. Hollow-root (Corydalis tuberosa)—see Corydalis. Hollow-wort (Corydalis tuberosa)—see Corydalis. Holly (Ilex aguifolium)—see Ilex. Holly Fern (Polystichum Lonchitis)—see Polystichum. Holly Oak (Quercus ilex)—see Quercus. Holly-leaved Barberry (Berberis aquifolius)—see Berberis. Holly-leaved Hellebore (Helleborus arguti/olius)—see Helleborus. Holly-leaved Lobelia (Lobelia ilicifolia)—see Lobelia. Holly-leaved Oak (Quercus gramuntia)—see Quercus. Holly-leaved Olive-tree (Olea ilicifolia & Osmanthus ilicifolius)see Olea & Osmanthus. Home-wort (Sempervivum tectorum)—see Sempervivum. Honesty (Lunaria biennis)—see Lunaria. Honey-balm (Melittis melissophyllum)—see Melittis. Honey-plant (Hoya carnosa)—see Hoya. Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum)—see Lonicera. Honeysuckle-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum caprifolium)

Hooded-leaved Elm (U/mus campestris cucullata)—see Ulmus.

Hoodia.—Ord. Asclepiadaceæ. Greenhouse succulent plants. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Karraoo, Orange River. Int. 1874. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, buff, flesh; June to Aug. Stems. cylindrical, prickly, leafless. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, old nortar. broken bricks & dry cow manute. Position, well drained pots, fully expose to sun in warm greenhouse. Repot every three or four years in Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Mar. to Oct., keep quite dry Oct. to Mar. Temp., Ap. to Sept. 650 to 750; Sept. to Ap. 450 to 550. Propagate by portions of fleshy stems 3 in, long cut clean at base & laid on sunny shell to dry for several days, they insert in small well drained nots of sandy soil in temp. of 550 to days, then insert in small well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. of 550 to Ap. to Aug.

Hooker's Barbarry (Berberis Hookeri)—see Berberis. Hooker's Catchfly (Silene Hookeri)—see Silene.

Hooker's Indian Crocus (Pleione Hookeriana)—see Pleione.

Hooker's Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes Hookeriana) - see Nepenthes. Hook-leaved Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia variolaris) - see Sarracenia.

Hook-spurred Violet (Viola canina adunca)—see Viola.

Hoopes's Helen-flower (Helenium Hoopesi)—see Helenium. Hop (Humulus lupulus)—see Humulus.

Hop Oil-plant (Humulus lupulus)—see Humulus.

Hopes (Matthiola incana)—see Matthiola.

Hordeum (Squirrel tail Grass, Bear Barley). — Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy annual flowering grass. Nat. N. America. Int. 1782. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Inflorescence, barley-like, borne in spikes; June to

Sept.; very useful for cutting. Soil, ordinary. Position, open dryish borders. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in Mar. or Ap. in borders where plants are required to flower.

Horizontal-branched Ash (Fraxinus excelsior horizontalis) - 800

Fraxinus.

Horizontal-branched Starwort (Aster horizontalis) - see Aster.

Horizontal Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens horizontalis)—see Cu-

Horminum (Pyrenean Dead-nettle).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Pyrenees. Int. 1820. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue, purple; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, open well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 15 in. deep outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; by division of roots Oct. to

Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)—see Carpinus.

Hornbeam-leaved Elm (Ulmus carpinifolia)—see Ulmus.

Horn-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga ceratophylla)—see Saxifraga.

Horned Orchis (Ophrys cornuta)—see Ophrys.

Horned Poppy (Glaucium luteum)—see Glaucium.

Horned Rampion (Phyteuma orbiculare)—see Phyteuma.

Horned Violet (Viola cornuta) - see Viola.

Horse Beech (Carpinus betulus)—see Carpinus.

Horse Chestnut (Asculus hippocastanum)—see Asculus.

Horse Gowan (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)—see Chrysanthemum,

Horse Grain (Dolichos biflorus)—see Dolichos. Horse-hoof (Tussilago farfara)—see Tussilago.

Horse Mint (Monarda punctata) -- see Monarda.

Horse Radish (Cochlearia armerucia)—see Cochlearia.

Horse-tongue (Scolopendrium nulgare & Ruscus hypoglossum)—see Scolopendrium & Ruscus.

Horsfield's Daffodil (Narcissus Horsfieldi)—see Narcissus.

Hose-in-Hose Polyanthus (Primula elatior var.)—see Primula.

Host's Campanula (Canquanula Hosti)—see Campanula,

Hoteia—see Spiræa.

Hottonia (Common Water Violet, Water Feather-foil, Water Gilliflower).—Ord. Primulaces. Hardy aquatic perennial herb. Nat. Europe (Britain), Siberia. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, lilac, yellow; May to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of ponds & rivulets. or in bogs. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in muddy soil in shallow water in Mar. or Ap.; division of plants Mar. or Ap.

Houlletia. - Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil, Columbia, New Grenada. Int. 1841. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4; variety, 1. Flowers, yellow, chocolate, crimson, white, orange, brown, purple, fragrant; June to Sept. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part splagnum. Position, baskets suspended from roof of stove. Re-basket, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly Mar. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Mar. Temp., May to Aug. 65° to 85°; Aug. to Nov. & Mar. to May, 60° to 70°; Nov. to May, 55° to 65°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs when growth commences.

Hound-berry-tree (Corus sanguinea)—see Cornus.

Hound's-tongue (Cynoglossum alpinum)—see Cynoglossum.

House Leek (Sempervivum tectorum)—see Cynogiosain.

House Leek (Sempervivum tectorum)—see Sempervivum.

Houstonia (Bluets).—Ord. Rubiacem. Hardy herbaceous perennials.

Nat. N.W. America. Int. 1785. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue, white; May to Aug. Soil, leaf-mould & sand. Position, crevices,

HOVEA.

nooks & crannies in moist rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in pans of leaf-mould & sand in cold frame in spring or autn.; division of roots in Sept. or Oct.

Hovea.—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Australia. Int. 1818. Ht. 1 to 4ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue; Ap. to July. Compost, three parts peat, one part loam & little silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Nip off points of young shoots in spring to induce bushy growth. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Ap. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°, Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Stand plants outdoors from July to Sept. to mature flowering shoots for following year. Propagate by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{16}$  in deep in well drained pots of sandy peat in temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; outtings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° Ap. to July.

Howea—see Kentia.

Hoya (Honey-plant, Wax-flower-plant, Wax-flower-climber, Manilla Wax-flower, Imperial Wax-flower). - Ord. Asclepiadacess. Stove & greenhouse climbing flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. N. S. Wales, India, Java, Manilla, Borneo, China. Int. 1802. Ht. 3 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 8 stove, 1 greenhouse. Flowers, white, yellow, pink, crimson, purplish; Mar. to Nov. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, little charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots, beds, or hanging baskets, with shoots trained round trellises, up rafters, or against walls, & fully exposed to the light. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Mar. Temp., stove species, 65° to 75° Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65° Oct. to Mar.; greenhouse species, 55° to 65° Mar. to Sept., 45° to 55° Sept. to Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Foot stalks of flowers should not be removed after blooming, as these will produce a second crop of flowers. Propagate by cuttings of shoots of preceding year's growth inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell glass in temp. of 75° to 85° in Mar., Ap. or May; layering shoots in pots of sandy peat in spring or sum.; grafting (H. bella & H. Paxtom) on H. carnosa in Mar. or Ap.

Huckle-berry (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.

Hudsonia (American False Heath). -Ord. Cistinaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. N. America. Int. 1805. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; May to July. Compost, two parts peat & one of sand. Position, well drained pots in unheated greenhouse, or outdoors June to Sept. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 1 to 2 in. long inserted in well drained pots of silver sand under bellglass in greenhouse, Ap. to Aug.; layering in Sept. & Oct.

Hudson's Bay Black Current (Kibes Hudsonianum)—see Ribes.

Hudson's Bay Pine-tree (Pinus Banksiana)—see Pinus. Huleh Lily (Lilium martagon)—see Lilium. Humble-plant (Mimosa pudica)—see Mimosa.

Humboldt's Lily (Lilium Humboldti)—see Lilium.

Humea (Amaranth Feathers).—Ord. Compositæ. Half hardy bienmial. Nat. Australia. Int. 1800. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red, pink, crimson, borne in large, graceful, feathery panicles; June to Oct. Greenhouse culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, half a part decayed manure half a part charcoal & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in cold frame during sum.; airy greenhouse in winter & when in flower. Pot. Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., very little afterwards. Syringing unnecessary. Temp., Oct. to Ap. 45° to 55°. Ap. to Oct. 55° to 65°. Diseard plants after flowering. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant, June. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of fine mould in well drained pots or pans, covering seeds slightly with fine soil, in July, in cold frame or greenhouse.

HUMULUS, HYACINTHUS.

Humulus (Common Hop, Japanese Hop).—Ord. Urticaceæ. Hardy annual & perennial twining climbers. Nat. Europe (Britaiu), Asia, N. America, China, Japan. Int. (foreign species) date unknown. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, l annual, l perennial. Flowers, greenish yellow; July to Sept. Male blooms borne in axillary panicles, & female blooms in cones in clusters on separate plants; the latter form the hop of commerce, & are the most ornamental. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny or shady walls, fences, trellises, arbors, or tree stumps. Plant, May or June. Water freely in dry weather. This species an excellent plant for covering unsightly objects rapidly in sum. Culture of perennial species: Soil, deep rich & well manured loam. Position, sunny walls, fences, arbors, trellises, tree stumps, or in open ground with shoots trained round poles. Plant singly in groups of three, or 6 or 12 in. apart in rows 4 to 5 ft. asunder, Feb. or Mar. Top-dress annually with decayed manure in Feb. or Mar. Mulch with decayed manure in Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Gather female flowers (hops) in Sept. for drying. Cut down plants in Oct. Young shoots 4 to 6 in. long form an excellent substitute for asparagus if gathered in spring. Propagate annual species by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in pots of ordinary soil in cool or heated greenhouse in Ap., or where plants are required to grow in May; perennial species by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in pots of ordinary soil out-doors in Mar. Or Ap.; division of roots in Mar. Annual species invariably sows itself after first year.

Hundred-leaved Grass (Achillea millefolium)—see Achillea.

Hundred-leaved Rose (Rosa centifolia)—see Rosa.

Hungarian Balsam-tree (Pinus pumilio)—see Pinus.

Hungarian Maple (Acer obtusa)—see Acer.

Hungarian Oak (Quercus conferta)—see Quercus.

Hungarian Pink (Dianthus collinus)—see Dianthus.

Hungarian Speedwell (Veronica teucrium)—see Veronica.

Hunnemannia. — Ord. Papaveracee. Half-hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Mexico. Int 1827. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, yellow; July to Oct. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained border at base of south wall. Plant, Mar Protect with cocoanut-fibre refuse, tan, or leaves in winter. Propagate by seeds sown in Ap. or Sept. where plants are required to grow, thinning seedlings out in spring or sum.

Huntingdon Elm (Ulmus glabra vegeta)—see Ulmus.

Huntingdon Willow (Salix alba)-see Salix.

Huntsman's Cup (Sarracenia purpurea) - see Sarracenia.

Huntsman's Horn (Sarracenia flava)—see Sarracenia.

Huon Pine-tree (Dacrydium Franklini)—see Dacrydium.

Hurst Beech (Carpinus betulus)—see Carpinus.

Hurt-sickle (Centaurea cyanus)—see Centaurea.

Hurtle-berry (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.

Hutchinsia.—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy alpine annual & perennial. Nat. C. & S. Europe (Britain). Int. (foreign species) 1775. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, 1 annual, 1 perennial. Ploners, white; Mar. to June. Soil, sandy. Position, open sunny rockeries or margins of borders. Plant, Mur. or Ap. Propagate annual species by seeds sown & slightly covered with fine soil where plants are required to grow in Mar. or Ap.; perennial species by seeds sown similarly, or by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Hyacinth (Hyacinthus orientalis)—see Hyacinthus. Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos vulgaris)—see Dolichos.

Hyacinth-scented Rose (Rosa hyacinthina)—see Rosa

Hyacinthus (Amethyst Hyacinth, Spanish Hyacinth, Garden Hyacinth, Roman Hyacinth, Late-flowering Hyacinth).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. (Common Hyacinth) Syria.

Switzerland, Italy; (Roman Hyacinth) S. of France; (Spanish Hyacinth) S. Europe. Int. (Hyacinth) 1596; (Roman Hyacinth) date unknown; (Spanish Hyacinth) 1759. Ht. 4 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2; sub-species, 2; varieties numerous. Flowers, all shades; winter & spring. Culture of Common Hyacinths in Pots: Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & well decayed manure, one-sixth river sand. Position, under einder ashes in cold frame or outdoors Nov. to Feb.; afterwards in window or greenhouse. Pot, Nov. & Dec., placing one bulb half its depth in a 6-in. pot or three in an 8-in. pot. Water only when growth begins, & moderately afterwards. Apply liquid manure occasionally when flower spikes form. After flowering, plant bulbs outdoors. Culture in Glasses: Place bulbs in glasses so that base just touches water. Time, Nov. or Dec. Water, soft or rain, & little charcoal; add fresh as required. Put in dark position until roots form, then remove to light. No stimulant needful. Plant bulbs outdoors after flowering. Culture in Beds: Soil, ordinary, enriched with manure previous autn. Position, open sunny. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 in. deep & 8 in. apart, Nov. Protect surface of bed by covering of cocoanut-fibre refuse. Apply liquid manure once or twice when flower spikes appear. Lift & dry bulbs in June, storing them in cool place till planting time. Culture of Roman Hyacinth: Compost, as advised above. Position, pots under ashes in cold frame or outdoors till rooted, then in heated greenhouse or window. Pot, Aug., Sept. & Oct., placing one bulb in a 4-in. pot or three in a 5-in. pot. Depth for planting, 1 in. Water only when removed from the ashes, & moderately afterwards. Temp. when in greenhouse or window, 55° to 65°. Bulbs of no use after flowering. Culture of Spanish Hyacinth: Soil, light rich. Position, well drained sunny borders. Plant, Sept. or Oct. Top dress annually with decayed cow manure in Feb. Lift \$ replant only when bulbs show signs of deterioration. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light sandy soil in boxes in cold frame or outdoors in Sept.; by offsets removed from old bulbs when lifted & planted 6 in. apart each way outdoors in Oct. Seedling bulbs flower when three years old, & attain full size when seven years old.

Hybrid Guinea Nightshade (Solanum hybridum)—see Solanum.

Hydrangea.—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy flowering shrubby plants. Deciduous. Nat. China, Japan, Florida. Int. 1736. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties, several. Flowers (enlarged calyces), white, rose, blue; Ap. to Sept. Leaves, egg.-shaped, green or variegated with yellow or white. Pot culture of H. hortensis: Compost, two parts rich loam, one part well decayed manure & river sand. Position, cool greenhouse, frame, or room, Oct. to Mar.; heated greenhouse or warm window, Mar. to Oct. Pot, Feb. to Mar. Water abundantly Mar. to Oct., moderately Oct. to Mar. Flowers borne on vigorous shoots of previous year's growth. Best blooms obtained on plants propagated by cuttings annually in Aug. Apply liquid or artificial manure frequently to plants showing flower. Temp. for early flowering (Jan. to May), 55° to 65°. Outdoor culture of H. hortensis: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, shady well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Prune straggling or dead shoots in Mar. Top-dress annually with decayed cow manure. Apply liquid manure when in flower. A good plant for seaside gardens in S. & W. of England. Pot culture of H. paniculata: Compost as above. Position, cold frames, unheated greenhouses, or windows. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune previous year's shoots to within 1 in. of base in Jan. or Feb. Water freely Mar. to Oct., keep nearly dry Oct. to Mar. Apply liquid manure frequently when showing flower. After flowering, place in sunny position outdoors until Nov. Outdoor culture of H. paniculata: Soil, two parts rich turfy loam, one part decayed cow manare & river sand. Position, partially shaded, well drained bed or border. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Top-dress annually with decayed manure in Feb. or Mar. Water freely in dry weather. Apply liquid manure when flower buds supear. Prune as

advised for pot culture in Mar. Culture of hardy species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sheltered well drained borders. Plant, Oct. or Nov. Pryme into shape, Feb. Top-dress annually with decayed manure. Apply liquid manure when in flower. Blue flowers may be obtained by planting in yellow loam, bog peat, or clay, or in a compost of five parts loam & one part iron filings, or by applying one of the following solutions: Dissolve a tablespoonful of alum in a gallo: of soft water, & use 12 hours afterwards; one tablespoonful of saltpetre & half a tablespoonful of oxide of iron in three gallons of water, & use 24 hours afterwards. Apply both twice a week. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted singly in 2 in. pots of light sandy soil under bellglass in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of points of firm shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Aug.; by grafting on rooted cuttings or pieces of the soft thick roots of common species in a temp. of 65° to 70° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; division of old plants in Mar.

Hydrastis (Ground Raspberry, Golden-seal, Orange-root, Turmericroot).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1759. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green, white; May to June. Soil, equal parts sandy loam & leaf-mould. Position, moist

May to June. Soil, equal parts sainly losin & lear-mound. Position, most sheltered borders. Plant, Mar. Propagate by division of roots, Mar. or Ap. Hydrochariaceæ. Hardy aquatic perennial. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Asia. Stems floating. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pale green, white; May to Aug. Soil, muddy. Position, shallow ponds, lakes or rivulets. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by creeping shoots detached from plant & inserted in mud under water in Mar. or Ap.

Hydropeltis.—Ord. Nymphaceæ. Hardy aquatic perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1798. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; June to Sept. Leaves, buckler-shaped, floating. Soil, muddy. Position, shallow tanks or ornamental ponds. Plant, June. Propagate by offsets planted in

the water in June.

Hymenocallis.—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Stove & greenhouse bulbous plants. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Chili, Brazil, Mexico, Florida, W. Indies, Ecuador, Guiana. Int. 1758. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4 stove, 2 greenhouse. Flowers, white, fragrant; Feb. to Oct. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part decayed manure & half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny part of stove & greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Repotting necessary every three or four years only. Water abundantly Ap. to Sept., moderately Sept. to Dec., keep quite dry Dec. to Mar. Apply liquid manure once or twice a week May to Sept. Temp. for stove species, 70° to 80° Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65° Sept. to Mar.; greenhouse species, 55° to 65° Ap. to Sept., 45° to 50° Sept. to Ap. Propagate by offsets removed from old bulks in Mar. & treated as above. bulbs in Mar. & treated as above.

Hymenodium (Elephant's-ear Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen fern. Nat. W. Indies. Int. 1793. Ht. 9 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Fronds, oblong, rounded. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, silver sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots in shade. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to  $85^{\circ}$ ; Sept. to Mar.  $60^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$ . Propagate by spores sown as advised for Hymenophyllum; division of plant at potting time.

Hymenophyllum (Tunbridge Fern, Filmy Fern, Tunbridge Goldilocks, Wilson's Filmy Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove, greenhouse & hardy ferns. Nat. Britain, Australia, Trop. America, W. Indies. Int. (foreign species) 1824. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 7 stove, 3 greenhouse, 2 hardy. Fronds, feathery, delicate, membraneous. Culture of stove & green-house species: Composis equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, charcoal, sandstone & silver sand. Position, moist, shady, in damp recesses of rockeries, under bell-glasses or in cases. Plant, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately Oct. to Mar. Syringing unsuitable. Shade most essential. Temp. for HYOPHORB!

store species, 65° to 75° Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65° Oct. to Mar.; greenhouse species, 55° to 65° Mar. to Sept., 45° to 55° Sept. to Mar. Culture of hardy species: Compost as above. Position, deep moist shady frames, pits, caverns, or tubs; away from direct light & sunshine. Plant, Mar. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. No syringing required. Protect in severe weather. Culture in cases in rooms: Compost as above. Position, shady window, not exposed to sun. Plant, Mar. Top-dress with fresh compost annually in Mar. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Ventilate case few minutes daily. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in shallow pan covered with bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° at any time; by division of plant at potting time.

Hyophorbe.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. Nat. Rodiquez, Mauritius. Int. 1866. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, feather-shaped, deep green. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, shady, moist. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown lin. deep in pots of light soil

in temp. 85° in Mar.

Hypericum (Aaron's Beard, Rose of Sharon, St. John's-wort, St. John's-grass, Tutsan).—Ord. Hypericenaceæ. Hardy & half-hardy shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Europe (Britain), Africa, Levant, Siberia, Japan, N. America, Java, Nepaul. Int. (foreign species) 1543. Ht. 6 in. to 6ft. Species cultivated, 15 shrubs, 7 perennials. Flowers, yellow: Ap. to Sept. Culture of shrubby species: Soil, ordinary. Position (H. calycinum) on banks & under shade of trees; others in sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Feb., Mar. Prune deciduous species into shape Feb.; evergreens in Ap. Culture of perennial species: Soil, ordinary, sandy. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Cul down stems in Oct. Top dress with decayed manure in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 13 in. deep in sandy soil in sunny position outdoors in Mar.; shrubby species by cuttings of firm shoots 3 in. long inserted in sandy soil outdoors, Aug. or Sept.; perennials by division of roots in Ap. or Oct.

Hypoestes.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering perennials. Evergreen. Nat. S. Africa, Madagascar. Int. 1811. Itt. 6 to 36 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, rose, purple, white; Feb. to May. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-soil, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny, cold frame June to Sept.; plant stove from Sept. to June. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately Oct. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Prune into shape after flowering. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in small pots of sandy soil under

bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Feb. to May.

Hypolepis.— Ord. Filices. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy ferns. Evergreen. Nat. S. Africa, California, New Zealand, Australia, Trop. America. Int. 1824. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2 stove, 3 greenhouse, 1 hardy. Fronds, feather-shaped. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syringing undesirable. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 66°. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, as above. Position, well drained pans or beds in shade. Pot, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°. Culture of hardy species: Compost, as above. Position, shady sheltered bed or rockery. Plant, Ap. Water in dry weather. Protect with fern litter or straw in severe weather. Propagate by spores sown on surface of well drained pans of sandy peat & leaf-mould under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° at any time; division of resping rhizomes in Mar.

Hypoxis (American Star Grass).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse flowering plants. Nat. N. America, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Algos Bay.

Int. 1752. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, yellow, white, blue; Ap. to Aug. Compost, two parts peat, one of leaf-mould & sand. Ivation, well drained pots, or beds in cold frame. Pot, Aug. to Nov., covering pots with cinder ashes in cold frame or greenhouse till growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually withhold it, keeping bulbs dry until growth recommences. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 40° to 50°; 50° to 60° afterwards. Propagate by offsets, removed at potting time, & treated as old bulbs.

Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis)—see Hyssopus.

Hyssop-leaved Loose-strife (Lythrum hyssopifolium)—see Lythrum.

Hyssop-leaved Starwort (Aster hyssopifolius)—see Aster.

Hyssopus (Hyssop).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy evergreen shrub. Nat. S. Europe, Asia. Int. 1548. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Flowers, blue, red, white; June to Sept. Leaves, narrow, aromatic. Shoots & flowers, infused in water, are largely used as an expectorant. Soil, ordinary, light. Position, dry, warm borders. Plant, Mar. to May, 12 in. apart each way. Prune into shape, Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June or July; cuttings of shoots inserted in ordinary soil & shady position in Ap. or May; division of roots in Feb., Mar., Sept. or Oct.

Iberian Comfrey (Symphytum ibericum)—see Symphytum. Iberian Crane's-bill (Geranium ibericum)—see Geranium.

Iberian Cyclamen (Cyclamen ibericum)—see Cyclamen. Iberian Honeysuckle (Lonicera iberica)—see Lonicera.

Iberian Iris (Iris iberica)—see Iris.

Iberian Maple (Acer ibericum)—see Acer.

Iberian Stonecrop (Sedum ibericum)—see Sedum.

Iberidella (Round-leaved Bastard grass).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy evergreen herb. Nat. European Alps. Int. 1868. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose, lilac, yellow, fragrant; Mar. to May. Soil, rich gritty loam. Position, deep fissures on sunny rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1/2 in. deep in well drained pots or pans of light soil in cold frame in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings to rockery in June or

July.

Theris (Candytuft, Coris-leaved Candytuft, Late White Candytuft, Gibraltar Candytuft, Broad-leaved Candytuft, Evergreen Candytuft, Broad-leaved Candytuft, Evergreen Candytuft, Cocket Candytuft, — Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annuals & evergreen shrubs. Nat. Europe (Britain). Int., annual candytuft, 1596; shrubby candytuft, 1679. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 7 perennials, 4 unnuals, varieties many. Flowers, purple, white, crimson, pink, lilac, fragrant; Mar. to Oct. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in patches or lines in Mar., Ap. or May for flowering in sum., Aug. or Sept. for spring flowering. Thin out seedlings to 2 in. apart in June. Pot culture: Compost, two parts good soil, one part decayed manure, leaf-mould & sand. Size of pots, \( \frac{5}{2} \) in. in diameter. Sow seeds \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in Ap. or May. Place pots in cold frame till June then stand outdoors. Thin seedlings to an inch apart in June. Water moderately. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally when flowers show. Culture of shrubby species: Soil, light sandy loam. Position, fissures or ledges of sunny rockeries or margins of well drained sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate annual species by seeds sown as above; perennial species by seeds sown in. deep in shallow boxes of sandy soil in cold frame in Ap.; cuttings of partially formed shoots; from 1 to 2 in. long, inserted in well drained pots in cold frame or in beds under handlight outdoors July to Oct.; division of roots Oct. or Mar.

Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum)—see Mesembryanthemum.

Idesia.—Ord. Bixinaceæ. Hardy flowering & orn. foliage tree. Deciduous. Nat. Japan. Int., date unknown. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers in panicles; male & female borne on separate trees; male flowers orange, female green. Berries, small, purplish black. Leaves, heart-shaped. Soil, ordinary, sandy. Position, well drained shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar.; cuttings of firm shoots, 3 to 4 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar. or Sept.

Ilex (Holly, Christmas, Paraguay Tea).—Ord. Ilicinaceæ. Hardy & greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Chua, U.S. America, N. America, Japan, Canary Islands. Int. (foreign species) 1726. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 6 hardy evergreen, 1 hardy deciduous, 1 greenhouse. Flowers, greenish; May & June. Berries, red; autn. & winter. Leaves, dark green or variegated with white or yellow. Culture of hardy species: Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained shrubberies, banks, exposed slopes, etc., or near the sea. Plant, May or Sept. Prune, Sept. or Ap. Hedge culture: Soil, ordinary, trenched two spits deep & 3ft. wide. Plant hollies (18 in. high) 18 in. apart, May or Sept. Trim into shape Ap. & Sept. Pot culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, window boxes, cold corridors, balconies & greenhouses. Pot, Sept. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Heat unnecessary. Culture of greenhouse species: Soil, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, well drained pots exposed to full light. Pot, Mar. Prune, Feb. Water freely in sum., occasionally other times. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate common species by seed (berries) gathered in Nov., buried in sand until following Oct., then sown 1 in. deep & 1 in. apart in ordinary soil outdoors, transplanting seedlings when two years old; variegated kinds by budding on common species in Aug.: grafting in Mar.

Illawarra Pine-tree (Podocarpus spinulosa)—see Podocarpus.

1ilicium (Star Anise-tree, Star Aniseed-tree, Aniseed-tree of Florida, Poison-Bay of Alabama, Red-flowered Aniseed-tree).—Ord. Magnoliacea. Half-hardy evergreen shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. China, Japan, Florida. Int. 1771. Ht. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, red, yel.ow, white, fragrant; Ap. to Aug. Leaves, oblong; emitting odour of aniseed. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Posttion, sheltered shrubberies or against south walls S. of England. in pots in cold greenhouses or conservatories N. of England. Plant outdoors, Ap., Sept. or Oct. Pot, Oct. Water plants in pots freely in sum., moderately in winter. Prune into shape Ap. or May. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. of 55° to 65°, May to Aug.

Imantephyllum (Thong Lily, Natal Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Natal. Int. 1854. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, reddish orange-yellow; Feb. to July. Compost, two parts good loam, one part decayed manure & sand. Position, well drained pots, sunny, close to glass in greenhouse. Pot. Feb. Water freely Mar. to July, very little afterwards. Syringe from Mar. to July. Repotting necessary every three or four years only. Temp., Sept. to Feb. 55° to 65°; Feb. to Sept. 65° to 75°. Ibp-dress with compost of fibrous loam, leaf-mould, charcoal, & bone dust in Feb. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 75°, Mar.; division of roots at potting

Imbricated False Dragon's-head (Physostepia imbricata) — ece Physostegis. Immortelle-flower (Helichrysum orientale)—see Helichrysum.

Imou Pine-tree (Dacrydium cupressinum)—see Dacrydium. Impatiens (Balsam, Hardy Indian Balsam, Yellow Balsam, Sultan's Balsam, Zanzibar Balsam).—*Ord.* Geraniaceæ. Stove, greenhouse & hardy annuals & perennials. *Nat.* Asia, India, Europe (Britain), Zanzibar. *Int.* (foreign species) 1596. *Ht.* 2 to 10 ft. *Species* cultivated, 3 stove perennials, I greenhouse annual, 4 hardy annuals. *Flowers*, various; all the year round. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, we'll drained pots in light part of stove Sept. to May, greenhouse June to Sept. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately Mar. to Sept. cocasionally afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to June, 65° to 75°. Prune into shape, Feb. Culture of Balsam: Sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings singly into 2-in. pots when I in. high. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, near glass in greenhouse, not shaded. Transfer from 2-in. into 5-in., & thence into 6 & 8-in. pots. Apply liquid manuse daily to plants showing flower. Water freely. Temp. Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Outdoor culture. flower. Water freely. Temp., Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Outdoor culture: Plant, June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Culture of annual species: Sow seeds § in. deep in Ap. where plants are to grow. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Thin seedlings to 6 in. apart when I in. high. Propagate stove species by seeds sown vs. in. deep in light rich soil in temp. 650 in Mar.; by cuttings of side shoots inserted in small pots of light sandy soil in temp. 75° Mar. to Aug.

Imperati's Crocus (Crocus Imperati)—see Crocus.

Imperati's Snowdrop (Galanthus Imperati)—see Galanthus.

Imperforate St. John's-wort (Hypericum dubium)—see Hy pricum.

Imperial Dahlia (Dahlia imperialis)—see Dahlia.

Imperial Wax-flower (Hoya imperialis)—see Hoya.

Incense-bearing Mexican Cypress (Cupressus thurifera) - see

Incense Juniper (Juniperus religiosa)—see Juniperus

Incense Thyme (Thymus thurifera)—see Thymus. Incomparable Daffodil (Narcissus incomporabilis'—see Narcissus.

Incurved-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga incurvifolia) - see Saxitraga.

India-rubber Plant (Ficus elastica)—see Ficus.

India-rubber Tree (Ficus elastica)—see Ficus. Indian Azalea (Azalea indica)—see Azalea.

Indian Autumn Daffodil (Pancratium indica)—see Pancratium.

Indian Corn (Zea Mays) -see Zea.

Indian Cotton-plant (Gossypium indicum)—see Gossypium. Indian Cress (Tropæolum majus)—see Tropæolum. Indian Crocus (Pleione maculata)—see Pleione.

Indian Cups (Sarracenia purpurea)—see Sarracenia.

Indian Current (Symphoricarpus vulgaris) - see Symphoricarpus.

Indian Daphne (Daphne indica)—see Daphne. Indian Eye (Dianthus plumarius)—see Dianthus.

Indian Fig Cactus (Opuntia vulgaris)—see Opuntia.

Indian Fig-tree (Opuntia vulgaris)—see Opuntia.

Indian Forget-me-not (Quamoclit vulgaris)—see Quamoclit.

Indian Ginger (Asarum canadense)—see Asarum.

Indian Grass (Sorghum nutans & Molinia carulea) - see Sorghum & Molinia.

Indian Hawthorn (Cratagus indica)—see Cratagus.

Indian Heliotrope (Heliotropium indicum)—see Heliotropium.

Indian Ivy (Monstera deliciosa)—see Monstera.

Indian Kale (Caladium nymphaifolium & C. sagittæfolium) — see Caladium.

Indian Lilac (Lagerstræmia indica)—see Lagerstræmia. Indian Lotus (Nymphæa pubescens)—see Nymphæa.

Indian Mallow (Abutilon globiflorum)—see Abutilon. Indian Moss (Saxifraga hypnoides)—see Saxifraga.

Indian Physic (Gillenia trifoliata & Magnolia Fraseri)—see Gillenia & Magnolia.

Indian Pimpernel (Anagalis indica)—see Anagalis.

Indian Pink (Dianthus chinensis)—see Dianthus.

Indian Plantain of North America (Caralia reniformis) — see Cacalia.

Indian Poke (Veratrum viride)—see Veratrum.

Indian Reed (Canna indica)—see Canna.

Indian Rice (Zizania aquatica)—see Zizania.

Indian Saffron-plant (Curcuma Zedoari)—see Curcuma.

Indian Shamrock (Trillium latifolium)—see Tril ium.

Indian Shell-flower (Alpinia nutans)—see Alpinia.

Indian Shot (Canna indica)—see Canna.

Indian Strawberry (Fragaria indica)—see Fragaria.
Indian Tobacco-plant (Lobelia inflata)—see Lobelia.

Indian Turnip (Arum dracontium)—see Arum. Indian Yam (Dioscorea trifida)—see Dioscorea.

Indigo (Indigofera tinctora)—see Indigofera.

Indigo (Indigo, Australian Indigo-plant, Dyer's Indigo-plant, Purple-flowered Indigo-plant).—Ord. Leguminosa. Stove, greenhouse & hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Australia, China, India, E. Indies. Int. 1731. Ht. 2 to 6ft. Species cultivated, 2 stove, 6 greenhouse, 1 hardy. Flowers, red, rose, purple, pink; Mar. to Sept. Leares, feather-shaped. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts turfy loan. leaf-mould & sand. Ivstion, well drained pots or beds. I'vt or plant, Fcb. or Mar. Prine into shape, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately Oct. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 65° to 75°; Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, as above. Position, large well-drained pots or in beds, with shoots trained up pillars or against walls. Pot or plant, Mar. Prine into shape, Mar, or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar. 45° to 55°. Stand plants in sunny place outdoors June to Sept. Culture of hardy species: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & peat. Position, well drained bed or border, with shoots trained against S. wall. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prine moderately after flowering, removing those shoots only that have flowered. Propagate by seeds sown § in. deep in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 75° to 85° in Feb. or Mar.; cuttings of firm young shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° May to Sept.

Indigo-plant (Baptisia tinctoria)—sce Baptisia.

Indigo-weed (Baptisia tinctoria)—see Baptisia.
Inflated Bladder-wort (Utricularia inflata)—see Utricularia.

Intermediate Crocus (Crocus medius)—see Crocus.

Intermediate Larkspur (Delphinium intermedium) — see Delphinium.

Intermediate Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes intermedia) — see Nepenthes.

Intermediate Red-root (Ceanothus intermedius)—see Ceanothus.

Intermediate Torch Lily (Tritoma media)—see Tritoma.

Inula (Flea bane, Georgian Flea-bane, Ele-ampane, Elf Dock, Horse Elder, Christ's-eye, Hoary Fleabane).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), India, Caucasus. Int. (foreign species) 1759. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, moist sunny beds or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Topdress with well decayed manure in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown join. deep in partially shady border outdoors in Ap. division of roots. Oct. or Mar. outdoors in Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Involute-flewered St. John's-wort (Hypericum involutum)—see

Hypericum.

Ionopsidium (Carpet-plant, Violet-flowered Cress). — Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Portugal. Int. 1845. Ht. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, lilac, white, violet; May to Sept. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, ledges of rockeries or as edgings to flower beds. Sow seeds where plants are to grow in Ap., just covering with fine mould. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, shady window, cold frame, or greenhouse. Sow sceds  $\chi_s$  in. deep in 5-in. pot well drained and filled with above compost, in Ap. or Sept. Thin seedlings to 1 in. apart. Water moderately. Apply liquid manure occasionally when flower buds show.

Ionopsis.—Ord. Orchidacex. Stove epiphytal orchid. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1865. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, rose, p'nk; May to Mar. Compost, sphagnum moss. Position, attached to blocks of wood suspended from roof. Re-block, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Syringe twice daily Feb. to Oct. Temp., Oct. to Feb. 50° to 55°; Feb. to Oct. 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of plants at

re-blocking time.

Ipomæa (American Bell-bind, Moon Cresper, Morning Glory, Ivyleaved Cypress Vine, Star Glory).—Ord. Convolvulacem. Stove, greenhouse & hardy perennial & annual climbers; perennials evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Peru, E. & W. Indies, U.S. America, Tropics, Panama, Mexico. Int. 1597. Itt. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 20 stove perennials, 2 stove annuals, 4 greenhouse perennials, 1 hardy perennial, 2 half-hardy & 1 hardy annual. Flowers, various; all the year round. Culture of store species: Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, leaf-mould, decayed manure & silver sand. Position, pots, beds, or borders in stove; shoots trained up roof, or on trellises. Pot or plant, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Prune straggly growths into shape, Feb. Annuals, sow three seeds in deep in a 21-in. pot in temp. 65° in Mar. Transfer seedlings when 2 in. high into 5-in. pots. Trans shoots to trellis or sticks. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, as above. Position, pots or beds in greenhouse; shoots trained up rafter or trellis. Pot or plant, Mar. Prune, Feb. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 550 to 650; Oct. to Mar. 45 to 55°. Water freely in sum., moderately other times. Culture of half-hardy annuals: Soil, light rich. Sow seeds in deep in pots in temp, 65° in Mar. Transfer seedlings to cold frame in May. Plant, June. Position, sunny walls or borders, shoots trained to trellis or to sticks. Culture of hardy annual species. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders; shoots trained to trellis or sticks. Sow seed 1 in. deep where plants are to grow, in Ap. Culture of hardy perennial species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny walls, fences or arbours. Plant, Oct. or Nov. Propagate annual species by seeds as above; perennials by cuttings of side shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Mar. to Aug., or grafting in Mar.

Ipamopsis (Standing Cypress). - Ord. Polemoniaceæ. Hardy biennials. Nat. California. Int. date unknown. Ht.9 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, scarlet, pink; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, warm shelterred beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in pots of light IPSEA. IRISH HEATH.

soil in temp. of 65° in Mar., planting seedlings outdoors in May or June; or

similar depth outdoors where plants are required to grow in Sept.

Ipsea.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchid. Nat. Ceylon. Int., date unknown. Ht. 9 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, fragrant; Nov. to Feb. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould. Position, light part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar., in well drained pots. Water freely Mar. to Aug., moderately Aug. to Oct., very little afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 60° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 55°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs after flowering.

Iraiba Palm (Cocus oleracea)—see Cocus.

Iresine (Blood-leaf).—Ord. Amarantaceæ. Stove & half hardy orn. foliaged plants. Nat, Brazil, Ecuador. Int. 1864. IIt. 12 to 15 in cultivated, 2; varieties, several. Leaves, heart & lance-shaped; deep bloodred, carmine, green, golden, crimson. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts peat, loam, loaf mould & sand. Position, sunny part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Oot, 65° to 75°; Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to sunny beds or borders. Plant, June. Lift, repot, & remove to stove in Sept. Pinch off points of shoots frequently to induce bushy grewth. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in pots or paus of light sandy soil in temp. of 650 to 750, Feb., Mar., Ap., Sept. or Oct.

Iris (Flag, Rainbow-flower, Lady's Calamus, Blue Curls, Orrice, Orris root plant, Fleur de Luce, Jacob's Sword, Water Flag, Pyrenean Flag, Lord Howe's Wedding Flower).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, U.S. America, China, Japan, India, N. America, N. Africa, Persia. Int. (foreign species) 1573. Ht. 3 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 60 rhizomatous (creeping stemmed), 10 bulbous rooted; varieties innumerable. various, fragrant; Jan. to Oct. Culture of rhizomatous pecies: Soil, sandy loam for I. cristata, iberica, pumila, Susiana, tectorum, tridentata, virginica, aurea, & ochroleuca; loam & peat for I. Kompferi, fulva, hexagona, setosa, & versicolor; ordinary for biflora, fœtidissima, germanica, pallida, Monnieri, pseudo acorus, ruthenica, siberica, spuria, graminea, stylosa, tuberosa, variegata, aphylla, chameiris, flavescens, florentina, & squalens. Position, shady near water for fœtidissimus & pseudo-acorus; sunny dryish beds or borders for I. alata, biflora, cristata, germanica, histrio, reticulata, iberica, pallida, ruthenica, spuria, graminea, Susiana, tridentata, tuberosa, variegata, aphylla, au ea, ochroleuca, & chamæiris; sunny & moist beds for fætidissima, Kæmpferi, Monneiri, pseudo-acorus, siberica, tectorum, virginica, hexagona & setosa. *Plant*, Sept. to Nov. or Mar.; rhizomes just beneath surface. *Top*dress with well decayed cow manure in Oct. Mulch with similar material in Mar. Apply weak liquid manure to established plants in sum. Annual or periodical lifting unnecessary; best undisturbed. Culture of bulbous-rooted species: Soil, ordinary for I. alata; sandy loam for I. pumila, persica, xiphion, & xiphioides; loam & peat for I. histrio & reticulata. Position, sunny dryish beds or borders. Plant 3 in. deep & 6 in. apart, Sept. to Nov. Protect in winter with covering of leaf-mould or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Lift only when bulbs are not growing satisfactorily. Top-dress in Mar. with decayed manure. Pot culture of bulbous species: Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Position, cold frame until flowers appear, then remove to greenhouse. Pot, Oct., placing five bulbs 2 in. deep in a 5-in. pot. Water moderately from time growth begins until flowers fade, then keep quite dry. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in sandy soil in cold frame in autn.; by offsets removed in Oct. or Nov.; division of creeping stems in Sept. or Oct.

Irish Butter-wort (Pinguicula grandiflora)—see Pinguicula.

Irish Furze (Ulex strictus)-see Ulex.

Irish Heath (Dabeocia polifolia & Menziesia polifolia) - see Dal. o. ia & Menziesia.

Irish Ivv (Hedera helix canariensis & Hedera helix hibernica)—see

Irish Juniper (Juniperus communis hibernica)—see Juniperus.

Irish Lady's Tresses (Spiranthes gemminara)—see Spiranthes.

Irish Polypody (Polypodium hibernicum)—see Polypodium.

Irish Rose (Rosa hibernica)—see Rosa.

Irish Spurge (Euphorbia hibernica)—see Euphorbia.

Irish Yew (Taxus baccata fastigiata)—see Taxus.

Isabella Grape (Vitis labrusca)—see Vitis.

Isle of Bourbon Tea-plant (Angracum fragrans) - see Angracum. Ismene (Peruvian Daffodil).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Stove & greenhouse bulbous plants. Nat. Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil. Int. 1796. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, white, fragrant; Feb. to May. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part decayed manure & half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny part of stove & greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Repotting necessary every three or four years only. Water abundantly Ap. to Sept., moderately Sept to Dec., keep quite dry Dec. to Mar. Apply liquid manure once or twice a week May to Sept. Temp. for stove species, 70° to 80° Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65° Sept. to Mar.; greenhouse species, 55° to 65° Ap. to Sept., 45° to 50° Sept. to Ap. Propagate by offsets removed from old bulbs in Mar. and treated as above.

Isolepis (River-side Club Grass). - Ord. Cyperaceæ. Greenhouse perennial rush. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropies. Int., date unknown. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, slender, round, drooping, deep green. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & little sand. Postion, small pots arranged along front of staging, or in hanging baskets. Pet, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly Mar. to Oct., moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar. 45° to 55°. Propagate by division of plants in

Mar.

Isopyrum.—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe. Int. 1759. Ht. 10 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Mar. to Ap. Foliage finely divided like that of maidenhair fern. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady rockery, bed or border. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 15 in. deep outdoors in Ap. or

May; division of roots in Oct. or Nov.

Isotoma.—Ord. Campanulaceæ. Greenhouse & half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Australia, W. Indies. Int. 1752. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1. Flowers, blue, white; June to Oct. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decayed manure & sand. Position, well drained pots in greenhouse Sept. to June; in sunny cold frame June to Sept. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately other times. Apply liquid manure once or twice weekly when flower spikes show. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, June. Lift & place in pots in greenhouse for the winter in Sept. Propagate by cuttings inserted in light sandy soil is temp. of 65° to 75° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Italian Alkanet (Anchusa italica)—see Anchusa. Isotoma.—Ord. Campanulaceæ. Greenhouse & half-hardy herbaceous

Italian Alkanet (Anchusa italica)—see Anchusa.

Italian Corn-salad (Valerianella eriocarpa)—see Valerianella.

Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens)—see Cupressus.

Italian Daisy (Bellis hybrida)—see Bellis.

Italian Iris (Iris italica)—see Iris. Italian Maple (Acer opulus)—see Acer.

Italian May (Spiraa filipendula)—see Spiraa.

Italian Mulberry-tree (Morus alba italica)—see Morus

Italian Oak (Quercus esculus) - see Quercus.

Italian Periwinkle Vinca acutiloba) - see Vinca.

Italian Pimpernel (Anagallis Monelli)—see Anagallis.

Italian Senna-plant (Cassia obovata)—see Cassia.

Italian Starwort (Aster Amellus)—see Aster.

Italian Stone Pine-tree (Pinus pinea)—see Pinus.

Italian Sun-rose (Helianthemum italicum)— see Helianthemum. Italian Yellow Jasmine (Jasminum humile)—see Jasminum.

Itea (Virginian Willow).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrub. Orn. foliage & flowering Nat. N. America. Int. 1744. Ht. 5 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July to Oct. Soil, peaty. Position, moist sheltered shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune moderately after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sandy soil outdoors in Ap.; suckers removed in Oct. or Nov.; layering shoots in July or Aug.

Ivory Eryngo (Eryngium eburneum) - see Eryngium.

Ivory Thistle (Silybum eburneum)—see Silybum.

Ivy (Hedera helix)—see Hedera. Ivy Grape-vine (Vitis indivisa)—see Vitis. Ivy Gum-plant (Hedera helix)—see Hedera.

Ivy Saxifrage (Saxifraga cymbalaria)—see Saxifraga.

Ivy-leaved Campanula (Campanula hederacea)—see Campanula. Ivy-leaved Cypress-vine (Ipomæa hederacea coccinea) - see Ipomæa.

Ivy-leaved Groundsel (Senecio macroglossus)—see Senecio.

Ivy-leaved Harebell (Campanula hederacea)—see Campanula.

Ivy-leaved Toad-flax (Linaria cymbalaria)—see Linaria.

Ivy-tree (Panax Colensoi)—see Panax.

Ivy-wort (Linaria cymbalaria)—see Linaria.

Ixia (African Corn Lily).—Ord. Iridaceae. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1744. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 15; varieties many. Flowers, white, yellow, pink, red, green, liac, rose, orange; fragrant; Ap. to Aug. Outdoor culture: Soil, light rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Sept. to Jan., placing bulbs 4 in. deep & 2 in. apart. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Mulch surface of bed in Mar. with cow manure. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Pots, 41 in. in diameter, well drained. Place five bulbs, 3 in. deep, in each pot in Nov., & cover with cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage until growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping bulbs dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°; other times 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Ixia Lily (Ixiolirion tartaricum)—see Ixiolirion.

Ixiolirion (Ixia Lily, Ledebour's Ixia Lily, Mountain Ixia Lily, Pallas's Ixia Lily, Tartaran Ixia Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceae. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Central Asia. Int. 1844. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, blue, white; May to Sept. Soil, light sandy loam. Position, well drained sunny border at foot of S. wall. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 4 in. apart in Mar. Mulch surface of bed with cow manure in Ap. After flowering, cover with bell-glass or hand-light to ensure thorough ripening of bulbs. Lift bulbs in Sept. & store in dry sand in cool, frost-proof place till planting time. Propagate by offsets removed at any time, planted & treated as advised for normal bulbs.

Ixora (West Indian Jasmine).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. India, E. Indies, Madagascar, China, Ceylon, Audaman Islands. Int. 1690. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 15; varieties Stove flowering many. Flowers, white, orange, red, scarlet, crimson, salmon, fragrant; Ap. to Oct. Compost, two parts good fibrous peat, one part fibrous loam & silver

sand. Position, shady part of stove whilst growing, light situation when at rest. Pot, Feb. or Mar.; good drainage indispensable. Prune into shape in Feb. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Syrings twice daily Mar. to Aug. Apply liquid manure once or twice a week to healthy plants in flower. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 75° to 85°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted singly in small pots in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Mar. to May.

to May.

Jaboresa.—Ord. Solanaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat.
Buenos Ayres. Int. 1831. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers,
white, tubular, fragrant; May to Sept. Soil, rich loamy. Position, well
drained horder at base of S. wall. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Protect in winter
with covering of ashes or litter. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light
sandy soil in well drained pots in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings
of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass, hand-light, or
in cold frame, July to Sept.; division of creeping stems in Mar. or Ap.

Jaca (Artocarpus integrifolia)—see Artocarpus.

Jacaranda (Mimosa-leaved Ebony-tree, Green Ebony-tree).—Ord. Bignoniaceæ. Stove evergreen trees. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Mexico. Int. 1724. Ht. 1 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue, purple, borne in terminal pyramidal panicles, on large plants only; June to Sept. Leaves, fern-like, downy, very elegant. Compost, equal parts peat, fibry loam & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of plant stove Sept. to Ap., sunny place outdoors July to Sept. Pot, Feb. to Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately Oct. to Mar. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to July 70° to 80°. Plants form decrative specimens when I to 3 ft. high; flowering specimens when grown as standards, 10 to 15 ft. high. Prepagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in light sandy peat in well drained pots under bell-glass in temp. of 75°, to 85°, Feb. to June; cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 75°, June to Sept.

Jacinth Hyacinth (Hyacinthus orientalis)—see Hyacinthus.

Jack-go-to-hed-at-noon (Ornithogalum umbellatum)—see Ornithogalum.

Jack-in-prison (Nigella damascena)—see Nigella.

Jack-in-the-green (Primula vulgaris var.)—see Primula.

Jack-tree (Artocarpus integrifolia)—see Artocarpus. Jack-of-the-buttery (Sedum acre)—see Sedum.

Jackman's Clematis (Clematis Jackmann)—see Clematis.

Jacobea Lily (Sprekelia formosissima & Amaryllis formosissima)—

see Sprekelia & Amaryllis.

Jacobinia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering plants. Nat. S. America, Mexico. Int. 1770. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink; Dec. to Feb. & Aug. to Oct. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in light stove Sept. to June, sunny frame June to Sept. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to June 65° to 75°. Prune shoots to 1 in. of base after flowering. Nip off points of young shoots occasionally May to Aug., to induce bushy growth. Apply liquid or artificial manure twice a week to plants in flower. Tropagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 75°, Mar. to July.

Jacob's-ladder (Polemonium cœruleum)—see Polemonium.

Jacob's-staff (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Jacob's-sword (Iris pseudo-acorus) - see Iris.

Jacob's-rod (Asphodelus luteus)—see Asphodelus.

Jacoby (Senecio elegans)—see Senecio.

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Jacquemontia. - Ord. Convolvulaces. Stove flowering & twining
plants. Evergreen. Nat. Bogota, Mexico. Int. 1808. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species
cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts fibrous
loam, leaf-mould, decayed manure & sand. Position, pots, beds or borders in stove; shoots trained up roof or on trellises. Pot or plant, Feb., Mar. or Ap.
Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Prune straggly growths into shape, Feb.
Propagate by cuttings of side shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in
temp. 75° to 85°, Mar. to Aug.; grafting in Mar.
  Jaggery Palm (Caryota urens)—see Caryota.
  Jalap-plant (Mirabilis jalapa)—see Mirabilis.
  Jalap-hop (Ipomæa batatoides)—see Ipomæa.
Jamaica Allspice (Eugenia pimenta)—see Eugenia.
Jamaica Bloodwood (Gordonia hænatoxyton)—see Gordonia.
  Jamaica Honeysuckle (Passiflora /aurifolia) - see Passiflora.
  Jamaica Mignonette (Lawsonia alba)—see Lawsonia.
  Jamaica Mountain Sage (Lantana aculeata)—see Lantana.
  Jamaica Pepper (Eugenia pimenta)-see Eugenia.
  Jamaica Sarsaparilla-plant (Smilax officinalis)—see Smilax
  Jamaica Senna-plant (Cassia marginata)—see Cassia.
  Jamaica Snapdragon (Ruellia tuberosa)—see Ruellia.
  Jamaica Tree Fern (Dicksonia dissecta)—see Dicksonia.
  Jamaica Wood-sorrel (Begonia nitida)—see Begonia.
  Jamaica Zebra-wood (Eugenia fragrans)-see Eugenia.
  Jamestown-weed (Datura stramonium)—see Datura.
  James's Evening Primrose (Enothera Jamesi)—see Enothera.
  James's Monkey-flower (Mimulus Jamesi) - see Mimulus.
  Jam Furze (Ulex nanus) - see Ulex.
  Japan Allspice (Chimonanthus fragrans)—see Chimona thus.
  Japan Cherry (Cerasus japonica & Prunus japonica) -- see Cerasus &
Prunus.
  Japan Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica).—see Lonicera.
  Japan Hydrangea (Hydrangea japonica)—see Hydrangea.
  Japan Juniper (Juniperus japonica)—see Juniperus.
  Japan Laurel (Aucuba japonica)—see Aucuba.
  Japan Lily (Lilium lancifolium)—see Lilium.
  Japan Pink (Dianthus Heddewigi)—see Dianthus.
  Japanese Andromeda (Andromeda japonica)—see Andromeda.
  Japanese Arbor-vitæ (Biota orientalis & Thuia japonica) - see
Biota & Thuia.
  Japanese Barberry (Berberis japonica)—see Berberis.
  Japanese Box-tree (Euonymus japonicus radicans)—see Euonymus.
  Japanese Celandine (Stylophorum japonicum)—see Stylophorum.
  Japanese Climbing Bramble (Rubus phænicolasius)—see Rubus.
  Japanese Climbing Fern (Lygodium scandens)—see Lygodium.

Japanese Cypress (Retinospora obtusa)—see Retinospora.

Japanese Daphne (Daphne japonica)—see Daphne.
  Japanese Groundsel (Senecio japonicus)—see Senecio.
  J. panese Hare's-foot Fern (Davallia Mariesi)—see Davallia.
  Japanese Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium japonicum) - see Cypri-
pedium.
  Japanese Maize (Zea japonica)—see Zea.
  Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)-see Acer.
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JAPANESE OAK. JASMINUM.

Japanese Oak (Quercus glabra) -- see Quercus.

Japanese Ostrich Fern (Struthiopteris japonica)—see Struthiopteris.

Japanese Plum-tree (Prunus japonica)—see Prunus, Japanese Primrose (Primula japonica)—see Primula. Japanese Privet (Ligustrum japonicum)—see Ligustrum.

Japanese Rose (Camellia japonica & Rosa rugosa) – see Camellia &

Rosa.

Apanese St. John's wort (Hunggigum janonigum) — see Hype.

Japanese St. John's-wort (Hypericum japonicum) — see Hypericum.

Japanese Skull-cap (Scutellaria japonica)—see Scutellaria.

Japanese Snow-flower (Deutzia gracilis)—see Deutzia.

Japanese Speedwell (Veronica longifolia subsessilis) -- see Veronica.

Japanese Spindle-tree (Euonymus japonicus)—see Euonymus.
Japanese Wind-flower (Anemone japonica)—see Anemone.

Japanese Yew-tree (Taxus japonica)—see Taxus.

Jasione (Sheep's bit Scabious). — Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy annual & herbaceous perennial plants. Nat. Europe (Britain). Int. (foreign species) 1787. It. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1 annual, 1 perennial. Flowers, blue, white; May to Sept. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in Ap. or Sept. where plants are to grow. Culture of perennial species: Soil, good light loam. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Cut down flower stems, Oct. Mulch with decayed manure in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{3} \) in. deep in light soil outdoors, Ap. to Sept.; division of roots, Oct. Or Mar.

Jasmine (Jasminum officinale) -see Jasminum.

Jasmine-Box (Phillyrea angustifolia)—see Phillyrea.

Jasmine Nightshade (Solanum jasminoides)—see Solanum.

Jasminum (Jasmine, Jessamine, Jonquil-scented Jasmine, Yellow Azorean Jasmine, White Azorean Jasmine, Common Yellow-flowered Jasmine, Common White Jasmine, Spanish Jasmine, Large-flowered Jasmine, Italian Jasmine, Winter-flowering Jasmine, Double-flowered Jasmine, Silverleaved Jasmine, Golden leaved Jasmine, Yellow Nepaul Jasmine, Austrian Jasmine, White-flowered Indian Jasmine).—Ord. Oleacess. Stove, greenhouse Samme, whenever the analysis of the state of varieties several, some variegated. Flowers, yellow, white, fragrant; sum. & winter. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts loam, peat & leafmould, with little sand. Position, well drained pots, with shoots trained to trellis or up rafters, or in beds or borders with shoots trained up walls or rafters. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune moderately, Feb. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately Oct. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Syringe daily from Mar. to Aug. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost as above. Position, beds or borders, with shoots trained up rafters or walls, or well drained pots in light part of greenhouse Sept. to June, sunny place outdoors June to Sept. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune slightly, Feb. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 45° to 55°; Mar. to June 56° to 65°. Culture of hardy species: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, well drained borders at base of S. or S.W. walls. Plant, Oct., Nov., Feb. or Mar. Prune moderately after flowering, removing shoots that have flowered only. Propagate stove & greenhouse species by cuttings of firm shoots, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 65° to 75°, Mar. to Sept.; hardy species by cutJATROPHA. JUBLANS.

tings of shoots 3 to 6 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame or in sheltered borders outdoors Sept. to Dec.; layering shoots near base of plants sum.; variegated kinds by budding on common species July or Aug.

Jatropha (Belly-ache Bush, Physic-nut, Spurge-nettle). — Ord. Euphorbiacese. Stove flowering plants. Nat. S. America. Int. 1696. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, red, scarlet; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts fibry loam & peat, with little sand. Position, well drained pots, shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. & Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 650 to 750; Oct. to Mar. 550 to 650. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. of 750 to 850, Ap. to Aug.

Jaundice-berry (Berberis vulgaris)—see Berberis.

Jaundice-tree (Berberis vulgaris)—see Berberis. Java Lemon (Citrus javanica)—see Citrus.

Java Primrose (Primula imperialis) - see Primula.

Java Smooth Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes lavis)—see Nepenthes.
Javanese Rhododendron (Rhododendron javanicum)—see Rhododendron.

Jeffersonia (Ground-squirrel Pea, Rheumatism-root, Twin-leaf).— Ord. Berberidaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Tennessee. Int. 1792. Ht. 6 to 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Mar. to May. Soil, peaty. Position, shady edges of rockery or borders. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sandy soil in cold frame July to Sept.; division of roots Oct. or Mar.

Jersey Elm (Ulmus campestris)—see Ulmus.

Jerusalem Artichoke (Helianthus tuberosus)—see Helianthus.

Jerusalem Cherry (Solanum Pseudo-capsicum) - see So'anum.

Jerusalem Cowslip (Pulmonaria officinalis) -see Pulmonaria.

Jerusalem Cross (Lychnis chalcedonica)—see Lychnis.

Jerusalem Sage (Phlomis fruticosus)—see Phlomis.

Jerusalem Star (Cerastium tomentosum)—see Cerastium.

Jessamine (Jasminum officinalis) - see Jasminum.

Jessamine-flowered Rhododendron (Rhododendron jasminiflorum)—see Rhododendron.

Jesuit's Nut (Trapa natans)—see Trapa.

Jew's Apple (Solanum melongena)—see Solanum.

Jew's Mallow (Kerria japonica)—see Kerria.

Jew's Myrtle (Ruscus aculeatus) - see Ruscus.

Job's-Drops (Coix lachryma) - see Coix.

Job's-Tears (Coix lachryma)—see Coix.

Jockey Grass (Briza media)—see Briza.

John Silver-pin (Papaver rheas fl.-pl.)—see Papaver.

Jointed Broom (Genista saggittalis)—see Genista.

Jonquil (Narcissus jonquilla) - see Narcissus.

Joseph's-Coat (Amarantus tricolor) - see Amarantus.

Jove<sup>7</sup>s-Beard (Anthyllis Barba-Jovis & Sempervivum tectorum) see Anthyllis & Sempervivum.

Joy-weed (Alternanthera amæna)—see Alternanthera.

Judas-tree (Cercis siliquastrum) - see Cercis.

Juglans (Walnut-tree, Butter-nut, Americas Walnut, Black Walnut, Ban-nut-tree, French Nut, Welsh Nut, Cut-leaved Walnut).—Ord. Juglandaces. Hardy deciduous nut-bearing & orn. foliage trees. Nat. (Walnut) Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, Himalaya; (Butter-nut) United States. Int. (Walnut) 1692; (Butter-nut) 1656; (Black Walnut) 1656. Ht. 10 to 60 ft.

JULY-FLOWER

Species cultivated, 3; varieties, 9. Flowers, green; Ap. to May. Nuts, globular or oval; ripe Sept. & Oct. Leaves, feather-shaped, dark green. Culture of Walnut: Soil, sandy & calcareous, or stiff loams on gravelly subsoil. Position, S. or S.W., open, not shaded by trees or buildings. Plant, Oct. or Nov., placing roots 3 to 4 in. below surface of ground previously deeply trenched. Pruning unnecessary. Apply liquid manure to established trees from June to Oct., or \$\frac{1}{4}\$ lb. of superphosphate of lime to the square rod in June. Gather nuts for pickling before shell gets too hard. Ripe nuts place in thin layers in dry position till husks fall off, then pack in alternate layers with sand in barrels, casks, or jars sprinkled with salt. Grafted or budded trees bear earlier than seedlings. Culture of orn. leaved species: Soil, same as above. Position, open & sunny. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seed (nuts) sown 2 in. deep in light soil outdoors in Nov., transplanting seedlings following Oct.; budding in Aug.; grafting in Mar.

July-flower (Dianthus caryophyllus & Cheiranthus Cheiri)—see Di-

anthus & Cheiranthus.

Jump-up-and-kiss-me (Viola tricolor)—see Viola.

June-berry (Amelanchier canadensis) - see Amelanchier.

Juncus (Rush).—Ord. Juncee. Hardy herbaceous perennial bog plants. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. Europe (Britain), Japan. Int. (foreign species) 1880. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Inflorescence, grey, brown, borne in panicles; sum. Leaves, green, curiously twisted & variegated. Soil, boggy. Position, margins of ponds, lakes, cascades. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by division of roots Oct. or Mar.

Jungle-nail (Acacia tomentosa)—see Acacia.
Juniper (Juniperus communis)—see Juniperus.

Juniper Saxifrage (Saxifraga juniperina)—see Saxifraga.

Juniperus (Juniper, Barbados Cedar, Bermuda Cedar, Canadian Juniper, Irish Juniper, Alpine Juniper, Caucasian Juniper, Swedish Juniper, Hedge-hog Juniper, Pickly Cedar, Crimean Juniper, Carpet Juniper, Savin Juniper, Spanish Savin, Nepaul Juniper, Insence Juniper, Red Cedar, Golden Red Cedar, Silvery Red Cedar, Weeping Red Cedar, Chinese Juniper, Japanese Juniper, Phænician Juniper, Shepberd's Juniper).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen orn. coniferous trees. Nat. Canada, Europe (Britain), Asia Minor, Japan, Afghanistan, Iudia, China, N. America, Mexico. Int. (foreign species) 1548. Ht. 1 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 21; varieties, about 20. Hahit, pyramidal or bushy. Leaves, needle-sh-ped, narrow, scale-like, green or variegated. Soil, good ordinary. Position, open well drained shrubberies or lawns for erect species, rockeries or banks for dwarf species. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Nov. Hedge culture: Soil, ordinary, trenched two spis deep & 3ft. wide. Plant, Sept. to Nov., 18 in. apart; ht., 1 to 3ft. Junipers form excellent screen trees. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in beds of light soil in cold frame in Ap., transplanting seedlings singly into small pots when 2 in. high & planting outdoors a year afterwards; cuttings of young branches inserted in sandy soil in cold frame or under handlight in Sept. or Oct.

Juno's-Rose (Lilium candidum)—see Lilium.

Juno's-Tears (Verbena officinalis) -- see Verbena.

Jupiter's-Beard (Anthyllis Barba-Jovis & Sempervivum tectorum)—see Anthyllis & Sempervivum.

Jupiter's-Eye (Sempervivum tectorum) -- see Sempervivum.

Jupiter's-Flower (Lychnis Flos-Jovis)—see Lychnis.

Justicia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering & orn. foliage plants. Nat. India, Peru, China. Int. 1860. Ht. 6 to 13 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, pink, violet, lilac; June to Oct. Leaves, green or variegated with white. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in light stove Sept. to June, sunny frame June to Sept. Pot.

Mar. or Ap. Water moderately Sept. to Mar., freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to June, 65° to 75°. P. une shoots to 1 in. of bass after flowering. Nip off points of young shoots occasionally May to Aug. to induce bushy growth. Apply liquid or artificial manure twice a mark to plant in flower. week to plants in flower. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in torn. 75° Mar. to July.

Kadsura.—Ord. Magnoliaceæ. Half-hardy trailing, flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Japan. Int. 1846. Ht. 3 to 7 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1; variegated. Flowers, white, solitary; June to Sept.; succeeded by scarlet berries. Soil, peaty. Position, well drained borders against S. or W. walls. Plant, Sept., Oct., or Ap. Prace straggling shoots moderately in Ap. Praceagete by southings of firm shoots 2 to 3 in long inverted in silver. Ap. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in silver

sand under bell-glass in cold greenhouse or frame, July to Oct.

Kæmpferia.—Ord. Scitaminaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Moulmein, Burmah, Cochin China. Int. 17/8. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 7. Fowers, white, purple, yellow, violet, fragrant; July to Oct. Leaves, egg or lance-shaped, green bordered or flaked with white above and purple beneath. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & peat with little silver sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove during growing period; on their sides under staging in dry part of house during resting period. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; keep almost dry afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 60°. Growing period, Feb. to Oct. Resting period, Oct. Feb. Programs by division of root stocks in Feb. to Feb. Propagate by division of root stocks in Feb.

Kæmpfer's Iris (Iris Kæmpferi)—see Iris.

Kaffir-bread (Encephalartos horridus)—see Encephalartos

Kalanchoe.—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse perennial flowering plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, India, Sierra Leone, Egypt. Int. 1781. It. 18 in. to 2ft. Species cultivated, about 4. Flowers, pink, yellow, scarlet, fragrant; Aug. to Mar. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, brick rubble, dri d cow manure, & river sand. Position, well drained pots in light preenhouse, close to glass. Pot, Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Aug., moderately Aug. to Nov., very little afterwards. Prune old plants after flowering, shortening shoots to 1 in., & repot when new shoots are 1 in. long. Timp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pots or pans of sandy soil, just covered with fine mould, in temp. 60° to 70° in Mar. or Ap., seedlings to be kept close to glass & have little water: cuttings of shoots 2 to 2 in. long, exposed to sun for few days, then inserted in June, July, or Aug. in well drained pots of sandy soil, placed on greenhouse shelf & given very little water.

Kale (Brassica oleracca acephala)—see Brassica.

Kale (Brassica oleracca acephala)—see Brassica.

Kalmia (Calico Bush, American Laurel, Swamp Laurel, Mountain Laurel, Sheep's Poison Laurel).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Canada, Virginia, Carolina, Florida. Int. 1734. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties, 4. Flowers, white, purple, crimson, rose; May to Aug. Soil, sandy peat & leaf-mould. Position, moist & cool, partially shaded. Piont, Sept., Oct., Ap., or May. Prining, unnecessary. Foliage of K. latifolia poisonous to cattle. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy peat, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in greenhouse (temp. 45° to 55°) from Nov. to May; sunny place outdoors afterwards. Water moderately in winter; freely other times. Propagate by seed sown in Ap. or Oct., 7; in. deep, in well drained shallow pans of sandy peat in old frame: cuttings of young shoots inserted in pots of sandy peat under bellframe; cuttings of young shoots inserted in pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in shady cold frame Ap. to Aug.

Kalm's St. John's-Wort (Hypericum Kalmianum)—see Hypericum. Kalosanthes.-Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse shrubby flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Cape Colony. Int. 1710. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated. 3. Flowers, scarlet, white, red, sometimes fragrant; Ap. to Sept.

Compost, equal parts sandy loam, brick rubble, dried cow manure, & river sand. Position, well drained pots in light greenhouse, close to glass. Pot, Mar. Water freely Ap. to Aug., moderately Aug. to Nov., very little afterwards. Prune old plants after flowering, shortening shoots to 1 in., & repot when new shoots are 1 in. long. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 45° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pots or pans of sandy soil, just covering seeds with fine mould, in temp. 60° to 70° in Mar. or Ap., seedlings to be kept close to glass & have little wa'er; cuttings of shoots 2 to 3 in. long, exposed to sun for few days, then inserted in June, July, or Aug. in well drained pots of sandy soil, placed on greenhouse shelf & given very little water.

Kamtschatka Rhododendron (Rhododendrom Kamtschaticum)—see

Rhododendron.

Kamtschatka Weeping Birch (Betula tristis)—see Betula.

Kangaroo Apple (Solanum laciniatum)—see Solanum.

Kangaroo Grape (Vitis antarctica or Cissus antarcticus)—see Vitis & Cissus.

Kangaroo Vine (Cissus antarctica)—see Cissus.

Karatas.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove flowering & orn. foliaged plants. Evergreen. Nat. W. Indies, Brazil. Int. 1739. It. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 9. Flowers, blue, crimson, orange, white, purple, pink, red, violet; Feb. to May. Bracts, green, red, or crimson. Leaves, strap-shaped, green above, purplish or whitish beneath, spiny. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, rough peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Postion, well drained pots in light, moist part of stove. Pot, Feb. cr Mar. Water moderately in winter, freely at other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar. 65° to 75°. Propagate by large-sized off-shoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy peat, in temp. of 85°, Feb. to Ap.

Kat Face-shrub (Catha edulis)—see Catha.

Kaufmann's Sea-Lavender (Statice Kaufmanniana)—see Statice. Kaulfussia.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy Annual. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1819. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, several. Flowers, white, scarlet, rose, violet; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to beds or borders or in mass s in sunny borders. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep outdoors, in Ap. or June, where plants are required to grow.

Kawaka-tree (Libocedrus Doniana)—see Libocedrus.

Keg Fig-tree of Japan (Diospyros Kaki)—see Diospyros.

Kendal Green (Genista tinctoria)—see Genista.

Kenilworth Ivy (*Linaria cymbalaria*)—see Linaria. Kennedya (Coral creeper. Australian Bean Flow Australian Bean Flower). - Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse flowering, twining plants. Evergreen. Nat. Australia. Int. 1788. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 6; varieties, several. Flowers, scarlet, 1ed; Mar. to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, little silver sand. Position, pots, with shoots trained to trellis, or planted out in beds, & shoots trained up rafters. Pot or plant, Feb. or May. Water freely Mar. to Sept., moderately at other times. Prune straggling plants into shape in Feb. Apply weak stimulants occasionally to healthy plants in flower. snape in reb. Apply weak stimulants occasionally to heatily plants in nower. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in well drained pots of light sandy soil in temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of firm young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. to July. Kentia (Umbrella Palm, Curly Falm, Earl Belmore's Palm). Ord. Palmacem. Stove & greenhouse palms. Nat. New Guinea, Moluccas, Australia New Zealend, Nat. data unknown. H. 6 to 30° the Species cultivated.

tralia, New Zealand. Int. date unknown. Ht. 6 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 9. Leaves, feather-shaped, graceful. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little silver sand. Position, well drained pots in stove or greenhouse, or in dwelling rooms during sum. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Temp. for stove species, 700 to 850 KENTIOPSIS. KITAIBELIA.

Mar. to Sept.; 60° to 65°, Sept. to Mar.; for greenhouse & dwelling rooms, Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Apply weak liquid manure to healthy plants once a week, May to Sept. Syringe plants grown in stove & greenhouse daily. Sponge leaves of those grown in dwelling rooms once weekly. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 80°. Feb. or Mar.

Kentiopsis.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove Palms. Nat. New Caledonia. Int. 1876. Ht. 6 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 2; Leaves, feather shaped. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little silver sand. Position, well drained pots in stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Temp., 70° to 80°, Mar. to Sept.; 60° to 65°, Sept. to Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Apply weak liquid manure to healthy plants once a week, May to Sept. Syringe daily. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. 80°, Feb. or Mar.

Kentish Cherry (Cerasus vulgaris) —see Cerasus.

Kentucky Coffee-tree (Gymnocladus canadensis) -see Gymnocladus.

Keora Oil-plant (Pandanus odoratissimus) - see Pandanus.

Kermes Oak (Quercus coccifera)—see Quercus.

Kerria (Jew's Mallow).—Ord. Rosacce. Hardy deciduous flowering shrub. Nat. Japan. Int. 1700. III. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Flowers, orange yellow, single & double; spring & sum. Leaves, green or variegated with creamy white. Soil, good ordinary. Position, against S. or W. walls or fences. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune in May or June, cutting off old or weak shoots only. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Oct. Place in cold greenhouse & water moderately. After flowering, place plants in sunny position outdoors till Oct. Forcing, place plants in temp. 550 to 650 in Jan. Water moderately. Transfer plan's to sunny position outdoors after flowering. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass or hand light or in cold frame in sum.; layering shoots in Oct.

Kerry Saxifrage (Saxifraga affinis)—see Saxifraga

Ketmia (Hibiscus africanus)—see Hibiscus.

Khujjoor Palm (Phænix sylvestris)—see Phænix.

Khurjurah Palm (Phænix sylvestris)—see Phænix. Kidbrook Elm (Ulmus campestris virens)—see Ulmus,

Kidney Bean (Phascolus vulgaris)—see Phascolus.

Kidney Cotton-plant (Gossypium peruvianum)—see Gossypium.

Kidney Fern (Trichomanes reniforme)—see Trichomanes.

Kidney-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga Geum)—see Saxifraga.

Kidney-wort (Cotyledon umbilicus)—see Cotyledon.

Killarney Fern (Trichomanes radicans)—see Trichomanes.

Kilmarnock Willow (Salix Caprea)—see Salix.

Kincairney Ash (Fraxinus excelsior Kincairnia)—see Fraxinus.

King Begonia (Begonia Rex)—see Begonia.

King Fern (Osmunda regalis)—see Osmunda.
King Pine-tree (Abies Webbiana)—see Abies.
King Plant (Anæctochilus setaceus)—see Anæctochilus.

King's Flower (Eucomis regia)—see Eucomis.

King's Feather (Saxifraga umbrosa) - see Saxifraga.

King's Spear (Asphodelus lutea & A. ramosa)—see Asphodelus.

Kiss-me (Viola tricolor)—see Viola.

Kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate (Viola tricolor)-see Viola.

Kiss-me-ere-I-rise (Viola tricolor)—see Viola.

Kitaibelia.—Ord. Malvaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Flowering & ern. foliage. Nat. E. Europe. Int. 1801. Ht. 6 to 8 ft. Species cultivated,

KLEINIA. LABICHEA

1. Flowers, white, rose; May to Oct. Foliage, vine-like. Soil, ordinary. Position, open, large border or shrubbery. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by

division of roots in Oct. or Ap.

Kleinia.—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy perennial. Orn. foliage; adapted for carpet bedding. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1759. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, cylindrical, fleshy, bluish grey. Soil, ordinary. Position, dry, in cool greenhouse, Oct. to May; sunny beds or borders outdoors, May to Oct. I'lant, May. Water very little, Oct. to Mar., moderately afterwards. Propagate by division in Mar., placing plants in small pots in a temp. of 55°.

Knee Holly (Ruscus aculeatus)—see Ruscus.

Knee Pine-tree (Pinus pumilis nana)—see Pinus.

Knight's Star Lily (Hippeastrum equestre)—see Hippeastrum.

Kniphofia (Red hot Poker Plant, Common Flame Flower, Torch Lily, Club Lily, Burchell's Torch Lily, Dwarf Torch Lily, Rooper's Torch Lily, Large Torch Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials; flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical & S. Africa, Madagascar. Int. 1707. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 16; varieties several. Flowers, scarlet, yellow, red, orange, salmon; Aug. to Nov. Leaves, green or bluish green, long & narrow. Soil, sandy, well enriched with manure. Position, sunny, well drained borders. Plant, Nov. or Ap. Top-dress annually in Ap. with well-decayed manure. Water freely in dry weather during spring & sun. Apply liquid manure once a week to established plants in sum. Protect in severe weather by covering of dry leaves or straw. Propagate by seeds sown in. d ep in sandy soil in shallow boxes in cold frame in Mar. or Ap.; transplanting seedlings outdoors when large enough to handle; division of roots in Nov. or Ap.

Knot-berry (Rubus Chamæmorus)—see Rubus.

Knotted Marjoram (Origanum Marjorana)—see Origanum.

Keniga (Sweet Alyssum).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, fragrant; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to beds, or in masses in borders. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in Ap, June, or Sept., where rants are required to grow. Pot Culture: Compost, two parts good ordinary soil, one part leaf-mould or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Position, cold frame, greenhouse, or sunny window. Water moderately at first, freely afterwards. Apply stimulants when in bloom only. Sow seeds thinly in in. deep, in 5 or 6 in. pots. Thin seedlings to 1 in. apart when 1 in. high.

Koelreuteria. - Ord. Sapindaceæ. Hardy deciduous tree. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. China. Int. 1763. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June & July. Leaves, feather-shaped, graceful. Soil, ordinary. Position, open but sheltered. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Pruning unnecessary. Propagate by cuttings of young shoos, inserted in sandy soil under hand-light or in cold frame in Ap. or May; layering branches in Sept. or Oct.

Kohl Rabi (Brassica Caulo-rapa)—see Brassica.

Kolpakowsky's Tulip (Tulipa Kolpakowskyana)—see Tulipa.

Korolkow's Tulip (Tulipa Korolkowi)—see Tulipa. Kotschy's Crocus (Crocus Kotschyanus)—see Crocus,

Kramer's Lily (Lilium Krameri)—see Lilium.

Kum-quat (Citrus japonica)—see Citrus.

Labichea.—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse flowering shrub. Nat. Australia. Int. 1840. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, red; Ap. to Aug. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & sand. Position, well-drained pots in light, sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prume into shape, Feb. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 5.70 to 650; Sert. to Mar., 450 to 550. Requires plenty of air, Ap. to Oct.

Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sand, under bell-glass in cool greenhouse, June to Aug.

Labrador Mountain Avens (Dryas tenella)—see Dryas. Labrador Tea-plant (Ledum latifolium)—see Ledum.

Laburnum (Golden Chain).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy deciduous flowering trees. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1596. Ht. 15 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties about 6. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune directly after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; by layers, Oct. or Nov.; varieties by grafting in Mar., or budding in July on common species. Strictly the common Laburnum is a species of Cytisus, which see.

Lace Fern (Cheilanthes elegans)—see Cheilanthes.

Lace-leaf Plant (Ouvirandra fenestralis)—see Ouvirandra.

Lachenalia (Cape Cowslip, Leopard Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nal. S. Africa. Int. 1752. Ht. 2 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 20; varieties several. Flowers, white, red, lilac, yellow, blue, purple, green, violet, fragrant; Feb. to June. Leaves of some species spotted purple. Compost, two parts fibrous sandy loam, half part leaf-mould, half part decayed cow manure, & one part river or coarse silver sand. Position, well drained pots, pans, or baskets; light. Pot, Aug., placing 6 bulbs \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in a 5-in. pot, or 1 to 2 in. apart in pans or baskets. After potting, water & place pots in cold frame until Nov.; then remove to airy shelf in greenhouse. Temp., 45° to 55°. Water moderately when growth begins; freely when well advanced. Apply weak stimulants occasionally when flower spikes form; discontinue when in bloom. After flowering gradually withhold water, place pots in sunny position outdoors, & keep quite dry to ripen bulbs. Growing period, Sept. to June; resting period, June to Sept. Forcing (L. tricolor): Pot, & treat as above until Nov., then remove into temp. of 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets removed & placed in separate

pots at potting time.

Lactuca (Flowering and Edible Lettuce).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy border perennials & salad vegetables (annual). Nat. (flowering lettuce) Europe, Siberia, Tauria, & Himalayas; (edible lettuce) uncertain, but probably Asia. Int. (edible lettuce) 1562. Ht. (perennials) 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 5 perennials; varieties only of edible lettuce. Flowers, blue, yellow; May to Oct. Culture of flowering lettuce (perennials): Soil, sandy loam. Position, open, sunny, dryish border. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep outdoors in Ap.; division of roots in Mar. Culture of edible lettuce: Soil, light, rich, deeply dug, well manured. Position, South borders for spring & winter crops; open, sunny for summer crops. Sow seeds in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° in Jan., Feb., or Mar., for planting outdoors in Mar., Ap., & May; in bed of rich soil in sunny spot outdoors in Mar., Ap., May, & June, for planting out in Ap., May, June, & July; outdoors in Aug. & Sept., for planting out in Sept. & Oct.; in cold frames in Oct., for planting out in Mar. Plant, 10 in. apart in rows 12 in. asunder. Blanch cos varieties by tying bast round outside a week before required for use. Surround each newly planted seedling with a cordon of soot or lime. Water freely when first planted, if weather dry. Cabbage varieties best for poor dry soil; cos for heavy & rich soil. Suitable artificial manures: Superphosphate of lime applied before planting at the rate of 13 lb. per square rod; nitrate of soda, when plants begin to grow freely, at rate 13 lb. to square rod—apply latter in showery weather. For producing seed, plant in poor soil in Ap. or May. Seed retains vegetative powers for four years; best hearts produced by plants grown from two year old seed. Winter lettuce ought to be grown in cold frames during winter, & planted out in Mar.

Ladanum Gum Cistus (Cistus ladaniferus)—see Cistus.

Ladanum Gum-plant (Cistus ladaniferus)—see Cistus.

LAGERSTROMIA.

Ladder Fern (Nephrolepis exaltata)—see Nephrolepis.

Ladder-to-Heaven (Polygonatum multiflorum & Polemonium cornkum)—see Polygonatum & Polemonium.

Ladies' Fox Glove (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Ladies'-laces Grass (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris. Lad's-love (Artemisia Abrotanum—see Artemisia.

Lady Auckland's Daphne (Daphne Aucklandiæ)—see Daphne.

Lady Bank's Rose (Rosa Banksiæ)—see Rosa.

Lady-Birch (Betula alba)—see Betula.

LADDER FERN.

Lady Dalhousie's Rhododendron (Rhododendron Dalhousianum)see Rhododendron.

Lady Fern (Athyrium Felix-famina)—see Athyrium.

Lady Grass (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris.

Lady-in-the-Bower (Nigella damascena)—see Nigella. Lady-of-the-Meadow (Spira ulmaria)—see Spira.

Lady Orchis (Orchis purpurea)—see Orchis.

Lady-Poplar (Populus fastigiata)—see Populus.

Lady's Bower (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis.

Lady's-Calamus (Iris cristata)—see Iris.

Lady's-Cushion (Arabis albida & Armeria maritima)—see Arabis & Armeria.

Lady's Garters (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris.

Lady's-Hair (Briza media)—see Briza.

Lady's-Looking-glass (Campanula speculum)—see Campanula.

Lady's-Pincushion (Armeria maritima)—see Armeria.

Lady's-Seal (Polygonatum multiflorum)—see Polygonatum. Lady's-Signet (Polygonatum multiflorum)—see Polygonatum.

Lady's-Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus)—see Cypripedium.

Lady's-Thimble (Campanula rotundifolia)—see Campanula.

Lælia. - Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove orchids. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil. Mexico. Int. 1831. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 30; varieties numerous. Flowers, white, purple, lilac, rose, scarlet, orange, red, magenta, crimson, brown, yellow, fragrant; Jan. to Dec. Compost, two parts coarse fibrous peat, one part living sphagnum moss, charcoal, & sand. Position, pots, fibrous peat, one partiving sphagnum moss, charcoal, & sand. Fositon, pots, pans, or hanging baskets, or on blocks with moss only. Pot or reblock, Feb. or Mar. Fill pots with broken crocks, & keep plants well above rim of pot. Secure plants & moss to blocks by means of copper wire. Water pot & basket plants three times weekly, Mar. to Aug.; once weekly, Aug. to Nov. & Feb. to Mar.; once a month other times. Plants on blocks daily, Mar. to Aug.; & twice a week, Aug. to Nov. & Feb. & Mar.; once a week other times. Syringe freely in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 750 to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Tagenaria (Rottle Gourd, Trumpet Gourd).—Ord. Cheurbitages.

Lagenaria (Bottle Gourd, Trumpet Gourd).—Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Hardy orn. fruiting annual. Nat. Trop. Asia & Africa. Int. 1597. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, yellow. Fruit, oblong, bottle-like, 1 to 6 ft. long. Soil, rich ordinary. Position, beds at foot of low sunny walls, fences, or arbours, or on the summit of sunny banks, shoots growing at will. Plant, June. Water freely, & apply stimulants when fruit has formed. No pinching of shoots required. Propagate by seeds sown him deep in light soil in tens.

in deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Ap.

Lagerstromia (Cape Myrtle, Indian Lilac, Queen's Flower).—Ord.

Lythraces. Stove & greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. China,

E. Indies. Int. 1792. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1.

Rowers, rose, purple, pink, white; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts loams & peat, little sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of greenhouse extove. Pot, Feb. er Mar. Prune, slightly in Oct. or Nov. Water freely,

LAGURUS. LANTANA.

Mar. to Oct.; very little Oct. to Mar. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp.: Stove species, 55° to 60°, Oct. to Mar.; 65° to 75°, Mar. to Oct.; greenhouse species, Oct. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Oct., 60° to 79°. Propagate by cuttings of firm side shoots, inserted in sandy peat, under bell-glass

in temp. of 70° to 80° in Mar., Ap., Aug., or Sept.

Lagurus (Hare's-Tail Grass, Turk's Head Grass).—Ord. Graminace. Hardy orn. annual grass. Nat. S. & W. Europe (Britain). Ht. 10 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Inflorescence borne in erg. shaped heads, white, downy; June to Sept. Very useful in dried state for winter decorations. Soil, ordinary. Position, open dryish borders. Gather inflorescence for drying in Aug. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep outdoors in Ap. where plants are required to grow, or in well drained pans of light soil in cold frame in Oct., planting outdoors in Ap.

Lamarckia.—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy orn. annual grass. Nat. S. Europe, N. Africa. Int. 1770. Ht. 6 to 8 in. Species cultivated, 1. Inflorescence plume-like, silky & golden; June to Sept. Useful in a dried state for winter decorations. Soil, ordinary. Position, patches in open sunny borders. Gather inflorescence for winter use in Aug. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Ap. where plants are required to grow, or in well drained pans of light soil in cold frame in Oct., planting outdoors in Ap.

Lambertia.—Ord. Proteaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Trop. Australia. Int. 1788. Ht. 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; July to Sept. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, fibrous peat with little charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots in light, airy greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prune straggling shoots into shape only in Feb. Water moderately, Sept. to Mur.; freely afterwards. Ventilate freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of young side shoots, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap., or by cuttings of firm shoots, inserted in similar soil & position in temp. 55° in Aug. or Sept.

Lamb-kill (Andromeda Mariana & Kalmia angustifolia)—see Andro-

meda & Kalmia.

Lamb's-chop (Mesembryanthemum agninum)—see Mesembryanthe-

Lamb's-ear (Stachys germanica)—see Stachys.

Lamb's-Lettuce (Valerianella olitoria)—see Valerianella.

Lamp-wick (Phlomis Lychnites)—see Phlomis.
Lamium (Balm-leaved Dead-Nettle, Weasel's Snout, Golden Dead-Nettle, Yellow Archangel, Spotted Dead-Nettle, Variegated Dead-Nettle).— Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, Africa. Ht. 6 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 2. Flowers, yellow, purple; May to Sept. Leaves, egg or heart-shaped, with serrated margins, golden, bronze, green, & white. Soil, ordinary. Position, dryish, sunny borders. L. aureun very effective dwarf-edging plant for borders in sum. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Lance-fronded Spleen-wort (Asplenium lanceolatum)—see Asple-

Lance-leaved Blanket-Flower (Gaillardia lanceolata)—see Gaillardia.

Lance-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga lanceolata)—see Saxifraga. Lance-leaved Tick-seed (Coreopsis lanceolata)—see Coreopsis.

Lance-leaved Violet (Viola lanceolata)—see Viola.

Land Cress (Barbarea præcox)—see Barbarea.

Lantana (Jamaica Mountain Sage, Surinam Tea-plant).—Ord. Verbenacem. Greenhouse & half-hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Jamaica, Monte Video, W. & E. Indies. Int. 1690. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 6; varieties numerous. Flowers, red, orange, white, purple, brown, scarlet, chocolate, yellow, rose, pink, lavender, violet; May to Nov. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, leaf-mould, or decayed manure, little sand, & charcoal. Position, well drained pots in light greenhouse. Pot, firmly, Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately, Oct. to Ap. Prune into shape, Feb. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Apply weak stimulants once or twice weekly, May to Sept. Outdoor culture: Soil, rich sandy. Position, sunny dryish beds or borders. Plant, June. Lift in Sept.; repot & replace in greenhouse for winter. Propagate by seeds sown A: in. deep in well drained pots or pans of sandy peat & leaf-mould, in temp. of 70° to 80° in Feb., Mar., or Ap.; by cuttings of firm shoots 2 to 3 in. long inserted in small pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 55° to 65°. in Aug. or Sept.; or by cuttings of young side shoots 2 in. long inserted as above in temp. 60° to 70°, Mar. or Ap.

Lantern-flower (Abutilon Darwini)—see Abutilon.

Lapageria.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse & half-hardy flowering climber. Evergreen. Nat. Chili. Int. 1847. Ht. 15 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, rose, crimson, white; all the year round. Indoor culture: Compost, three parts fibrous peat, one part loam, one part equal proportions of sand & charcoal. Position, shady in large well drained pots, tubs, beds, or borders, with shoots trained to trelliess or up walls or rafters of greenhouse. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Good drainage very essential. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily from Mar. until flowers develope. Prune away dead or sickly shoots only in Mar. until flowers develope. Prune away dead or sickly shoots only in Mar. Ventilate freely, Ap. to Oct. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Foliage must be kept free from insects. Outdoor culture: Soil, equal parts peat & loam. Position, west walls, sheltered, in S. of England only. Plant, Oct. or Mar., in well drained bed. Protect in severe weather. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown § in. deep in well drained pots or pans of sandy peat & leaf-mould in temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; by layering strong shoots in sandy peat in spring or autn.

Lapeyrousia.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1791. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 3. Flowers, blue, purple, pink, rose; May to Sept. Soit, sandy loam & leaf-mould. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant, bulbs 4 in. deep & 3 in. apart, Sept. to Oct. Poteulture: Compost, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, cold frame, Sept. to Feb.: cool or cold greenhouse afterwards. Pot Sept., placing six bulbs in a 6-in. pot, & cover with cinder ashes till growth begins. Water moderately when new growth commences; keep dry after flowering till potting time. Propagate by offshoots removed at planting or potting time, & treated as old bulbs.

Lapper Gowan (Trollius europæus)—see Trollius.

Larch Pine (Pinus Laricio)—see Pinus.

Larch (Larix europæa)—see Larix.

Lardizabala.—Ord. Berberidaceæ. Hardy evergreen flowering elimber. Orn. foliage. Nat. Chili. Int. 1848. Ht. 15 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; Dec. Foliage, divided, green, glossy. Soil, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Position, well drained border at base of S. or W. walls. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar., or Ap. Pruns away dead or straggly shoots only in Ap. Suitable also for growing against walls in cold greenhouses or conservatories. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 1 to 2 in. long, inserted in sandy loam & peat in well drained pots under bell-glass, in temp. 45° to 55°, spring or auth.

Large African Lily (Crinum giganteum)—see Crinum. Large Autumn Crocus (Crocus speciosus)—see Crocus.

Large-blossomed Blanket Flower (Gaillardia grandiflora)—see Gaillardia.

Large Blue Bell (Scilla campanulata) - see Scilla.

Large-calyxed Primrose (Primula calycina)—see Primula.

Large Cape Marigold (Calendula hybrida) - see Calendula.

Large Crimson-flowered Groundsel (Senecio pulcher)—see Senecio.

Large-flowered Andromeda (Andromeda speciosa)—see Andromeda.

Large-flowered Australian Heath (Epacris grandiflora)—see Epacris.

Large-flowered Barren-wort (Epimedium macranthum)—see Epimedium.

Large-flowered Bell-flower (Campanula macrantha)—see Campanula.

Large-flowered Christmas Rose (Helleborus niger maximus)—see Helleborus.

Large-flowered Clematis (Clematis florida)—see Clematis.

Large-flowered Dragon's Head (Dracocephalum grandiflorum) - see Dracocephalum.

Large-flowered Evening Primrose (Enothera Lamarckiana)—see Enothera.

Large-flowered Everlasting (Helichrysum macranthum)—see Helichrysum.

Large-flowered Flea-bane (Erigeron grandiflorus)—see Erigeron.

Large-flowered Fox-glove (Digitalis grandiflora)—see Digitalis. Large-flowered Groundsel (Senecio Doronicum)—see Senecio.

Large-flowered Laburnum-tree (Cytisus grandiflorus) — see Cytisus.

Large-flowered Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium macranthum)—see Cypripedium.

Large-flowered Larkspur (Delphinium grandiflorum)—see Delphinium.

Large-flowered Loose-strife (Lysimachia grandiflora)—see Lysimachia.

Large-flowered Lychnis (Lychnis grandiflora)—see Lychnis.

Large-flowered Mock-Orange (Philadelphus grandiflorus) — see Philadelphus.

Large-flowered Pimpernel (Anagallis grandiflora)—see Anagallis.

Large-flowered Plantain Lily (Funkia grandiflora)—see Funkia.

Large-flowered St. John's-wort (Hypericum calycinum)—see
Hypericum.

Large-flowered Sandwort (Arenaria grandiflora)—see Arenaria,
Large-flowered Scarlet Avens (Geum coccineum grandiflorum)—
see Geum.

Large-flowered Self-heal (Prunella grandiflora)—see Pranella.

Large-flowered Skull-cap (Scutellaria macrantha)—see Scutellaria.

Large-flowered Spindle-tree (Euonymus grandiflorus)—see Euony-

Large-flowered Spindle-tree (Euonymus grandiflorus)—see Euonymus.

Large-flowered Sun-rose (Helianthemum grandiflorum & H. maeranthum)—see Helianthemum.

Large-flowered Syringa (Philadelphus grandifiorus)—see Philadelphus.

Large-flowered Thrift (Armeria grandiflors)—see Armeria.

Large-flowered Tick-seed (Coreopsis grandiflora)—see Coreopsis.

Large-flowered Torch-lily (Tritoma Uvaria grandiflora)—see
Tritoma.

Large-flowered White Bell-flower (Campanula macrantha alba)
-see Campanula.

Large-flowered Whortle-berry (Vaccinium grandiflorum)—see Vaccinium.

Large-fringed Stone-crop (Sedum spurium)—see Sedum.

Large-fruited Spindle-tree (Euonymus latifolius)—see Euonymus.

Large-headed Centaury (Centaurea macrocephala)—see Centaurea.

Large-leafleted Rose Acacia (Robinia hispida macrophylla)—see obinia.

Large-leaved Aronia (Pyrus grandifolia)—see Pyrus.

Large-leaved Dog-wood (Cornus macrophylla)—see Cornus.

Large Periwinkle (Vinca major)—see Vinca.

Large Purple-fruited Juniper (Juniperus macrocarpus)—see Juniperus.

Large Rampion (Enothera biennis)—see Enothera.

Largest Rhododendron (Rhododendron maximum)—see Rhododendron.

Large Rose-tinted Evening-Primrose (Enothera marginata)—see Enothera.

Large Scarlet Catch-fly (Silene rotundifolia) - see Silene.

Large-spiked Horse Chestnut (Pavia macrostachya)—see Pavia.

Large-spined Broom (Genista horrida)—see Genista.

Large-styled Cross-wort (Crucianella stylosa'—see Crucianella.

Large White American Wood-lily (Trillium grandiflorum)—see Trillium.

Large Yellow-flowered Barren-wort (Epimedium pinnatum)—see Epimedium.

Large Yellow Toad-flax (Linaria dalmatica)—see Linaria.

Larix (Larch-tree).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe, Siberia, Japan, N. India, N. America. Int. 1629. Ht. 20 to 150 ft. Species cultivated, 7. Leaves, needle-shaped, soft; borne singly or in bundles. Cones, small, oval, or cylindrical. Soil, ordinary. Position, dry banks in open or shady shrubberies or in woodlands as nurses to tender conifers. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep, & 1 in. apart in sandy soil in Nov.; transplant when two years old.

Lasiandra (Brazilian Spider-flower).—Ord. Melastomaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1864. Ht. 4 to 21 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, violet, purple; Ap. to Aug. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part peat, & one part charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots, tubs, or beds, with shoots trained to trellis, or up pillars, rafters, or walls. Pot, or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants once a week, May to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of firm side shoots 3 in. long inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil, under bell-glass or in propagator, in temp. of 70° to 80°, Feb. to Sept.

Lasthenia.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual. Nat. California. Int. 1834. Ht. 9 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, warm, sheltered rockeries, beds, or borders. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in Ap. where plants are required to grow for summer flowering; in Sept. or Oct., similarly for spring flowering.

Lastrea (Buckler Fern, Shield Fern, Male Fern, Violet-scented Fern).
Ord. Filices, stove, greenhouse, & hardy ferns. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat.
Europe (Britain), India, China, Japan, N. & S. America, S. Africa, New Zealand. Int. (foreign species) 1784. Ht. 6 to 30 in. Species cultivated, 1 stove
32 greenhouse, 13 hardy; varieties numerous. Fronds, chiefly feather-shaped.

LATANIA. LAURUS.

occasionally crested, green, or variegated. Culture of Stove species: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Position, well drained pots in slady part of stove. Pot, Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 60°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, as above. Position, well drained pots, borders, or rockeries, in shade. Pot or plant, Feb., Mar., or Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Culture of hardy species: Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, shady borders or rockeries. Plant, Ap. Water freely in dry weather, May to Sept. Top-dress annually with leaf-mould or well decayed manure. Protect in severe weather with bracken or litter. Do not remove dead fronds until Ap. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat, under bell-glass, in temp. 75° to 85° any time; division of plants at potting or planting time.

Latania (Bourbon Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove Palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mauritius, Bourbon & Rodriguez Islands. Int. 1778. Ht. 7 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 3. Leaves, fan-shaped, bight green. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & a little charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe once daily in winter; twice other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept, 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown ½-in. deep in rich light soil in temp. of 80° to 90°, Feb., Mar., or Ap.

Late-blooming Crocus (Crocus autumnalis)—see Crocus. Late-flowering Star-wort (Aster tardiflorus)—see Aster.

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea, Lord Anson's Pea, Sweet Pea).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy annuals & herbaceous perennial climbers. Flowering. Nat. (sweet pea) Sicily; (common everlasting pea) Britain; other species, Europe, America, Africa, Asia. Int. (foreign species), 1596; (sweet pea), 1700. Ht. 1 to 16 ft. Species cultivated, 7 annuals, 10 perennials; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; May to Oct. Culture of annual species: Soil, rich ordinary. Position, groups in sunny borders, shoots supported by tree branches; against sunny walls or fences; in sunny window boxes; in rows in open garden. Sow seeds three or four in a 3-in. pot in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; or 2 in. deep in Mar. or Ap., where plants are to grow. Water liberally in dry weather. Apply liquid manure once or twice weekly to plants in flower. Remove seed pods as they form up to Sept., to ensure plenty of flowers. Pot culture: Sow four seeds 1 in. deep in 3-in. pots in temp. 45° to 55° in Mar. Compat, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Transfer four seedlings, when 2 in. high, to a 5-in. pot. Support shoots with small tree brauches. Water liberally. Apply liquid manure when flowers show. Grow in cool greenhouse or window when in flower. Culture of perennial species: Soil, ordinary deep rich. Position, against sunny walls, fences, arbours, or tree stumps. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Apply liquid manure occasionally in sum. Water freely in dry weather. Prune away stems close to ground in Oct. Top-dress with decayed manure in Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; or outdoors in Ap.; by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Lattice-leaf Plant (Ouverandra fenestralis)—see Ouvirandra.

Laurel (Cerasus Lauro-cerasus)—see Cerasus.

Laurel-leaved Rock-rose (Cistus laurifolius)—see Cistus.

Laurel Oil-plant (Laurus nobilis)—see Laurus.
Laurestinus (Viburnum Tinus)—see Viburnum.

Laurus (Bay Laurel, Bay Tree, Sweet Bay, Victor's Laurel, Poet's Laurel).—Ord. Lauracem. Hardy evergreen tree. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1562. Ht. 15 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several.

LAVANDULA. LAYIA.

Flowers, male & female born on separate trees, yellow, insignificant. Berries, Movers, male & female born on separate trees, yellow, insignificant. Berries, dark purple; ripe, Oct. Leaves, lance-shaped, dark green, aromatic. Soil, ordinary. Position, open, sunny sheltered shrubberies or borders. Plant, Sept., Mar., or Ap. Prune into shape when necessary in Ap. Culture in tubs: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained in sum. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar., or Ap. Place outdoors, May to Oct., cool greenhouse or other frost-proof place, Oct. to May. Water very little, Oct. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Propagate by cuttings of shoots, 3 to 4 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under hand lights in shady place outdoors, Aug., Sept., or Oct. lavaring shoots in Sept. or Oct. or Oct.; layering shoots in Sept. or Oct.

Lavandula (Lavender).—Ord. Labiatæ. Greenhouse & hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. S. Europe, Canary Islands, Madeira. Int. 1568. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2 hardy; 3 greenhouse; varieties 3. Flowers, lilac, blue, fragrant; June to Sept. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy part of greenhouse. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Pruns slightly into shape, Feb. Water very moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Apply weak stimulants to plants when in flower only. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary light. Position, warm, dry, & sunny. Plant, Mar. or Sept., a foot apart in rows 2 ft. asunder. Water occasionally in dry weather. Prune straggly plants into shape, Mar. or Ap. Gather blossoms for drying or distilling when they assume a brown colour. Dry slowly in shade & store in dry place. Leaves of all species fragrant. Propagate greenhouse species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. of 55° to 65°, Mar. or Ap.; hardy species by small branches pulled off large plants & inserted in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Ap. or Sept.

Lavatera (Tree Mallow).—Ord. Malvaceæ. Half-hardy biennial & annual. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia Minor. Int. (foreign species), 1633. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1; variegated. Flowers, purple; June & Aug. Leaves, hand-shaped, green or variegated with white. Culture of biennial species (L. aborea): Soil, ordinary. Position, warm, sheltered, dryish borders. Plant, June. Culture of annual species (L. trimestris): Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in. deep where plants are required to grow in Sept. or Ap. Propagate biennial species by seeds sown in pots or boxes of light soil in temp. of 55° to 60° in Mar. or Ap.; or in sunny position outdoors, Ap. or May.

Lavender (Lavandula spica)—see Lavandula.

Lavender Oil-plant (Lavandula vera—see Lavandula. Lawn Pearl-wort (Spergula pilifera)—see Spergula. Lawn Spurrey (Spergula pilifera)—see Spergula.

Lawson's Cypress (Cupressus Lawsoniana)—see Cupressus.

Lawson's Cypress (Cupressus Lawsoniana)—see cupressus.

Lawsonia (Egyptian Privet, Henna Plant, Jamaica Mignonette).—Ord.

Lythraceæ. Stove flowering-tree. Deciduous. Nat. Africa, Arabia, Persia,
India. Int. 1752. Ht. 5 to 8 ft. Flowers, white, fragrant; Mar. & Sept.

Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat, & sand. Position, well drained pots in
light part of plant stove. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Prune into shape, Feb. Water
moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syrings freely, Mar. to Sept.

Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 850 in Mar. or Ap.

Layia (Tidy tips Flower).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. N. America. Int. 1834. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, S. Flowers, yellow, white; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny bed or borders. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light mould in temp. 55° to 65° in Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors end of May; or outdoors in Ap. where

plants are required to grow.

LEAD-WORT. LENS

Lead-wort (Plumbago capensis)—see Plumbago.

Leaf-flowering Cactus (Epiphyllum truncatum)—see Epiphyllum.

Leaf of St. Patrick (Saxifraga umbrosa)—see Saxifraga.

Leafy Orchis (Orchis foliosa)—see Orchis. Leafy Phlox (Phlox frondosa)—see Phlox.

Leather Flower (Clematis viorna)—see Clematis.

Leavenworthia.—Ord. Craciferæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. U. S. America. Int. 1868. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, golden yellow, lilac; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny, as edgings to beds, or in masses in borders. Propagate by seed sown in temp. 55° to 85° in Ap., planting seedlings outdoors in June; or outdoors in May where plants are to flower.

Lebanon Cedar (Cedrus Libani)—see Cedrus.
Ledum (Labrador Tea, Marsh Cistus, Marsh Rosemary).—Ord.
Ericaceæ. Hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. U. S. America & N. Europe. Int. 1762. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 2. Flowers, white; Ap. & May. Soil, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, open, well drained beds or borders in company with azaleas, kalmias, etc. Plant, Oct., Nov., or Mar., disturbing roots as little as possible. Propagate by seeds sown to in. deep, in a well drained pan of sandy peat in a cold frame in Mar.; by layering in Sept.; division of roots in Sept. or Oct.

Ledum-leaved Azalea (Azalea ledifolia)—see Azalea.

Ledum-leaved Azalea (Azalea ledifolia)—see Azalea.

Leea.—Ord. Ampelidaceæ. Stove Shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. Borneo. Int. 1880. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, feather-shaped, bronzy-green, striped with white above, and dark-red below. Compost, two parts loam, one part well decayed manure or leaf-mould and one part sharp silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shade. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Water freely, Mar. to Sept., 66° to 75°; Sept. to Syringe daily, Ap. to Aug. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in spring.

Leek (Allium Porrum)—see Allium.

Leiophyllum (Sand Myrtle).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. New Jersey, Virginin. Int. 1736. Ht. 4 to 8 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, pink; May & June. Soil. equal parts peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, open, margins of well drained beds or

peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, open, margins of well drained beds or borders. Plant, Oct, Nov., or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 18 in deep in well drained pan of sandy peat in a cold frame in Mar.; by layering in Sept.

Lemon Bergamot Tree (Citrus Bergomia)—see Citrus.

Lemon-coloured Mariposa Lily (Calochortus citrinus)—see Calo-

chortus.

Lemon Grass (Andropogon Schananthus)—see Andropogon.

Lemon Oil-plant (Citrus Limonum)—see Citrus.

Lemon-scented Gum-tree (Eucalyptus maculata citriodora)—see Eucalyptus.

Lemon-scented Magnolia (Magnolia citriodora)—see Magnolia.

Lemon-scented Thyme (Thymus citriodorus)—see Thymus.

Lemon-scented Verbena (Aloysia citriodora)—see Aloysia.

Lemon-tree (Citrus Limonum & Aloysia citriodora)—see Citrus & Alovsia.

Lens (Lentils).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Mediterranean. Int. 1548. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pale blue; June to Aug. Leaves, feather-shaped. Pode, about ½ in. long, ½ in. broad, containing two seeds. Seeds, edible, used chiefly in soups, etc. Soil, light, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds 2 in. deep & 2 in. apart in drills 18 in. asunder early in Ap. Allow the plants to grow till quite LENT LILY. LEPIDIUM.

yellow, then pull up, dry thoroughly in the sun, gather pods & store in a dry place till required for use.

Lent Lily (Narcissus pseudo-narcissus)—see Narcissus. Lent Rose (Narcissus pseudo-narcissus)—see Narcissus. Lenten Rose (Helleborus colchicus)—see Helleborus.

Lentils (Lens esculentea. Also known as Ervum Lens)—see Lens.

Leonotis (Lion's Ear, Lion's Tail).—Ord. Labiatæ. flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1712. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet; Oct. to Mar. Compost, two parts rich loam, one part equal proportions of leaf-mould, charcoal, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy part of greenhouse, Sept. to June; sunny place outdoors, June to Sept. Fot, Mar. or Ap. Prune into shape after flowering. Water moderately, Ap. to Sept.; very sparingly afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Ap., 40° to 50°; Ap. to June, 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap. Young plants require tops of shoots to be removed occasionally to induce bushy growth.

Leontice (Lion's Leaf, Lion's Turnip).—Ord. Berberidaceæ. Hardy tuberous-rooted perennials. Nat. Altai Mountains, Levant. Int. 1597. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 3. Flowers, yellow; Mar. to June. Soil, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, sheltered sunny rockery. Plant tubers in Sept. or Oct.; base only of tuber to be buried in the soil, leaving the upper part exposed. Mulch with cocoanut-fiber refuse or decayed leaves in sum., & protect tubers with covering of ashes in winter.

Propagate by offsets removed & planted in Sept. or Oct.

Leontopodium (Edelweiss, Lion's-foot).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Alps. Int. 1776. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, inconspicuous, but surrounded by a white, cottony, star-shaped involucre; June to Aug. Soil, well drained, sandy. Position, exposed sunny rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect from heavy rains in autm. & winter by placing a square of glass, supported by sticks at each corner, a few inches above the plants. Gather flowers in Aug., & dry for preserving. Best results are obtained by raising fresh plants from seed annually, or by dividing old plants in spring. Propagate by seeds sown in Mar. in a well-drained pan of fine loam, leaf-mould, & granite chips, placed under a hand-light, or in a cold frame in a cool shady spot, transplanting seedlings outdoors in Aug. or Sept.; by division of plants in Ap.

Leopard's-bane (Doronicum Pardalianches)—see Doronicum. Leopard's-bane Groundsel (Senecio Doronicum)—see Senecio.

Leopard Lily (Lachenalia tricolor)—see Lachenalia.

Leptinella.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial shrub. Orn. foliage. Nat. New Zealand, Auckland Island. Int. date unknown. Ht. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, June to Aug. Leaves, narrow, feather-shaped, dark green. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny; as edgings or ground work for carpet beds. Plant, Ap., May, or June. Propagate by division of roots in Sept. & Oct. or Ap. & May.

Lepidium (Cress).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Persia. Int. 1548. Ht. 3 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, white; June. Leaves, finely divided, agreeably flavoured & largely used in conjunction with mustard for salads. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders. Sow seeds on surface of soil, water, and cover with mats or boards until they germinate; or in drills in deep. & 6 in apart. Make first sowing end of Mar., follow with successional sowings every 10 days until Sept., then cease. Gather for salading when 1 in. high. Two crops sufficient off one piece of ground. Indoor culture: Sow seed on surface of light soil in shallow boxes, moisten with tepid water, cover with sheet of paper, slate, or board, & place in warm position in greenhouse or room. Sow for succession

LEUCOJUM. LEPTOSIPHON.

every 7 days. Two crops may be grown in same soil. Seeds may be sown on flannel kept moist in a warm room, at any time of year.

Leptosiphon.—Ord. Polemonaceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. California. Int. date unknown. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Flowers, rose, golden yellow, lilac, pink, white; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, as edgings to sunny beds or borders or ledges of rockeries. Propagate by seeds sown in Mar., where plants are required to grow, slightly covering with fine mould.

Leptosyne.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual & perennial. Nat. California. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 to 2 tt. Species cultivated, 1 annual, I perennial. Flowers, yellow; Aug. to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant, perennial species in Oct. or Mar.; annual species, May or June. Propagate both species by seeds sown in deep, in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar.; transplant seedlings when 1 in. high, 2 in. apart in boxes of light soil, & keep in cool greenhouse till May or June, then plant outdoors.

Leptotes.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Brazil. Int. date unknown. Ht. 4 to 8 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; Jan. to Ap. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat, sphagnum moss, & charcoal. Position, light, fastened by copper wire to small blocks of teak, & roots covered with sphagnum moss; or in small well drained pots or teak baskets. Place on blocks, or in pots or baskets in Mar. Temp., Nov. to Feb., 45° to 55°; Mar. to May, 50° to 60°; May to Nov., 55° to 65°. Water once a week, Nov. to Feb.; twice Feb. to Ap.; daily Ap. to Nov. Propagate by division of plants in Mar.

Leschenaultia. - Ord. Goodenscew. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Australia. Int. 1824. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1. Flowers, blue, scarlet; June to Sept. Compost, two parts fibrous peat & one part silver sand. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, well drained pots in light sunny greenhouse. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Water sparingly, Oct. to Ap.; moderately afterwards; use soft water only. Manures or stimulants not required. After flowering, nip off the points of the shoots. Repotting only necessary every second year. Firm potting essential. Ventilate freely in fine weather. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 50° to 55°.

Lespedeza (Purple Broom, Japanese Clover).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy flowering shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. China, Japan. Int. date unknown. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rosy-purple, Sept. to Oct. Soil, sandy loam. Position, sheltered sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Nov., Feb. or Mar. Prune slightly after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in a sheltered position outdoors in Feb. or Mar.; cut-tings inserted in heat in spring; layering Sept. or Oct.

Letter-leaf (Grammatophyllum speciosum)—see Grammatophyllum. Letter-plant (Grammatophyllum speciosum)—see Grammatophyllum.

Lettuce (Lactuca sativa)—see Lactuca.

Leucanthemum (Ox-eye Daisy).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial. Nat. Alps. Int. 1759. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Oct. or Ap.

Leucojum (Bulbous Violet, Snowflake, Summer Snowdrop).—Ord. Amaryllidaces. Hardy bulbous plants. Nat. C. & S. Europe (S. of England). Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 4 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, white, green, fragrant; Mar. to July. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, Summer Snowflake (L. sestivum) in sunny or shady borders or woodlands; Spring Snowflake (L. vernum) in shady borders or on rockeries. Plant, bulbs 4 in. deep, & 3 in. apart, Aug. to Nov. Bulbs do not usually flower first year after planting, and only require to be lifted & LEUCOPHYTA LIATRIS.

replanted every five to eight years. Propagate by offsets, removed & replanted

in Sept. or Oct.

Leucophyta. - Ord. Compositæ. Hardy trailing plant. Orn. foliage. Nat. New Holland. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, insignificant. Foliage, whipcord-like, covered with dense silvery tomentum. Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings, bands, or lines for carpet beds. Plant, May or June. Lift & store in cold frame for winter in Sept.

Propagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Leucopogon (Australian Current).—Ord. Epacridaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Australia. Int. 1815. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 3. Flowers, white, pink; June to Aug. & Nov. to Speces cultivated, about 3. Flowers, white, pink; June to Aug. & Nov. to Ap. Compost, three-fourths fibry peat, one-fourth silver sand. Position, light airy greenhouse Sept. to July, sunny place outdoors July to Sept. Repot, Ap., May, or June; good drainage essential. Prune shoots of erect kinds to within 1 in. of base directly after flowering; pendulous kinds about half-way. Water moderately at all times. Syringe plants daily, Mar. to July. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to July, 55° to 60°. Stimulants not essential. Propagate by seeds sown immediately they ripen on surface of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55°; cuttings of ends of shoots inserted in pots of sandy peat covered with bell-glass placed in cool greenhouse in Aug. or Ap.

Leucostegia. - Ord. Filices. Evergreen & deciduous ferns. Nat. Ceylon, N. India, Borneo. Int. date unknown. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, about 5. Fronds finely divided, light, graceful. Compost, two parts peat, one each of lcam, leaf-mould, & sand. Pot. Feb., Mar. or Ap. Position, pots or hanging baskets in shady part of greenhouse. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syringing unnecessary. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Propagate by spore sown on surface of pans of sandy peat in temp. 55° to 65° any time; division of

rhizomes, Feb. or Mar.

Leucothoë.—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. N. America, Japan. Int. 1765. Ht. 2 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, May to July. Soil, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, open sheltered borders. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar., or Ap. Pruning

not necessary. Propagate by seeds sown is in deep in sandy peat in cold frame, Feb. or Mar.; layering shoots in Sept.; division, Oct. or Nov.

Lewisia (Bitter-wort, Spatlum).—Ord. Portulacaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. North-West America. Int. 1826. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose, white, 1 to 2½ in. in diameter; June to Sept. Soil, equal parts sandy loam, peat, & sand. Position, creices of moist supply rockeries. Plant. Sort. Oct. Mar. or An. Water conscious! sunny rockeries. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar., or Ap. Water occasionally in dry weather. Leaves wither at the time of flowering, or may not be produced at all. Growing period above ground, about six weeks. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pans of sandy loam & peat in a cool shady frame in Mar. or Ap.; division of the roots in Mar. or Ap.

Leycesteria (Himalayan Honeysuckle, Flowering Nutmeg).—Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. Hardy-flowering shrub. Deciduous. Nat. Himalayas. Int. 1824. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white & purple; May to Aug.; succeeded by purple berries in autn. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny sheltered borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Feb., or Mar. Pruns into shape after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light soil in temp. 450 to 55° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of side shoots inserted in light soil & similar temp. in Ap., also of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil under hand light in Sept. or Oct.

Lietris (Button Snake-root, Blazing Star).—Ord. Compositee. Hardy perennial heibs. Nat. N. America. Int. 1732. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties 2. Flowers, purple, white; June to Oct. Soil, light, rich, ordinary. Position, open sunny beds or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or

Ap. Out off decayed flower stems in Oct. Mulch with decayed manure in Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light sandy soil outdoors in Aug. or Sept., transplanting seedlings the following May; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Liberian Coffee-tree (Coffea liberica)—see Coffea.

Libertia.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy evergreen perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Chili, New Zealand, Australia. Int. 1823. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, borne in panicles; Ap. to Aug. Leaves, sword-shaped or grass-like, graceful, dark green. Soil, equal parts and loam, peat, and leaf-mould. Position, well drained sunny borders, or preferably, rockeries. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar., or Ap. Protect, Nov. to Ap., by covering with dry fern, tree leaves, or strawy manure. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse, Aug. to Nov.; division of creeping rhizomes, Mar. or Ap.

Libocedrus (Încense Cedar, Chilian Arbor-vitze, White Cedar, New Zealand Arbor-vitze).—(1) vd. Coniferze. Hardy & half-hardy evergreen trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Chili, California, New Zealand, Patagonia. Int. 1847. Species cultivated, 4. Leaves, scale-like, flat, glossy or milk-green. Habit, pyramidal or column-like. Cones, small, oblong. Soil, rich loam; subsoil, gravelly. Position, warm, sheltered; as single specimens on lawns. Plant, Sept. to Nov. Propagate by seeds sown in the deep in pans of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse, Oct. to Ap.; cuttings of firm shoots or branchlets inserted in sandy soil in cold frame or under hand light in Aug. or Sept.

Libonia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Greenhouse shrubby flowering plants. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1862. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; hybrid variety, 1 (L. Penrhosiensis). Flowers, scarlet, crimson, yellow; Oct. to Mar. Compost, equal parts turfy loam, leaf-mould, or decayed manure & tittle sand. Position, light part of greenhouse, Sept. to June; Sunny cold frame, June to Sept. Pot, Mar. or Ap. in 5-in. or 6-in. sizes. Prune shoots after flowering to within 1 in. of base. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Apply weak stimulants once or twice weekly during flowering period. Syringe foliage twice daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°; Mar. to June, 60° to 70°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 1 in. to 2 in. long, inserted in well drained pots filled with sandy soil in temp. 75° to 85°, Feb. to May.

Licuala (Penang Lawyers).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Pulo Penang, Indian Archipelago, New Britain, Sumatra. Int. 1802. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 6. Leaves, fan-shaped, green. Compost, two parts peat & one of loam & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept.; once daily, Sept. to Mar. Tomp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1-in. deep in light rich soil in temp. 80° to 90°, Feb., Mar., or Ap.

Life-everlasting (Gnaphalium americanum)—see Gnaphalium.

Life-root (Senecio aurens)—see Senecio.

Ligularia (Japanese Silver-leaf).—Ord. Composite. Hardy herbacous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan, Caucasus. Int. 1831. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1. Flowers, yellow; Aug. to Oct. Leaves, roundish, heart-shaped, & oval, green or variegated with yellow, white, & rose. Soil, peaty. Position, moist sheltered borders; variegated kind (L. Kompferi aureo-maculata) best grown in pots in greenhouse, Sept. to May, then planted outdoors during sum. Plant, Mar. to June. Propagate by division of plants in Sept., Oct., Mar., or Ap.

Ligurian Bell-flower (Campanula isophylla)—see Campanula.

Ligustrum (Privet).—Ord. Oleaceæ. Hardy deciduous & evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. Europe (Britain), California, Japan, Chiva N. Africa. Int. (foreign species) 1794. Ht. 3 to 12 ft. Necies cultivated, 4 evergreen, 1 deciduous; varieties, evergreen, 5, deciduous, &

LILAO. LILIUM

Flowers, white, borne in terminal panicles, fragrant; June to Oct. Berries round, shining, black or yellow. Leaves, oblong, oval, & pointed, green, or variegated with white or yellow. Soil, loam or good ordinary. Position, common species in shrubberies, under shade of trees, in open or as hedges; others in open shrubberies. Plant, deciduous kinds, Oct. to Feb.; evergreen kinds, Oct. to Ap. Prune deciduous kinds in autn., evergreens in Ap. Hedge culture: Soil, ordinary, trenched two spits deep & 3 ft. wide.

Plant, privet (1 to 3 ft. high) 6 to 9 in. apart, Oct. to Ap. Trim into shape,
June & July. Varieties suitable, Common Privet (L. vulgare), Evergreen Privet (L. v. sempervirens), Oval-leaved Privet (L. ovalifolium). Also suitable shrubs for growing in town gardens. Propagate by seeds (berries) sown 1 in. deep in oren ground in Nov.. transplanting largest seedlings the following Oct., the remainder next year; cuttings of young shoots 2 to 4 in. long, inserted in a shady position outdoors or under a hand light, in sum.; also cuttings of firm shoots 8 to 12 in. long, inserted in shady position in ordinary soil outdoors, Sept. to Nov.; layering shoots in Sept. or Oct.

Lilac (Syringa vulgaris) - see Syringa.

Lilac Mariposa-lily (Calochortus lilacinus)—see Calochortus.

Lilac Star-flower (Triteleia lilacina)—see Triteleia.

Lilac Star-flower (Triteleia lilacina)—see Triteleia.

Lilium (Brown's Lily, Gold-striped Lily, Bulb-bearing Lily, Calfornian Lily, Yellow American Lily, Bourbon Lily, Madonna Lily, White Lily, Carniola Lily, Carolina Lily, Scarlet Martagon Lily, Crimson-anthered Lily, Japanese Red-Star Lily, Heart-leaved Lily, Common Orange Lily, Saffron-coloured Lily, Black Martagon Lily, Siberian Orange Lily, Transparent Trumpet Lily, Giant Lily, Bermuda Easter Lily, Humboldt's Lily, Japanese Lily, Kramer's Lily, Spear-leaved Japanese Lily, Max-Leichtlin's Lily, Trumpet Lily, Martagon Lily, Caucasican Lily, Neilgherry Lily, Parther Lily, Party's Lily, Wild Orange Lily, Himalayan Whi e Lily, Turban Lily, Pyrencar Lily, Spotted Lily, Swamp Lily, Ton Thumb Lily, Nankeen Lily, Tiger Lily, Umbel-flowered Lily, Washington Lily, Wilson's Lily, St. Joseph s Lily,—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy and half hardy bulbous flowering plants. Nat. Lily) .-- Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy and half hardy bulbous flowering plants. Nat. N. America, Europe, Japan, China, Mongolia, India, Persia, Philippine Islands. Int. 1596. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 37; varieties about 60. Flowers, crimson, red, scarlet, yellow, orange, white, purple, rose, black; fragrant in some cases; May to Oct. Classification of Liliums: Erect, cupshaped flowers (Isolirion group).—L. bulbiferum, L. Catesbei, L. concolor & vars., L. davuricum & vars., L. philadelphicum, L. elegans & vars. Trumpetvars., L. davuricum & vars., L. philadelphicum, L. elegans & vars. Trumpetshaped flowers (Eulirion group).—L. Browni, L. candidum & vars., L. cordifolium, L. giganteum, L. Krameri, L. longiflorum & vars., L. Parryi, L. Washingtonianum & var. Recurved flowers (Martagon group).—L. canadense, L. carniclicum, L. carolineum, L. chalcedonicum, L. Hansoni, L. Humboldti, L. Leichtlini, L. martagon & vars., L. monadelphum & var., L. pomponum, L. pyrenaicum, L. superbum & vars., L. tenuifolium, L. testaceum. Flowers drooping (Archelirion group).—L. auratum & vars., L. speciosum & vars., L. tigrinum & vars., L. Thomsonianum. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary, enriched with decayed manure, for L. bulbiferum, L. candidum, L. chalcedonicum, L. croceum & L. testaceum; rich loam for L. auratum, L. martagon, L. monadelphum, L. pomponum, L. rich loam for L. auratum, L. martagon, L. monadelphum, L. pomponum, L. tenuifolium, L. tigrinum, & L. pyrenaicum; loam, peat, & leaf-mould for L. Browni, L. giganteum, L. davuricum, L. Hansoni, L. Krameri, L. longiflorum, L. Parryi, L. pardalinum, L. polyphyllum, L. speciosum, L. superbum, L. Leitchlini, L. philadelphicum. Peat, leaf-mould, & sand for L. canadense, L. concolor, L. Humboldti, L. Washingtonianum, & L. Catesbæi. Position, shady beds or borders for L. Browni, L. canadense, L. Ransoni, L. pardalinum, L. auratum, L. concolor, L. polyphyllum, L. superbum, L. Washingtonianum, L. Leichtlini, L. philadelphicum, L. Catesbei; others in sun or shade. *Plant*, Oct. to Mar., in groups of three, six, or twelve bulbs. *Depth* for planting bulbs, 4 in. on cold soils; 6 in. on light soils. Distance from bulb

to bulb 6 in. Special beds: Remove soil to depth of 18 in. and circumference of 12 in. for 3 bulbs, 24 in. for 6 bulbs, 3 feet for 12 bulbs. Place 6 in. of cow manure in bottom & compost on this. In case of heavy wet subsoils, allow surface of bed to rise 4 in. above ordinary level. Mulch with decayed cow manure in Ap., first removing few inches of surface soil. Protect choice kinds during winter with covering of cinder ashes or strawy manure. Cut down flower stems when leaves turn yellow. Water in very dry weather. Apply liquid manure once or twice weekly when plants are in flower. Treatment of imported bulbs: Remove injured scales & surround bulbs with thin layer of cocoanut-fibre refuse in shallow box in cool position until latter become plump, then plant out. Transplant L. candidum in Aug. or Seit.; others in Oct. or Nov. Lilies should only be transplanted when unhealthy. Pot culture: Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure, & sand. Pot. Sept. to Mar., placing one bulb of L. auratum, L. speciosum, or L. Harrisi, in a 5 or 6-in. pot, or three in an 8 or 10-in. pot; and three of L. longiflorum, L. philippense, or L. neigherrense, in a 6 or 8-in. pot. Put & drainage, then half fill with compost. Place bulbs thereon. & cover with 1 in. drainage, then half fill with compost, place bulbs thereon, & cover with 1 in. of compost. After potting, place pots in cold frame, greenhouse, or shed, & cover with 2 in. of cinder ashes or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Allow them to remain thus till growth begins, then remove to light airy part of greenhouse or to a window or cool room till they flower, or until June, then stand out-doors. Water moderately when growth begins; freely when in full growth. Top-dress with compost of equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & decayed manure when shoots are 3 in, high, filling pots to within \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. of rim. Apply liquid manure twice weekly to plants in full growth. Suitable stimulants: Sootwater, guano-water (\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. to a gallon), liquid cow or horse manure. Temp. for forcing L. Harrisi, L. neilgherrense & L. philippense, 55° to 65°. Repot L. Harrisi annually in Sept.; others in Oct. or Nov., & treat as advised for first potting. After howeres, place plants in sunny position outdoors, gradually withhold water, & keep quite dry from Oct. to Feb. L. Harrisi should, however, never be kept quite dry, only moderately for six weeks, then waterod as before. Newly imported bulbs treat as advised for outdoor culture. Best kinds for pot culture: L. auratum, L. speciosum, L. longiflorum, L. l. Harrisi, L. neilgherrense, L. philippense. Propagate by seeds sown it in deep in well drained pans or boxes of sandy soil in cold frame in auto. or spring, transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle into similar as in the service of the spring, transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle into similar soil in boxes, & in specially prepared bed outdoors when two years old; offsets or bulbils, Banted an inch deep & two or three inches apart in boxes of sandy soil, or in similar soil in sunny cold frame in autn. Seedlings flower when six to seven years old; offsets or bulbils when three to five years old.

Lilliputian Laburnum-tree (Oytissus Ardoinii)—see Cytissus.

Lily-conval (Convallaria majalis)—see Convallaria.

Lily-flowered Magnolia (Magnolia conspicua)—see Magnolia.

Lily Grass (Arum maculatum & Butomus umbellatus)—see Arum & Butomus.

Lily Leek (Allium moly)—see Allium.

Lily Oil-plant (Lilium candidum)—see Lilium.

Lily Thorn (Catesbæa spinosa)—see Catesbæa.

Limatodes.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchid. Deciduous. Nat. Moulmein. Int. 1850. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, dark rose; Oct. to Feb. Compost, equal parts peat & leaf-mould, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in warm moist part of stove during growing period; cool & dry part during resting period. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Cover drainage with layer of moss, & do not allow compost to be higher than half an inch below rim. Water freely Ap. to Sept.; moderately Septs to Jan.; keep quite dry Jan. to Mar. Tomp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°, Sept. to Jan., 60° to 70°; Jan. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Growing period. Mar. to Oct.; resting period, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs, Mar. or Ap.

LINDELOFIA LIME FRUIT-TREE

Lime-fruit-tree (Citrus medica acida)—see Citrus.

Limestone Fern (Polypodium calcareum) - see Polypodium.

Lime Tree (Tilia europæa)—see Tilia.

Limnanthemum (Marsh-flower, Fringed Buck-Bean, Fringed Water Lily, Water-Fringe).—Ord. Gentianacess. Hardy floating aquatics. Perennial. Nat. Britain. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June to Sept. Leaves, roundish or heart-shaped. Soil, muddy. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in mud in S pt.; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Limnanthes. —Ord. Tropaolaceæ Hirdy Annual. Nat. California.

Limnanthes.—Ord. Trojaclaceæ Hirdy Annual. Nat. California.
Int. 1833. Ht. 6 to 8 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties about 3. Flowers, yellow, white, grey, fragrant; Mar. to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, in mosses or as edgings to sunny beds, or on rockeries. Sow for Spring flowering in Sept. For sum. flowering in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown where plants are required to flower frin. deep in Sept. or Ap.

Limnocharis.—Ord. Alismaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy herbaceous aquatics. Nat. S. America. Int. 1822. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; June to Nov. Culture of greenhouse species (L. Pumieria): Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf mould & sand. Position, in shallow tubs, cisterns, or aquariums. Plant, 6 to 9 in. below surface of water, in Mar. or Ap. Tomp, Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°. Culture of hardy species (L. Humboldti): Compost, two parts loam & one part leaf-mould. Position, in sunny shallow ponds, or in tubs sunk in ground. Plant, 6 in, below surface of water, in Mar, or Ap. In tubs sunk in ground. Plant, 6 in. below surface of water, in Mar. or Ap. In cold districts plants are best removed into greenhouse & kept in tub of water during winter. Propagate by seeds sown in soil below water in Mar. or Ap.; division of plants in Ap.

Linaria (Toad-flax, Ivy-wort, Mother o' Thousands, Mother o' Millions, Oxford Weed, Penny-wort, Butter & Eggs, Eggs & Bacon, Eggs & Butter, Dragon Bushes, Buttered Haycocks).—Ord. Scrophulariacem. Hardy shrubby or trailing perennial herbs & annuals. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia Minor, Morocco. Int. (foreign species) 1641. Ht. 1 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 8 perennials, 5 annuals. Flowers, violet, blue, purple, white, yellow; May to Oct. Culture of perennial species: Soil, ordinary, mixed with grit or old mortar. Position, moist rockeries or margin of borders for L. alpina, L. mortar. Position, moist rockeries or margin of dorders for L. aiplia, L. cyansialia, L. crassifolia, & L. organifolia; sunny or shady walls for L. cymbalaria; open sunny borders for L. dalmatica, L. purpurea, L. vulgaris, & L. triornithophora. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds 7 in. deep in patches in Ap., for flowering in sum.; in Aug., for flowering in spring. L. tristis, a pretty dwarf annual for beds or rockeries. Pot culture of L. cymbalaria: Compost, two parts loam, one part of equal proportions of dried cow manure, old mortar, & sand. Sow seeds of equal proportions of dried cow manure, old mortar, & sand. Sow seeds is in deep in 3 or 5 in pots in Mar. or Ap. Place pots in shady window or greenhouse until seedlings appear, then remove to light & suspend in a basket. Water moderately at first, freely afterwards; keep nearly dry during winter. This species is a perennial. Propagate perennial species by seeds sown in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors in Sept., Mar., or Ap.; division in Oct. or Ap.

Lindelofia (Himalayan Lung-wort). — Ord. Boraginaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Cashmere. Int. 1839. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple, red; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Cut off flower stems, Sept. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally during flowering period, or dig decayed manure into surface of soil round base of plants in Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{18}$  in, deep in sandy soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap. or May, transplanting seedlings following Aug. or Sept. for flowering the next year; division of roots in Mar.

Linden Tree (Tilia europæa)—see Tilia.

Lindera (Benjamin Bush, Spice Bush). — Ord. Lauracez. Hardy Lowering tree. Deciduous. Nut. N. America. Int. 1683. Ht. 6 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, appearing before the leaves; Mur. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny shrubberies or borders. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape when necessary after flowering. Propagate by cuttings of shoots, 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in shady sheltered position outdoors, Oct. to Nov.; layering in Sept. or Oct.

Lindssea.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen terns. Nat. W. Indies, Malayan Archipelago, Brazil, French Guiana. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Species cultivated, about 6. Fronds, feather, kidney, or arrow-shaped. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part lumpy peat, & one part equal proportions of broken crocks, charcoal, & sand. Iosition, moist shady part of stove, in wardian case, or under bell-glasses. Pot very firmly in well drained pots, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by spores sown on fine sandy pea, in well drained pans under bell-glass, in temp. 70° to 80°, at any time.

Lindsaya. -An alternative method of spelling Lindsaa, which see.

Ling (Calluna vulgaris) - see Calluna.

Ling Heath (Calluna vulgaris) - see Calluna.

Linnea (Twin-flower).—Ord. Caprifoliacere. Hardy trailing flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. N. of Europe (Scotland), Asia, & America. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, pink, fragrant; May to July. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist rockeries or banks, or an edgings to beds of N. American shrubs. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Water freely in dry weather. Pot culture: Compost, two parts peat & one part leaf-mould & little silver sand. Position, well drained pots, with shoots trained to trellises or stakes, or suspended in baskets in cool or unheated greenhouse or frame. Pot, Feb. or Mar-Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Propagate by division of plants in Oct. or Mar.

Linosyris (Goldilocks).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Northern Hemisphere (Britain). Itt. 12 to 15 in. Species cultivated, I. Flowers, yellow; June to Aug. Soil, sandy peat. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant, Mar. Propagate by cuttings of shoots of our ent year's growth inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° in June, July, or Aug. Modern botanists place this plant in the genus Chrysocoma.

Lippia.—Modern generic name for Aloysia (Lemon-scented Verbena),

which see.

Linseed Oil-plant (Linum usitatissimum)—see Linum.

Linum (Flax, Linseed Oil-Plant).—Ord. Linaceæ. Hardy annuals, herbaceous percanials & greenhouse shrubs. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Africa. Chili, New Zealand, Caucasus. Int. (foreign species) 1739. Ht. 6 in., to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2 annuals, 5 perennials; 6 hardy & 1 greenhouse shrubs. Flowers, yellow, blue, rose, white; May to Aug. & (L. trigynum) Oct. to Fcb. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in deep in Ap., in lines or masses where plants are required to flower. Culture of personnial species: Stil, good ordinary. Posi-tion, sunny rockeries, borders, or banks. Plant, Oct. to Dec. or Feb. to Ap. Culture of hardy shrubby species: Soil, sandy loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Position, warm sheltered rockeries or borders. Plant, Oct. or Nov. Prune, straggy shoots into shape, Mar. or Ap. Protect in severe weather with covering of bracken, straw or leaves. Culture of greenhouse species (L. trigynum): Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little sand. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Prune previous year's shoots to within 1 in. of their base in Feb. or Mar. Position, warm greenhouse, Sept. to June; cold sunny frame, June to Sept, Water moderately,

LINN'S-EAR. LINIANTHUS.

Oct. to Mar.; freely other times. Syringe twice daily, Feb. to Sept. Apply weak stimulants occasionally when in flower. Temp., Sept. to Feb., 55° to 65°. Feb. to June, 65° to 75°. Nip off points of young shoots in June to induce bushy growth. Culture of L. grandiflorum in pots: Soil, two parts good mould, one part decayed manure & sand. Sow seeds 3, in. deep in Ap. in 6 in. pots, filled with above compost to within 4 in. of rim. Place pots in cold frame or shady window till seedlings appear, then remove to full light. Water moderately at first, freely afterwards. Apply weak stimulants when in flower. Support shoots by inserting small twiggy branches between them. Sow again in July, plunging pots to rim in garden soil, and keep well supplied with water to flower in autn. Propagate perennial species by seeds sown 4 in. deep outdoors in Ap., also by division in Mar. or Ap.; shrubby species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass outdoors in sum.; greenhouse species (L. trigynum) by cuttings of shoots two to three inches long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Ap. or May.

Lion's-ear (Leonotis Leonurus) - see Leonotis.

Lion's-foot (Leontopedium alpinum) - see Leontopedium.

Lion's-leaf (Leontire contopetalum)-s e Leontile.

Lion's-tail (Leonotis leonurus) - see Leonot's.

Lion's turnip (Leontice leontopetalum) - see Leontice. Lion's mouth (Antirrhinum majus) - see Antirrhinum.

Liquidambar (Bilsted, Copalm Balsum-tree, Sweet Gum-tree).—
Ord. Hamamelidaceæ. Hardy deciduous tree. Orn. foliage. Nat. N.
America. Int. 1681. Ht. 20 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, greenish yellow, inconspicuous; spring. Leaves, hand-shaped, downy, very fragrant.

vellow, inconspicuous; spring. Leaves, hand-shaped, downy, very fragrant. Soil, deep moist loam. Position, sheltered in shrubberies or on lawns. Plant, Oct. to. Dec. Prune into shape when necessary in Nov. Propaga'e by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sandy soil outdoors, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings two to three years afterwards; layering shoots, Sept. to Nov.

Liquorice-plant (Glycyrrhiza glabra) - see Glycyrrhiza.

Liriodendron (Tulip-tree, Lyre-tree, Saddle tree, Western Poplar, Yellow Poplar).—Ord. Magnoliaceæ. Hardy deciduous tree. Flowering & orn, foliage. Nat. N. America. Int. 1668. Ilt. 50 to 100 ft. Species, cultivated, 1. Flowers, large, pale green, yellow, orange, very fragrant; June to Aug. Leaves, saddle-shaped, bright green. Soil, sandy loam, Position, sunny, sheltered shrubberies or as specimen on lawns. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune straggling shoots only into shape, Nov. or Dec. Propaga'e by seeds sown in deep, in moist sandy loam in sheltered position outdoors, Sept. to Nov.; layering in Oct. to Nov.

Lisianthus—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen-flowering Species cultivated, 2 shrubs, 1 biennial. Mex. O. Int. 1804. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2 shrubs, 1 biennial. Flowers, scarlet, purple, yellow, green; July to Sept. Culture of shrubby species: Compost, two parts peat, & one part each of loam, well-decayed manure, leaf-mould, & sand. Insition, well drained pots in light airy part of greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune slightly into shape, Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Mar. Temp, Mar. to Sept., 60° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 60°. Culture of biennial species (L. Russellianus): Sow seeds on surface of sandy peat & leaf-mould in well drained pot or pan in temp. of 60° to 70°, Feb. to Ap. Cover pot or pan with square of glass, & shade from bright sun & keep moderately moist. Transplant seedlings when they form three or four leaves singly into 2 in. pots. Compost, same as for shrubby species. Plunge post to rims in cocoanut fibre refuse over hotbed for a few weeks, then place on shelf near glass. Water carefully at all times. Transfer into 6 or 8 in. pots following Mar. for flowering. Temp., same as for shrubby species. Propagate shrubby species by seeds sown as dire ted for biennial species; cuttings of half-

LISSOCHILUS. LLAVEA.

gipened shoots, 2 to 3-in. long, inserted in pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 650 to 750 in sum.

Lissochilus.—Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. River Congo district, Old Calabar, Natal, Cape of Good Hope. Int. 18.8. Ht. 2 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, pink, rose, purple, white, yellow, fragrant; May to Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Position, shallow pans or well drained pots in warm moist part of stove during the growing period, & cool part when at rest. Pol, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keeping quite dry, Nov. to Mar. Apply weak liquid manure every ten days during growth. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to Mar., 50° to 65°. Growing period, Mar. to Oct.; resting period, Oct. to Mar., Society of the Mar. resting period, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs, Feb. or Mar.

Lithospermum (Gromwell, Yellow-flowered Gromwell, Rock Gromwe'l, Gentian Gromwell, Purple Gromwell, Creeping Gromwell).-Ord. Borawe'l, Gentian Gromwell, Purple Gromwell, Creeping Gromwell).—Ord. Boraginacem. Hardy dwarf-trailing evergreen-flowering shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America. Int. 1812. Ht., perennial species, 6 to 18 in.; evergreen species, 12 in. Species cultivated, 3 evergreen; 2 herbaceous. Flowers, yellow, blue, red, purple; May to Oct. Culture of evergreen species: Soil, sandy or loamy. Position, margins of sunny borders or on ledges of sunny rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. L. protivatum, an excellent plant for draping stones on rockeries. Culture of herbac ous species: Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate evergreen species by seeds sown in deep in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seed-lines when an inch high singly into 2 in, vots & grow in frame until following lings when an inch high singly into 2-in. pots & grow in frame until following spring, then planting out; cuttings of shoots of previous year's growth, two to three inches long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Aug., Sept. or Oct.; layering shoots in Sept. Herbaceous perennials by division of roots in autn. or spring.

Lithy-tree (Viburnum lantana)—see Viburnum.

Litobrochia — Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen ferns. Malay Islands, Tropical America, East Indies. Int. 1823. Ht. 18 to 30 in. Species cultivated, about 3. Fronds, divided, feather-shaped. Compost, loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand, in equal parts. Position, well drained pots in shady part of greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 550 to 650; Sept. to Mar., 500 to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans filled with sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 70° to 80° any time of year.

Little Snow-balls (Cephalanthus occidentalis)—see Cephalanthus

Live-long (Sedum telephium) - see Sedum.
Liver Leaf (Hepatica triloba) - see Hepatica.

Livistona (Cabbage Palm). — Ord. Palmacere. Warm greenhouse palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Java, Australia, China, India, Malayan Islands. Int. 1818. Ht. 5 to 15 ft. Species cultivated. 7. Leaves, large, fan-shaped. Warm greenhouse Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, little sand. Position, well drained pots in warm greenhouse, Sept. to June; outdoors or in cool greenhouse in sum. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Oct; once Oct, to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 60°. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in rich light soil in temp. 80° to 90° in Feb. or Mar.

Lizard Orchis (Orchis hircina)—see Orchis.

Lizard's-herb (Goniophlebium trilobum)—see Goniophlebium.

Llaves.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen fern. Nat. Mexico. 1853. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. France, large, three times divided; upper portion contracted, fertile; lower portion broad, barren. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, & sand. Position, well drained pots in shady LLOYDIA LOBELIA

part of stove. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Sep.; moderately, Sept. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by spores sown on fine sandy peat, in well drained pans under bell-

glass in temp. 70° to 80° at any time.

Lloydia (Mountain Spider-wort).—Ord. Liliaceze. Hardy bulbous, flowering plant. Nat. Northern hemisphere (Britain). Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white & green; June. Soil, sandy loam, Position, sunny dryish borders or rockeries. Plant, Sept. or Oct. Depth for bulbs, 3 to 4 in. Lift & replant when unhealthy only. Propagate by offsets, removed

& planted in Sept. or Oct.

Loasa (Chili Nettle).—Ord. Loasacere. Greenhouse & half-hardy annual & perennial-climbing & twining plants. Nat. Chili, Lima, Ecuador, Peru. Int. 1822. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 10 annuals, 1 perennial. Flowers, red, yellow, white; June to Sept. Outdoor culture of annual species: Sow seeds in deep in light mould in temp. 65° in Feb. or Mar. Transplant conditions there is in temp. 100° in temp. 10 seedlings singly in 3-in. pots when 1 in. high, & grow in temp. 559 till June, then plant outdoors. Position, against sunny walls or fences. Soil, ordinary. Indoor culture of annual species: Sow seeds as above. Transplant seedlings singly into 3-in. pots, & when 6 in. high into 5-in. size, or place three in a 8-in. size. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Train shoots round wire trellis or stakes inserted in the soil. Water moderately at first; freely afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally to plants in ately at 11rst; freely atterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally to plants in bloom. Temp., 55° to 65°. Culture of p-rennial species: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water moderately, Sept. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Propagate perennial species by seeds sown as advised for annual species; cuttings of shorts inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in a species are functional with stinguing house. 6.00 in spring. All the species are furnished with stinging hairs, & hence should not be touched by naked hands.

Lobed-leaved Pæooy (Paonia lobata) -see Pæonia.

Lobed Prickly Shield Fera (Poystichum lobatum-see Polystichum.

Lobel's Catch fly (Silene Armeria) - see Silene.

Lobel's Catch my (Silene Armeria)—see Shene.

Lobelia (Cardinal Flower, Shore Lobelia, Blue Lobelia).—Ord. Campunulaces. Hardy & half-hardy annuals & herbaceous perennials. Nat.

Mexico, Cape of Good Hope, N. America, Brazil, New South Wales, Chili, W. Indies, Central America. Int. (Lobelia cardinalis) 1626; (L. syphilitica) 1665; (L. Etinus) 1752. Ilt. 3 in. to 2 ft. Spicies cultivated, about 4 hirdy perennials; 1 half-hardy perennial; 2 annuals; varieties several. Flowers, scarlet, blue, & white: May to Oct. Outdoor culture of hardy perennial species: (L. cardinalis, L. fulgens, L. splendens, & L. syphilitica): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny moist borders. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. On cold dampaoils all the species (except L. syphilitica) best lifted in Oct. placed cold, damp soils all the species (except L. syphilitica) best lifted in Oct , placed in pots, stored in cold frame till Mar., then replanted. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould and sand. Pot, Oct. or Mar. post, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould and saud. Pot, Oct. or Mar. Position, cold frame, Oct. to Mar.; cool greenhouse, Mar. till past flowering, then outdoors. Water very little, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Apply stimulants, May to Aug. Culture of half-hardy perennial species (L. Erinus, Dwarf-Bedding Lobelia): Soil, ordinary. Position, pots in greenhouse heated to temp. 55°, Oct. to June; as edgings to bods, &c., outdoors, June to Oct. Plant, June, 3 to 6 in. apart. Lift plants in Sept., place in small pots, & store in greenhouse to furnish cuttings in spring. Cut off flower stems a fortught before lifting. Pot culture of L. Erinus; Compost, equal parts good soil, leaf mould and sand. Position, dwarf kinds in 4 or 5-in. pots, & trailing kinds in pots or baskets, in shady or sunny greenhouse or window. Pot, Mar. to July. Water freely in sum.; moderately other times. Apply stimulants to plants in flower. Culture of annual species (L. gracilis & L. ramosa). Sow seeds in Feb. or Mar., on surface of fine mould, & cover with slight sprinkle of fine sand, & place in temp. 65° to 75°. Transplant seedlings when third leaf has formed 1 in. apart in ordinary light soil in shallow boxes, & when leaves meet, transplant 2 in. apart. Remove plants to cold frame in May, and plant outdoors in June. Pot culture same as for L. Erinus. Annual species very pretty trailing plants for baskets, vases, &c. Propagate hardy perennial species by seeds sown 1st in. deep in sandy loam & leaf-mould in cold frame in Sept. or Oct., or in temp. 55° in Mar.; cuttings of shoots inserted in small pots in temp. 55° in spring; division in Mar. Half-hardy species by seeds sown, as advised for L. gracilis; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in spring; division in Mar. or Ap.

Loblolly Bay-tree (Gordonia lasianthus)—see Gordonia.
Lobster-flower (Poinsettia pulcherrima) - see Poinsettia.
Lockin Gowan (Trollius europæus)—see Trollius.
Locks-&-Keys (Dielytra spectabilis)—see Dielytra.
Locust Tree (Robina pseudacacia)—see Robinia.
Loddon Lilies (Leucojum astivum)—see Leucojum.
Lofty Bhotan Pine (Pinus excelsa)—see Pinus.

Loiseleurea (Alpine Azalea, Trailing Azalea). -- Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy trailing flowering shrub. Evergreen. Nat. Northern hemisphere (Scotland). Species cultivated, l. Flowers, rose; July to Aug. Soil, deep sandy peat. Position, open moist rockeries. Plant, Sept. to Nov. Propagate by layering shoots, Sept. to Nov. This plant is also known as Azalea procumbens.

Lomaria (Deer Fern).—Ord. Filices. Tree & dwarf evergreen ferns. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy. Nat. Britain, Java, Ceylon, New Caledonia, Chatham Island, Australia, Brazil, Chili, W. Indies, Mexico, S. Africa. Int. (foreign species) exact date unknown, probably 1810. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 4 stove, 21 greenhouse, 2 hardy; varieties several. Fronds, feather shaped. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & saud. Position, pots, beds, or rockeries in shady part of stove. It of plant, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 10° to 70°. Syringe tree species twice daily, Feb. to Sept. Culture of greenhouse species. Compost, as above. Pat, Mar. or Ap. Position, pots, beds, or rockery in shady part of house. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately, Oct. to Mar. Syringe as advised for stove species. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Culture of hardy species (L. alpina & L. spicant): Soil, two parts sandy peat, one part loam & pounded limestone. Position, shady rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Protect L. alpina in very severe weather. Propajate by spores sown on fine sandy peat in well drained pans in temp. 8.° any time; dwarf species by division of plants, Oct. or Ap.

Lomatia (Native Holly of Australia).—Ord. Proteaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Australia, Chili. Int. 1792. It. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Leaves, feather & egg-shaped, green or glaucous, prickly. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny airy greenhouse. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Prune into shape when necessary, Feb. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap., freely afterwards. Ventilate freely, Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mac., 45° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 60° to 70°, June to Sept.

Lombardy Poplar (Populus fastigiata)—see Populus.
Lonas.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Barbary. Int.
1686. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Floques, yellow, July to Ott.

LONIOERA

Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or beds. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in Ap. in patches or lines where plants are required to flower.

London Pride (Saxifraga umbrosa)—see Saxifraga. London Tufts (Dianthus barbatus)—see Dianthus.

Long-bearded Hawk-weed (Hieracium longipilum)—see Hieracium Long-bracted Orchis (Orchis longibracteata)—see Orchis.

Long-flowered Bell-flower (Campanula nobilis)—see Campanula.

Long-flowered Phiex (Phlox longiflora)—see Phlox.

Long-flowered Tobacco-plant (Nicotiana longiflora) - see Nico tiana.

Long-flowering Forget-me-not (Myosotis semperflorens) - see Myosotis.

Long-fruited Almond Tree (Amygdalus communis macrocarpa) see Amygdalus.

Long-leaved Ash (Frazinus americana longifolia)—see Frazinus.

Long-leaved Bear's-Breech (Acanthus longifolius)—see Acanthus.

Long-leaved Bell-flower (Campanula longifolia)—see Campanula.

Long-leaved Butter-wort (Pinguicula longifolia)—see Pinguicula. Long-leaved Cucumber-tree (Magnolia Fraseri)—see Magnolia.

Long-leaved Pine (Pinus australis)—see Pinus.

Long-leaved Rock-rose (Cistus longifolius) - see Cistus.

Long-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga longifolia)—see Saxifraga.

Long-leaved Star-wort (Aster longifolius)—see Aster.

Long-leaved Sun-dew (Drosera longifolia)—see Drosera.

Long-leaved Wallflower (Cheiranthus longifolius)—see Cheiranthus.

Long-petalled Iris (Iris longipetala) - see Iris.

Long-pod Bean (Faba vulgaris ensiformis)—see Faba.

Long-rooted Crane's-bill (Geranium macrorhizum)—see Geranium. Long-runnered House-leek (Sempervivum flagelliforme)—see Sempervivum.

Long-spined Honey-Locust-tree (Gleditschia macrospina)—see

Gleditschia.

Long-spined Thorn (Cratagus macrantha)—see Cratagus.

Long-spined Thorn-apple (Patur i ferox)—see Datura.

Long-spurred Algerian Orchis (Orchis longicalcarata)—see Orchis.

Long-spurred Butter-wort (Pinguicula caudata)—see Pinguicula. Long-spurred Orchid (Angracum sesquipedale)—see Angracum.

Long-spurred Valerian (Centranthus macrosiphon)—see Centranthus.

Long-stalked Poppy-Mallow (Callirrhoe pedata)—see Callirrhoe.

Long-stalked Violet (Viola pedunculata)—see Viola.

Long-styled Bell-flower (Campanula macrostyla)—see Campanula, Long-tailed Lady's-Slipper (Oypripedium caudatum)—see Cypripedium.

Long-twigged Broom (Genista virgata)—see Genista. Looking-glass Orchis (Ophrys speculum)—see Ophrys.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle). - Ord. Caprifoliacex. Hardy & half-hardy. erect & twining, deciduous & evergreen shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage.
Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America, Chili, China, Japan, Ind a. Int. (foreign species) 1629. Species cultivated, 9 deciduous twiners, 3 evergreen twiners, 1 variegated variety; 7 deciduous erect, 2 evergreen erect. Flowers, rellow, purple, white, red, crimson, scarlet, rose. fragrant; Feb. to Oct. Culture of twining species: Soil, rich ordinary. Position, S. or W. walls or fences for evergreen kinds; fences, walls, or arbors in any aspect for decidu-

ous kinds. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Top-dress with well decayed manure in Mar. or Ap. Prune L. fragrantissima slightly after flowering; other kinds in Feb., shortening shoots of previous year's growth to within 1 or 3 in. of base. Water freely in dry weather. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally in sum. to healthy plants. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leafmould or well decayed manure & sand. Pot, Oct. to Dec. Position, cold frame or greenhouse, Nov. to Feb.; warm greenhouse, Feb. to June; sunny place outdoors, June to Nov. Water freely, Feb. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally when in flower. Prune previous year's shoots to within 1 or 2 in. of base in June. Culture of L. sempervirens in greenhouse: Compost, same as for pot culture. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Position, small well drained bed, or tub with shoots trained up rafter or trellis. Prunc slightly after flowering. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 5.0 to 650; Sept. to Mar., 400 to 500. Culture of erect species: Soil, ordinary. Position, open or shady shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune slightly, Dec. to Feb. Mulch with decayed manure, Feb. or Mar. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 8 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in sheltered position outdoors in Oct. & Nov.; or in cocoanut-fibre refuse & silver sand in pots in cold frame or greenhouse; layering shoots, Aug. to Nov.

Loose-branched Star-wort (Aster laxus)—see Aster.

Loose-flowered Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster laxiflora) - see Coton-

Loose-flowered Holly (Ilex laxiflora)—see Ilex.

Loose-flowered Orchis (Orchis laxiflora)—see Orchis.

Loose-flowered Rock-rose (Cistus laxus)—see Cistus.

Lopezia. -Ord. Onagraceæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Mexico. 1804. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rosy purple; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Propagate by seeds sown rain. deep. in Ap. in patches or lines where plants are required to flower, or in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting outdoors in May.

Lophanthus (Giant Anise Hyssop).—Ord. Labiateæ. Hardy perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1692. Itt. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue, purple; July to Sept. Leaves, fragrant. Soil, ordinary. Posttion, open sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Cut down flower stems, Nov. Mulch with decayed manure in Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Oct. or Ap.

Lophospermum. — Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hardy climbing perennials. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1834. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2. perennials. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1834. Ilt. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, rosy purple; May to Oct. Indeor culture: Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould & little s.nd. Ivt, Mar. to May. Ivsition, well drained pots with shoots draping over front of stage, or trained up trellis, walls, or rafters, or suspended in baskets in sunny greenhouse. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately Sept. to Nov.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Apply stimulants to healthy plants in flower only. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Ivsition, against S. walls or in sunny vases or window boxes. Plant, June. Lift, repot, & place in greenhouse in Sept. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary light soil in temp. of 60° to 70° in Mar., transplanting seedlings when 1 in. high soil in temp. of 60° to 70° in Mar., transplanting seedlings when 1 in. high singly into 2 or 3-in. pots; cuttings of young shoots inserted in saudy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. to Aug.

Lopper Gowan (Trollius europæus)—see Trollius.

Loquat (Photinia japonica)—see Photinia.

Lord Anson's Pea (Lathyrus magellanicus)—see Lathyrus. Lord Harrington's Yew (Cephalotaxus pedunculata)—see Cephalotaxus.

Lord Howe's Island Wedding-Flower (Iris Robinsoniana) - see

Lot-tree (Pyrus aria)—see Pyrus.

Lotus (Bird's-foot Trefoil).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse & hardy perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), Cape Verde Islands, Teneriffe, Australia. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, I hardy h rbaccous perennial, 4 greenhouse perennial herbs. Flowers, yellow, orange, pink, purple, red, scarlet; May to Oct. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, half part each pounded charcoal & sand. Pot, feb. or Mar. Position, pots in light airy part of sunny greenhouse. Water moderately, Mar. to Sept.; very little afterwards. Apply weak stimulants to healthy plants in flower. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 550 to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Culture of hardy species (L. corniculatus): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny rockeries or elevated beds. Plant, Mar. or Ap. This species makes a very pretty rock plant. Propagate greenhouse species by seeds sown †a in. deep in sandy soil in well drained pot or pan in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of shoots inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 66° in sum. Hardy species by seeds sown †a in. deep in Ap. where plants are required to grow division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Lotus (Nymphaa lotus)—see Nymphaa.

Lotus-tree (Diospyros lotus)—see Diospyros.

Louse-berry-tree (Euonymus europaus)—see Euonymus.

Love-apple (Lycopersicum esculentum)—see Lycopersicum.

Love Grass (Eragrostis elegans)—see Eragrostis.

Love-in-a-mist (Nigella damascena)—see Nigella. Love-in-a-puzzle (Nigella damascena)—see Nigella.

Love-in-idleness (Viola tricolor;—see Viola.

Love-lies-bleeding (Amarantus caudatus)—see Amarantus.

Love Pea (Abrus precatorius) - see Abrus.

Love-tree (Cercis siliquastrum)—see Cercis.

Low Birch (Betula pumila)—see Betula. Luckie's Mutch (Aconium Napellus)—see Aconitum.

Luculia.—Ord. Rubiacex. Greenhouse evergreen shrub. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Himalayas, Khasia Mountains. Int. 1823. Ht. 8 to 16 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, rose, white, very fragrant; May to Dec. Leaves, oval, deep green & glabrous. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, peat, charcoal, & sand. Position, in large well drained pots, or preferably in beds 2 to 3 ft. wide & 18 in. deep. Put 6 in. of drainage into latter. Pot or plant, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Prune shoots moderately after flowering to within 2 or 3 in. of base. Water freely, Ap. to Nov.; withhold entirely afterwards. Syringe foliage twice daily, Ap. to Sept. Temps., Ap. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Dec., 55° to 65°; Dec. to Ap., 45° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown x. in. deep in well drained pans of light sandy soil in temp. of 60° to 70° in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 70° to 80° in June or July. Seedlings flower when 3 to 5 years old.

Lunaria (Common Honesty, Money Flower, Satin Flower, Satin Leaves, White-flowered Honesty, Perennial Honesty).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Biennial & perennial flowering & orn. fruiting plants. Nat. Central & Southern Europe. Int. 1895. Ht. 18 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1 biennial, 1 perennial; varieties several. Flowers, lilac, white, purple, fragrant; May to Aug. Seed-pods flat, oval, containing a satiny partition; very useful for drying for winter decorations. Culture of biennial species (L. biennis): Soil, ordinary. Position, partially shaded borders or margins of shrubberiss. Plant, Aug. to Nov., singly or in groups of 3 or 6. Discard plants after flowering. Culture of perennial species: Soil, light rich ordinary. Position.

LUNARY. LYCHNIZ:

partially shaded borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. P.o. agate biennial species by seeds sown in shallow drills or patches outdoors in sunny position in Ap., transplanting seedlings when third leaf is formed 6 in apart each way; perennial species by seeds sown similarly, or by division of roots in

Lunary (B trychium Lunaria) - see Botrychium. Lung-flower (Gentiana pneumonanthe)—see Gentiana Lung-wort (Pulmonaria officinalis)—see Pulmonaria.

Lupine (Lupinus poly, hyllus)—see Lupinus.

Jupine (Lupinus poty, nytus)—see Lupinus.

Jupinus (Lupine or Lupin).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy shrubby & he baceous perennials & annuals. Flowering and orn. foliage. Nat. S. & N. America & S. Europe. Int. 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 3 shrubby perennials; about 6 herbaceous perennials; 3 annuals; varieties numerous. Flowers, white, blue, yellow; Ap. to Oct. Leaves. hand-shaped, green. Culture of shrubby perennials: Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny rockeries or open sheltered borders. Part, Oct. or Ap. Protect, Nov. to Ap. with layer of bracken or littor around base of plant. Culture of herbaceous perennials: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, open sunny or partially-shaded borders. Plant. Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Mulch with decayed manuse in Ap. Cut down flower stems in Oct. Culture of annual species: Sow seeds in deep & 1 in anart in An in retables where a command species: Sow seeds in deep & 1 in anart in An in retables where a command species: in, deep & 1 in, apart in Ap. in patches where required to flower. Thin seedlings in May to 2 or 3 in, apart. Remove seed pods directly they form to ensure continuous display of flowers. Apply stimulants when in flower. Water freely in dry weather. Projugate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in deep outdoors in Ap, transplanting seedlings into flowering positions, June to Aug.; division of plants in Ap.

Lusmore (Digatalis purpurea)—see Digitalis. Lust-wort (Drosera rotundifulia) - Drosera.

Lycaste. -Ord. Orchidaceæ. Warm greenhouse, evergreen, & deciduous orchids. Nat. Tropical America, W. Indies. Int. 1790. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 7; varieties several. Flowers, yellow, purple, white, red, crimson, rose, fragrant; Nov. to June. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & chopped sphagnum moss, with little sand & charcoal. Position, well-drained pots, pans, or baskets, in light part of greenhouse. Pot when new growth Water deciduous species freely from time new growth begins commences. until Nov., then occasionally; evergreen species freely from Mar. to Nov., moderately, Nov. to Mar. Syringe once or twice daily whilst making growth. Ventilate freely, May to Sept. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 45° to 55°. Growing period, Feb. to Mar.; resting period, Oct. to Feb. Plants may be grown in sitting-room or cool conservatory when in flower. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs immediately after flowering.

Lychnis (Campion, Lamp-flower, Flower of Constantinople, Flower of Bristow, Gardener's Delight, Gardener's Eye, Jerusalem Cross, Scarlet Lychnis, Devil's Flower, Crow-flower, Crow-soap, Marsh Gilliflower, Meadow Pink, Ragged Robin, Jupiter's Flower, Cockle Flower, Corn Pink, German Catchfly, Lime-wort, Rose-of-Heaven, Rose Campion).—Ord. Caryophyllacese. Hardy alpine & border perennials. Nat. S. Europe, Britain, Alps, Siberia, China, Algiers, Bolivia. Int. (foreign species), 1593. Ht. 3 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 10; varieties several. Flowers, single & double, purplish rose, scarlet, flesh, rose, white, vermilion, red; Mar. to Oct. Svil, light rich loam for L. alpina & L. Lagascæ; ordinary for other species. Position, sunny well-drained rockery for L. alpina & L. Lagascæ; open dryish beds, borders, or banks for other species. Plant, Oct. to Dec. & Feb. to May. Cut down flower stems of L. chalcedonics & L. vespertins in Oct. or Nov. Top-dress border species with well-decayed manure in Mar. or Ap. Apply weak liquid Lychnis (Campion, Lamp-flower, Flower of Constantinople, Flower of border species with well-decayed manure in Mar, or Ap. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally to border species when in flower. Lift & replant border species every other year. Propagate by seeds sown in, deep in light soil in

LYCOPERSICUM.

sunny position outdoors in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings into flowering position, Aug. to Nov.; division of plants, Sept. to Dec. & Feb. to Ap.

Lycium (Box-thorn, African Tea-tree, Asses' Box-tree, Prickly Box, Barbary Box-thorn, Duke of Argyll's Tea-tree, Matrimony-vine, European Box-thorn).—Ord. Solanaese. Hardy erect & climbing flowering shrubs. Deciduous. Nat. N. Africa, N. Asia, S. Europe, China. Int. 1696. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, violet, red, purple, yellow; May to Aug.; succeeded by purplish white or orange-scarlet berries. Branches more or less spiny. Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained borders with shoots trained to fences, arbors, porches, pergolas, verandas, trellises, or walls in any aspect; also suitable for hedges. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune Oct. to Feb, removing weak shoots entirely & shortening vigorous ones a little. Hedge culture: Trench ground 2 spits deep & 3 ft. wide. Plant 12 in. apart in single rows, Oct. to Feb. Trim into shape, June & July. L. europæum an excellent climber for positions near the sea. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in ordinary soil in shady position in Sept. or Oct.; layering shoots, Sept. to Nov.; by removing suckers with roots attached, Oct to Feb.

Lycopersicum (Love Apple, Tomato).—Ord. Solanaceæ. annual. Nat. S. America. Int. 1596. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties numerous. Flowers, greenish yellow; all the year round. Fruit, variously shaped, red or yellow; edible. Pot culture: Compost, two parts decayed turfy loam, one part well decomposed manure. Position, warm light greenhouse, Feb. to June; cold sunny greenhouse, June to Oct. Sow seeds in Jan. in temp. 75° for warm greenhouse; in Mar. in temp. 65° for cold greenhouse. Depth for sowing seeds,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. Ordinary light mould suitable for sowing seeds in. Transfer seedlings when three leaves have formed singly into 2-in. pots, or two inches apart in larger pots or boxes; into 6-in. pots when 6 in. high; into 8 or 10-in. pots when 12 in. high. Drain pots well & pot firmly. Fill pots two thirds full only with compost. Train plants with one stem only. Rub off all side shoots. Water sparingly till fruit forms. Syrings twice daily in fine weather, except when in flower. Fertilize flowers at mid-day by tapping them with a stick. Apply liquid or artificial manures when fruit has set. Top-dress when bearing freely with compost of two parts loam & one part decayed manure, adding tablespoonful of superphosphate to toam & one part decayed manure, adding tablespoonful of superphosphate to every bushel. Ventilate freely when in flower. Dry atmosphere essential to ensure good set. Temp. fer warm greenhouse, Feb. to June, 55° to 65°. Culture in boxes: Size of boxes for single plants 10 in. square; for two plants 12 in. wide, 9 in. deep, 18 in. long; for four plants 18 in. wide, 2ft. long, 9 in. deep; for eight plants 16 in. wide, 36 in. long, 12 in. deep. Half-fill with compost only, until fruit sets, then top-dress. Cultural details same as for pots. Culture in beds: Compost, decayed turfy soil only; no manure. Place compost in ridge 18 in. wide & 12 in. high in centre on staging near front of house, or in beds on floor 2 ft. wide & 18 in. deep. enclosed with dry bricks or bouse, or in beds on floor 2 ft. wide & 18 in. deep, enclosed with dry bricks or turves. Plant 12 in. apart for single stems; 3 ft. apart for three or more stems. Remove all side shoots from single-stem, also any that issue from the sides of the three-stemmed plants. Water very little till fruit has set, then freely. Apply stimulants only when fruit has formed. Fertilize as for pot plants. Ventilate freely when temp, reaches 90°. Top-dress when several bunches of fruit have formed, with similar compost to that advised for pot plants. Temp., Feb. to June, 55° to 65°. Culture in frames: Compost, as above. Plant in heated frame in Feb., Mar. or Ap.; in cold frame, June. Allow one plant to each light, & train to three stems, these resting on trellis or branches near glass. Water moderately until fruit forms, then freely. Ventilate freely during middle of day. Shade not required. Stimulants, topdressing & training as above. Temp. for heated frame, 65° to 65°. Syringing unnecessary. Winter culture: Compost, as above. Position, pots preferably or beds. Sow seed in June. Plant or pot, Aug. or Sept. Water sparingly.

LYCOPODIUM.

Apply stimulants only to plants bearing freely. Train to one or three stems. Dry atmosphere necessary to ensure flowers setting. Temp., 55° to 65°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary, not recently manured. Position, against S. or W. walls or fences, or in open. Plant, June, 12 in. apart against walls & 2 ft. apart each way in open. Train to one stem, removing all side shoots. Place stout stakes to plants in open. Apply stimulants when fruit has set. Artificial manures for tomatos: 1. Common salt 3 lb., superphosphate 1½ lb., nitrate of soda 1½ lb., kainit 1 lb., to be applied in a mixed state to square rod outdoors, or at the rate of 2 oz. to each plant in beds, or ½ oz. to each plant in a 10-in pot, when fruit has set (Sanders); 2. Kainit 1½ lb., sulphate of ammonia 2½ lb., sulphate of iron 1½ lb., superphosphate 6 lb., to be applied as advised for No. 1 formula (Griffiths). Liquid artificial manures: 1. loz., No. 1, solid formula, dissolved in 3 gall. of water & applied every three days undiluted; 2. Sulphate of ammonia 1 oz., sulphate of iron 1 oz., superphosphate 1 oz. dissolved in a gallon of water, & applied as directed for No. 1 (Griffiths); 3. Peruvian guano 1 oz. dissolved in a gallon of water; 4. Nitrate of soda ½ oz., dissolved in 2 gall. of water. No. 3 & 4 to be applied every four days to plants carrying heavy crops only. Plants should bear their first fruit when 11 weeks old. Average yield of fruit: Single-stemmed plant in 10-in. pot 10 to 16 lb., in beds 12 to 20 lb.; outdoors, 6 to 8 lb. Triple stemmed, 8 to 15 lb. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in ordinary light soil in temp. 65° to 75° as above advised; by cuttings, inserted in ordinary soil in temp. 65° to 75° at any time.

Lycopodium (Club-moss, Cypress-moss, Heath Cypress, Savin-leaved Club-moss, Buck-grass, Buck-horn Moss, Stag's horn Moss, Wolf's Claw, Ground Pine, Moon-fruit Pine, Shining Club-moss, Small Alpine Club-moss, Fir-moss, Tree-moss).—Ord. Lycopodiacee. Stove, greenhouse & hardy perennial mosses. Orn. foliage. Nat. Northern hemisphere (Britain), East Indies, New Zealand. Ht. 4 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 5 stove, 4 greenhouse, 6 hardy. Habit, creeping or erect, stems clothed with scale-like, dark green leaves. Culture of stove species: Compost, equal parts loam, peat, limestone, & silver sand. Position, well drained shallow pans, under bell glass or in beds in Wardian cases. Pot or plant, Feb. to Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe once or twice daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from direct rays of sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 650 to 750; Sept. to Mar., 550 to 650. L. Hookeri & L. taxifolium should be grown head downwards in suspended baskets. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, two parts sandy peat, one part leaf-mould, charcoal, & silver sand. Position, well drained pans under bell-glass, or beds in Wardian cases. Pot or plant, Feb. to Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 550 to 650. Sept. to Mar., 460 to 550. Culture of hardy species outdoors (L. dendroideum & native kinds): Soil, deep moist sandy peat. Position, low bed on open sunny rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Culture of hardy species in Wardian cases: Compost, two parts peat, one part leaf-mould, one part charcoal, & liberal quantity of limestone chips or tufa. Bed to be well drained. Plant, Feb. to Ap. Water once or twice a week, Ap. to Sept.; once a fortnight, Sept. to Dec.; once a month, Dec. to Ap. Syringe or dev over daily, Ap. to Oct. Shade from sun. Ventilate a little daily. Propagate by division, Feb. to Ap.

Lygodium (Snale's-tongue Fern, Climbing Fern, Japanese Climbing Fern, Twining String Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse climbing ferns. Deciduous & evergreen. Nat. New Zealand, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia, Florida, Malay Peninsular, Polynesian Islands, China, Ceylon, Peru. Int. 1793. Ht. 3 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 10: Fronds, slender, twining; divisions tongue or hand-shaped. Compost! equal parts peat, loam, sand, & charcoal. Position, well drained pots or beds in shade with fronds twined round sticks, pillars, string, or trellis. Plant or pot, Feb. to Ap.

Water freely, Feb. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp.: Stove species, Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Greenhouse species, Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°; Mar., to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° any.

time: division of plants at potting time.

Lycoris (Golden Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse flowering bulbs. Deciduous. Nat. China, Turkestan. Int. 1758. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, pink, red, fragrant; appearing before foliage; June to Sept. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part equal proportions of leaf-mould & cow manure. Pot dry bulbs, Sept. to Dec.; atterwards repotting annu lly immediately after flowering. Bury bulbs about two-thirds of their depth. Water moderately from time flowers show till leaves appear, then freely; keep quite dry after leaves fade. Temp., Sept. to Ap., 55° to 65°. Pace pots from Ap. to Sept. in light sunny cool position. Propagate by offsets treated as bulbs. Sept. to Dec.

Lyonia.—Old. Ericaceæ. Hardy-flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. N. America, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba. Int. 1748. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, May to Aug. Soil, penty. Position, moist shady borders. Plant, Sept. to Nov. & Feb. to Ap. Pummy unnecessary. P. opagate by seeds sown on surface of sandy peat under bell-gliss in shade in gold frame or greenhouse in Oct. or Ap.; layering shoots, Sept. or Oct.

Lyon's Shell-flower (Chelone Lyoni)—see Chelone.

Lyre-tree (Li iodendron tulipiferum)—see Lirioderdron.

Lysimachia (Loose-strife, Creeping Jenny, Herb-two-pence, Two-penny Cress, Money-wort).—Ord. Primulacese. Hardy crect or creeping herbaceous perennials. No. Europe (Britain), N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1730. Il. 3 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 9; varieties several. Flowers, yellow. white, purple; May to Sept. Culture of erect species: Soil, cidinary rich. Position, moist shady borders, margins of ponds or streams. Pant, Oct. to Ap. Cut down flower stems, Nov. Outdoor culture of creeping species (L. nummularis); Soil, ordinary. Position, moist shady rockeries or margins of beds ponds, or streams. Plant, Mar, to June. Indoor culture of L. nummularia: Compost, two parts good ordinary soil or loam, one part leaf-mould, decayed manure or coccanut-fibre refuse, & one part sand. Position, well-drained pots or baskets suspended in shady window or cool greenhouse. Pot, Mar. to May. Water freely, Ap. te Sept.: moderately, Sept. to Dec., keep nearly dry, Dec. to Ap. Apply stimulants once or twice a week, May to Aug. L. nummu's is since has pretty golden foliage & is well adapted for growing in baskets, also for culture in shady or sunny window-boxes outdoors. Propaga'e erect species by division of plants, Oct. to Dec., or Mar. Creeping Jenny by division, Mar. to May.

Lythrum (Winged Loose-strife, Græffer's Loose-strife, Commonnurple Loose-strife, Willow-weed, Slender-branched Purple Loose-strife).—
Ord. Lythracæ. Hardy herbaceous & shrubby porennial. Nat. N. America,
S. Europe (Britain), Tauria. Int. (foreign species), 1776. Ht. 1 to 4tt.
Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, purple, red; May to Sept. Soil, oidinary.
Postion, moist shady borders or margins of ponds or streams. Plant, Oct. to
Dec. or Feb. to Ap. Cut down flower stems in Nov. Water freely in dry
weather. Top-dress with well-decayed manure, Mar. or Ap. Pot culture of
L. Græfferi: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf mould or decayed
manure & sand. Position, well-drained pots, with shoots trailing over front
of stage, in cool greenhouse, or in baskets suspended in greenhouse or window.
Wiere freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately, Oct. to Mar. Apply stimulants once
or twice weekly from May to Sept. Propagate L. Græfferi by cuttings insetted in sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse in Aug. or Ap.; other species

by division of plants, Oct or Ap.

Mace Reed (Typha latifolia)—see Typha. Mackarel Mint (Mentha wiridis)—see Mentha. Mackaya.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Greenhouse flowering shrub Deciduous. Nat. Natal. Int. 1869. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, lilac, purple veins; Ap. to June. Compost, two parts decayed fibrous loam, one part dried cow manure, half s. part sharp silver sand. Position, light airy greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Prune after flowering, shortening shoots to 2 or 3 in. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.: moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep quite dry, Nov. to Mar. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 45° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings inserted singly in two-inch pots filled with sandy soil, June to Aug. Transfer to 5-in. pots when rooted; prune closely in Ap., and shift into 8-in. & 10-in. pots. Plants flower when two to three years old.

Macleania.—Ord. Vacciniaceæ. Greenhouse trailing flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Columbia, New Grenada. Int. 1848. Species cultivated, 2 (M. pulchra & M. speciesissima). Flowers, yellow, scarlet; Mar. to June. Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat & sand Posttion, well drained post with shoots drooping over front of staging, or in suspended baskets. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Prune straggling shoots into shape, Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in fine sand in temp. 55° to 65° in sum.

Maclura (Bow-wood, Osage Orange).—Ord. Urticaceæ. Hardy deciduous tree. Orn. foliago. Nat. N. America. Int. 1818. Ilt. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellowish green, inconspicuous. Fruit, round, gold m yellow, 3 to 5 in. in diam ster; rarely borne in this country. Leaves, egg-shaped, bright green. Soil, ordinary. Position, in open sheltered shrubberies or hedges. I'lant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape when necessary, Nov. to Feb. Hedge culture: Plant 12 in. apart in single row. Soil to be trenched two spits deep & 3 ft. wide. Trim into shape, July & Nov. Propagate by cuttings 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in ordinary soil, in shady position, Oct. to Mar.

Macrozamia (Swan River Fern Palm, Giant Fern Palm).—Ord. Cycadaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Australia. Int. 1846. Ilt. 5 to 20 ft. Specus cultivated, 7. Leaves, feather-shaped, green; very graceful. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & sind. Position, well drained pois, in light greenhouse, shaded from sun. Iot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Temp, Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 60°. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy peat in temp. 75° in Mar.; division of plants in Mar.; offsets in Feb. or Mar.

Madagascar Jasmine (Stephanotis floribunda)—see Stephanotis.

Madagascar Periwinkle (Vinca rosea)—see Vinca.

Mad-apple (Solanum melongena)—see Solanum.

Mad-dog Weed (Alisma plantago)—see Alisma.

Madaria (Mignonette Vine).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual. Nat.
California. Int. 1831. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow;
July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, semi-shaded boiders. Propagate by
seeds sown in deep in Ap., in groups or patches where required to flower;
thinning seedlings when 2 in. high to 3 in. apart.

Madder (Rubia tinctoria)—see Rubia.

Madeira Bell-flower (Wahlenbergia lobelioides)—see Wahlenbergia.

Madeira Orchis (Orchis foliosa)—see Orchis.

Madeira Vine (Boussingaultia basselloides)—see Boussingaultia.

Madia (Madia Oil Plant).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. Chili, Int. 1794. It. 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; July to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady borders. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in Ap. in patches where required to flower, thinning out seedlings when 2 in high 3 in. apart.

Madia-oil Plant (Madia sativa)—see Madia.

Mad-wort (Alyssum saxatile)—see Alyssum.

Madonna Lily (Lilium candidum)—see Lilium.

Madrona Tree (Arbutus Menziesi)—see Arbutus. Magic Tree of Peru (Cantua buxifolia)—see Cantua.

Magnolia (Cucumber Tree, Yulan, Lily-flowered Magnolia, Long-leaved Cucumber Tree, Common Umbrella Tree, Large-flowered Magnolia, Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree).—Ord. Magnoliacem. Hardy & half-hardy deciduous & evergreen trees & shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Japan, China, N. America, & India. Int. 1688. Ht. 2 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 1 half-hardy; 11 hardy; about 10 deciduous; & 3 evergreen; varieties several. Flowers, white, rose, crimson, purple, yellow, fragrant; Mar. to Sept. Culture of half-hardy species (M. fuscula): Compost, two ruits sandy loam, one part peat or leaf mould, & sand. *Position*, well drained p its or tubs, or against walls in sunny greenhouse. *Pot* or plant, Mar. *Water* freely in sum.; walls in sunny greenhouse. Pot or plant, Mar. moderately other times. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°. Prune straggling shoots only into shape, Mar. or Ap. Outdoor culture: Soil, rich, deep sandy loam. Position, sheltered parts of lawn or pleasure garden, or against S. or S.W. walls for M. conspicua, M. acuminata, etc.; against S. or W. walls for M. grandiflora & M. glauca. Picnt, Mar. or Ap. Prune, evergreen species, Mar. or Ap. : deciduous species after flowering. Protect evergreen species in very severe weather in cold districts. Apply weak liquid manure to healthy specimens occasionally. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in spring or autn. in well drained nots of sandy soil in a cold frame or greenhouse; layering in sum. or autn.; grafting in heat in July or Aug.

Mahaleb Cherry (Cerasus Mahaleb)—see Cerasus.

Mahernia.—Ord. Sterculiaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering herb. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1792. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, crimson & orange, fragrant; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in light sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Pinch off points of main shoots occasionally to induce bushy Propagate by cuttings of young shoots, inserted singly in 2-in. pots filled with sandy soil, in July or Aug.

Mahogany Pine-tree (Podocarpus Totarra)—see Podocarpus.

Mahonia.—See Berberis.

Maianthemum (Twin-leaved Lily-of-the-Valley, One-leaf).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Northern hemisphere (Britain). Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May. Leaves & habit similar to the Lily-of-the-Valley. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, shady borders in the open, or under shrubs. Plant, Sept. & Oct. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by division of creeping root-stocks in Sept. or Ap.

Maiden-hair Fern (Adiantum capillus-veneris & A. cuneatum)—see

Adiantum.

Maiden-hair Grass (Briza media)—see Briza.

Maiden-hair Meadow-Rue (Thalictrum minus)—see Thalictrum.

Maiden-hair Spleen-wort (Asplenium trichomanes) - see Asplenium,

Maiden-hair Tree (Salisburia adiantifolia)—see Salisburia.

Maiden Oak (Quercus sessilistora)—see Quercus.

Maiden Pink (Dianthus deltoides) - see Dianthus. Maiden's Honesty (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis.

Maid-of-the-Meadow (Spira Ulmaria) -- see Spiras.

Maid's Love (Artemisia abrotanum)—see Artemisia.

Maize (Zea Mays)—see Zea.

Majorca St. John's Wort (Hypericum balearica) - see Hypericum.

Malabar Glory Lily (Gloriosa superba) - see Gloriosa.

Malabar Gooseberry (Melastoma malabathrica) - see Melastoma.

Malabar Laurel (Melastoma malarbaricum—see Melastoma.

Malabar Plum-tree (Eugenia Jambos)—see Eugenia. Malacca Cane (Calamus scipionum)—see Calamus.

Malay Rose apple (Eugenia malaccensis)—see Eugenia.

Malay Rose-apple (Eugenia malaccensis)—see Eugenia.

Malcomia (Virginian Stock, Virgin Stock).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Europe. Int. 1713. It. 4 to 8 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, white, crimson, red; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, edging to sunny beds, masses on sunny borders, or on banks or rockeries. Outdoor culture: Sow seeds for sum. flowering \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in Mar., Ap., May or June, where plants are required to grow, & similar depth in Sept. for flowering in spring. Fot culture: Compost, two parts good ordinary soil, one part leaf-mould, cocoanut fibre refuse, decayed manure & sand. Fosition in \( \frac{5}{2} \) in. deep in above pots in Mar., Ap. or May. Water moderately when first sown, freely when in full growth. Thin seedlings to half an inch apart when one inch high. Apply weak stimulants when flower buds show. inch high. Apply weak stimulants when flower buds show.

Male Dog-wood (Cornus mas)—see Cornus.

Malope (Large-flowered Mallow-wort, Barbary Mallow-wort).—Ord.

Malvaceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1710. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety, 1. Flowers, purple, white, pink; June to Sept. Soil, rich ordinary. Position, sunny beds, or in masses in borders. Sow seeds & in. deep & 4 to 6 in. apart, where required to grow, in Ap. or May. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally when plants show flower. Propagate also by seeds sown in in. deep in pots or boxes of light soil in temp. 55° in Mar., transplanting seedlings into flowering positions in May or June.

Male Fern (Lastrea filix-mas)—see Lastrea.

Male Oak (Quercus sessiliflora)—see Quercus.

Mallow Bind-weed (Convolvulus althwoides-see Convolvulus.

Maloo Creeper (Bauhinia racemosa)—see Bauhinia.

Maltese Clover (Hedysarum coronarium)—see Hedysarum.

Maltese Orange-tree (Citrus aurantium melitensis) - see Citrus.

Malva (Musk Mallow). — Ord. Malvaceæ. Hardy annual & perennial flowering plants. Nat. (perennial species) Europe (Britain); annual species, 8. Europe, China. Int. (foreign species), 1573. Species cultivated, 1 perennia (M. moschata); 2 annuals (M. crispa & M. mauritiana). Flowers, white, purple, rose; June to Sept. Culture of perennial species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or partially shaded beds or borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Mulch with manure in autn. Culture of annual species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Plant, May or June. Propagate annual species by seeds sown in ideep in light, saudy soil in temp. 55° in Mar. or Ap.; perennial species by seeds sown similarly, or by cuttings inserted in cold frame in July or Aug.

Malvastrum (False Mallow).—Ord. Malvaceæ. Hardy perennials. Nat. United States, S. America. Int. 1811. Ht. 6 to 24 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, scarlet, red, pink; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries for dwarf species; sunny well drained borders for tall species. Plant. Oct. or Mar. Protect in severe winters with a layer of cinder ashes, manure or leaf-mould. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light, sandy soil

manure or tear-mount. Tropaguie by seems sown is in the things, salely soil in temp. 55° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings inserted in cold frame in July or Aug.

Mammillaria (Nipple Cactus, Elephant's Tooth Cactus).—Ord.
Cactacess. Greenhouse succulent perennials. Nat. Mexico, Chili, Brazil, N. America, W. Indies. Int. 1690. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 53.
Flowers, rose, crimson, yellow, white, purple, red; generally expanding about 11 a.m., and closing at 1 p.m.; somewhat fugitive, May to Sept. Stems leafless, cultivated or glebular heaving at the purples. leaffers, cylindrical or globular, bearing at even distances over their surface

small tubercles or teats, crowned with rosettes or stars of spines. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, rough old mortar & pounded bricks. Position, sunny, airy greenhouse or window. Pot. Mar. or Ap., in well drained pots just large enough to accommodate roots. Repot every third or fourth year only. Waten moderately, Mar. to Sept.; once a fortnight, Sept. to Dec.; none afterwards. Syrings on evenings of warm days, June to Sept. Apply soot water to healthy plants, June to Sept. Ventilate freely in sum. Temp., March to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 59°. Propagate by seeds sown § in. deep in well drained pans or pots of sandy soil in tmp. 75° in Mar., keeping soil moderately moist; by cuttings of the tops of the plants inserted in small pots of sandy gritty compost in spring; by grafting on Cereus speciosissimus at any time.

Mammoth Tree of California (Sequoia gigantea)—see Sequoia. Mandarin Orange-tree (Citrus nobilis major) – see Citrus.

Mandevilla (Chi I Jasmine).—Ord. Apocynaca. Greenhouse flowering climber. Deciduous Nat. Buenos Ayres. Int. 1837. IIt. 15 to 30 ft. Species cultivated. 1. Flowers, white, fragrant; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, half part each of and & pounded charcoal. Position, well drained beds or borders; shoots trained up trellis, pillars or roof of sunny greenhouse. Plant, Feb. Water freely. Feb. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Dec.; none afterwards. Syringe twice daily. Feb. to July, Temps. Feb. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Dec., 45° to 55°; Dec. to Feb., 40° to 50°. Prune shoots to within two buds of their base immediately after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in pans or hed of sandy peat slightly covered with fine soil in a temp. of 65° to 75°, Feb to Ap.; cuttings of firm side shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. of 70° to 85° in sum.

Mandragora (Mandrake, Devii's Apple).—Ord. Solanaceae. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1548. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Socie's cultivated, 2. Flowers, violet, purple, white blue, May to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady, well drained borders. Flant. Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 1. in. deep in light sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse, Mar. to May, or outdoors in Ap.; divis on of roots, Oct. or Ap. Roots of this plant are curously shaped & poisonous.

Mandrake (Mandragora vernalis)—see Mandragora.

Manettia.—Ord. Rubiacew. Greenhouse evergreen climbers. Nat. S. America. Int. 1832. Ill. 19 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, scarlet, red, white, orange; Mar. to Dec. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, pounded charcoal & silver sand. Post ion, well drained pots or beds; shoots trained to trellises, round pillars or up rafters. Plant, Feb. to Mar. Prune slightly after flowering. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Spinge daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Feb., 45° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown in shallow pans of sandy soil, slightly covered with fine mould & placed in temp. 55° to 65°, Feb. or Mar.; cuttings of young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in small pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in sum.

Mangosteen-tree (Garcinia mangostana)—see Garcinia. Man-in-the-Ground (Ipomæa pandurata)—see Ipomæa.

Manioc-plant (Jatropha Manihot)—see Jatropha.

Manna Ash (Frazinus ornus rotundifolia)—see Frazinus.

Manna tree (Frazinus ornus rotundifolia)—see Frazinus.

Man-of-the-Earth (Ipomæa pandurata)—see Ipomæa.

Man Orchis (Aceras anthropophora)—see Aceras.

Mantisia (Opera or Dancing Girls.—Ord. Scitaminaces. Stove herbaceous perennials. Not. E. Indies. Int. 1808. Species cultrated, 1. Flowers, yellow, purple; July. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, little charcoal & sand. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Pot. in, well drained pots in shear west of stove.

Water freely, Feb. to Oct.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 650 to 750; Oct. to Feb., 550 to 650. Propagate by divison of roots in Feb. or Mar.

Many-flowered Barberry (Berberis floribunda)—see Berberis.
Many-flowered Begonia (Begonia multiflora)—see Begonia.

Many-flowered Golden-rod (Solidago multiflora) - see Solidago.

Many-flowered Heath (Erica multiflora) - see Erica.

Many-headed Hedgehog Cactus (Echmocactus polycephalus) - sce Echinocactus.

Many-flowered Rose (Rosa polyantha)—see Rosa.

Many-flowered Solomon's-seal (Polygonatum multiflorum) - see Polygonatum.

Many-flowered Star-wort (Aster multiflorus)—see Aster.

Many-flowered Sun-flower (Helianthus multiflorus)—see Helian

Many-leaved Tooth-wort (Dentaria polyphylla)—see Dentaria. Many-coloured Collins's - flower (Collinsia multicolor) — see Collinsia.

Many-spiked Speedwell (Veronica corymbosa)—see Veronica.

Maple (Acer campestre)—see Acer.
Maple-leaved Plane-tree (Platanus acerifolia)—see Platanus.

Maple Service-tree (Pyrus torminalis)—see Pyrus.

Maple Vine (Menispermum canadense)—see Menispermum.

Marajah Palm (Bactris Maraja)—see Bactris.

Marajah Palm (Bactris Maraja)—see Bactris.

Maranta (Arrowroot, Zebra Plant).—Ord. Scitaminaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1732. Ht. 6 in. to 5 ft. Species cultivated, about 12; varieties many. Leaves, egg, lance or heart-shaped, roundish or oblong; grevish, purplish or rose below, upper sides green, blotched or streaked with white, yellow, brown, purple or rose. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part rich loam, one part sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Dec.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sum. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to Feb., 55° to 66°. Repot annually. Propagate by division of tubers or rhizomes in Feb. or Mar.

Marattia (Ash-leaf Fern. Para-fern).—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse

Marattia (Ash-leaf Fern, Para-fern). — Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Cape Colony, Guinea Coast. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Fronds, 5 to 12 ft. long, peat, species dutivated, 1; varieties several. Fromas, 5 to 12 ft. long, feather-shaped; leaflets twice or three times divided. Compost, two parts peat, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, large well drained pots or moist beds. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Shade from sun essential. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderated afterwards. Syringing not required. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 60° to 70°; Oct. to Feb., 50° to 60°. Propagate by apores sown on surface of sandy peat in shallow well drained pans placed under bell-glass in term 65° to 75° any time. in temp. 65° to 75° any time.

Marbled-leaved Ivy (Hedera Helix latifolia maculata) - see Hedera.

March Beetle (Typha latifolia)—see Typha.

March Berries (Vaccinium oxycoccos)—see Vaccinium.

March Violet (Viola odorata)—see Viola.

Mare's Tail (Hippuris vulgaris)—see Hippuris.

Margosa Oil-plant (Melia Azadirachta)—see Melia.

Marguerite (Bellis perennis & Chrysanthemum frutescens)—see Bellis & Chrysanthemum.

Margyricarpus (Pearl Berry, Pearl Fruit).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy evergreen trailing shrub. Orn. fruiting. Nat. Andes of Peru. Int. 1829. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green; sum. Berries, white; MARICA. MARTYNIA

autn. Soil, equal parts leaf-mould, loam & sand. Position, sunny rockery, with shoots trailing over stones. Plant, Feb. to May. Propagate by seeds sown is in deep in shallow boxes of light sandy soil in cold frame in autn. or spring; cuttings of young shoots, 1 to 2 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in cold frame in sum.; layering branches in Sept. or Oct.

Marica (Toad-cup Lily).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Stove & greenhouse herbaceous perennials. Nat. W. Indies, Brazil. Int. 1789. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Spraces cultivated, 4 stove; 2 greenhouse. Flowers, yellow, blue, white, red; Ap. to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; keep dry, Nov. to Feb. Apply weak stimulants occasionally when in flower. Temp., stove species, 65° to 75°, Mar. to Sept.; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; greenhouse species, Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Propagate by division of rhizomatous roots, Feb. or Mar.

Marigold (Calendula officinalis)—see Calendula.

Mariposa-lily (Calochortus venustus)—see Calochortus.

Marjoram (Origanum vulgare) - see Origanum.

Marjoram Oil-plant (Origanum vulgare)—see Origanum.

Marrubium (Horehound, White Horehound). — Ord. Labiatæ
Hardy perennial medicinal herb. Nat. Britain. Ilt. 2 ft. Species cultivated,
1. Flowers, white; June to Sept. Leaves & young shoots used as a popular remedy for coughs. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny dry borders. Plant, Mar or Ap., 18 in. apart. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in shady position outdoors, Mar. to May; cuttings inserted in shady border in Ap.; division of roots in Mar.

Marshallia.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Texas. Int. 1837. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position. open sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in sunny border in Ap. or May, transplanting seedlings into flowering position following Sept.

Marsh Beetle (Typha latifolia)—see Typha. Marsh Cistus (Ledum palustre)—see Ledum.

Marsh Elder (Viburnum opulus) - see Viburnum. Marsh Fern (Lastrea Thelypteris)—see Lastrea.

Marsh Gilliflower (Lychnis Flos-cuculi) - see Lychnis.

Marsh Gentian (Gentiana Pneumonanthe)—see Gentiana. Marsh Helleborine (Epipartis palustris)—see Epipactis.

Marsh-marigold (Caltha palustris)—see Caltha.

Marsh Orchis (Orchis latifolia)—see Orchis.

Marsh Ox-eye Daisy (Chrysanthemum lacustre)—see Chrysanthe-

Marsh Rosemary (Ledum palustre & Andromeda polifolia)—see Ledum & Andromeda.

Marsh St. John's Wort (Hypericum elodes)—see Hypericum.

Marsh Willow-herb (Epilobium palustre)—see Epilobium.

Marsh Trefoil (Menyanthes trifoliata)—see Menyanthes.

Marsh Valerian (Valeriana dioica)—see Valeriana.

Marsh Violet (Vio'a palustris)—see Viola.

Martagon Lily (Lilium martagon)—see Lilium.

Martynia (Elephant's Trunk, Unicorn Plant). - Ord. Pedaliacez. Half-hardy annual. Nat. Mexico, Brazil. . Int. 1731. Species coltivated, 4. Flowers, white, purple, crimson, red, yellow, violet, fragrant; June to Oct.

Pot culture: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, decayed manure & sand. Sow seeds 1 in. deep singly in 2-inch pots & place in temp. of 60° to 70°, Feb. or Mar. Transfer to 5-in. rots in Ap. or May; to 6 or 7-in. pots in June. Pot firmly. Pesition, light sunny greenhouse or window. Water moderately at first; freely when in full growth. Apply weak stimulants occasionally to healthy plants in flower. Temp., Feb. to May, 60° to 70°; afterwards, 55° to 65°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained sheltered beds or borders. Sow seeds 1 in. deep singly in 3-in. pots, or 3 in. apart in shallow boxes of light soil in temp. of 60° to 70° in Feb. or Mar., transplanting seedlings 8 to 12 in. apart early in June. Mulch with coccanutfibre refuse or decayed manure after planting. Water in dry weather.

Marvel-of-Peru (Mirabilis Jalapa)—see Mirabilis.

Mary-bud (Calendula officinalis)—see Calendula.

Marygold (Calendula officinalis)—see Calendula.

Maryland Cassia (Cassia Marilandica)—see Cassia.

Maryland Golden-star (Chrysopsis Mariana)—see Chrysopsis.

Masdevallia (Spectral-flowered Orchid).—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Green house epiphytal orchids. Evergreen. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1842. Ht. 2 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 50; hybrids & varieties, several. Flowers, white, rose, crimson, scarlet, red, purple, yellow, white, magenta, orange, violet; nearly all the year round. Compost, for robust species (M. Harryana, etc.), two parts fibrous peat, one part sphagnum moss & sand; for other species (M. Chimæra, etc.), equal parts peat, moss & lumps of charcoal, & a little sand. Pot annually in Feb. or Mar. Position, well drained pots for M. Harryana; teak-wood baskets, lined with moss, for M. Chimæra. Shade from sun essential. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards, and keep atmosphere moist all the year round. Nyringe staging, floors & pots daily in sum. Temp., Nov. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Nov., 55° to 65°. Ventilate freely in sum. Propagate by division of plants in Feb.

Mask-flower (Alonsoa incisifolia)—see Alonsoa.

Massangea.—Ord. Bromeliadaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Peru, Columbia. Int. 1873. Ht. 8 to 12 in Species cultivated, 3. Leaves, strap-shaped, green or greyish, mottled or banded with dark green, violet, brown or black. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Pot, Mar. Position, shady part of stove. Water freely, Feb. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe, Mar. to Sept. Good drainage essential. Temp., 75° to 85°, Mar. to Sept.; Sept. to Mar., 70° to 80°. Fropagate by large-sized offshoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy compost in temp. 85° in Ap.

Master Tree (Acer campestre) - see Acer.

Mathiola (Ten-week, Brompton, German, Night scented, Intermediate, Cape Giant, Wallflower-leaved Stock).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Half-hardy annuals & biennials. Nat. S. Europe, Greece. Int. 1731. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 6; varieties numerous. —Nevers, various; spring, sum. & autn. Classes: Annuals. Ten-week & Intermediate (vars. of M. annua), Wallflower-leaved (M. græca), Night-scented (M. bicornis); Biennials. Brompton, Queen (M. incana), Cape Giant (M. fenestralis). Subclasses: Ten-week.—Bouquet, Branching, German, Miniature, Pyramidal & Perfection; Intermediate.—Autumn-flowering, Perpetual, Emperor & East Lothian; Spring flowering.—Brompton, Queen, Emperor & East Lothian; Summer-flowering.—Autumn-flowering. Culture of ten-week stock outdoors: Soil, deep, rich, well manured. Position, open sunny beds or borders. Sow seed 3; in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors end of May; or in cold frame or outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June. Plant, dwarf kinds 9 in. & tall kinds 12 to 15 in. apart each way. Mulch surface of soil after planting with decayed manure. Remove seed pods as they form. Pot culture: Sou seeds as above advised. Transplant three seedlings lin. high into a 3 in. pot, & when 3 to 4 in. high into a 5-in. pot. Compost, two parts good soil, one part decayed manure & sand. Position, cold frame during May; afterwards outdoors. Water freely. Apply stimulants when flower buds form. Culture of

MATRICARIA. MAY-APPLE

wallflower-leaved stock: Same as for ten-week. Culture of night-scented stock: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in deep in Ap. where required to flower. Culture of intermediate stock: Sow seeds in deep in light soil in well drained pots or boxes in cold frame in Aug. or Sept. Transplant seedlings when I in. high singly in a 2-in. pot or four in a 4-in. pot. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & old mortar. Plunge pots to rim in cinder ashes in sunny cold frame. Water sparingly. Ventilate freely in fine weather. Plant out in rich soil in Mar., or transfer single plants to a 5-in. or three plants to a 6-in. pot. Water moderately. Apply stimulants when flowers show. Position, when in flower, light, airy greenhouse. For autumn-flowering, sow seeds in Mar. or Ap., & plant out in June. Culture of Brompton & Queen stocks: Sow seeds & in. deep in light soil in cold frame in June or July. Transplant seedlings when 1 in. high 8 to 12 in. apart where required to flower following year, or place singly in 2-in. pots; keep in cold frame & plant out in Mar. Seed-Saving: Largest percentage of double flowers obtained from plants grown in poor soil, & of the dwarfest habit.

Matricaria (Double Dog Gowan, May Weed).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Britain. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, none; double variety of common kind only. Flewers, white, double; autn. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny beds or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in ordinary soil in shady position outdoors in

spring; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Mat-reed (Typha latifolia)—see Typha. Matrimony Vine (Lycium vulgare)—see Lycium.

Matthoti's Camellia (Camellia Matthotiana)—see Camellia.

Maurandya.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hardy climbing perennials. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1796. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, purple, rose, white, violet; May to Oct. Indoor culture: Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould & little sand. Iot, Mar. to May. Position, well drained pots with shoots draping over front of stage, or trained up trellis, walls, or rafters, or suspended in baskets in sunny greenhouse. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Apply stimulants to healthy plants in flower only. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, against S. walls or in sunny vases or window boxes. Plant, June. Lift, repot & place in greenhouse in Sept. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown 18 in. deep in ordinary light soil in temp. of 60° to 70° in Mar., transplanting seedlings when 1 in. high singly into 2 or 3-in. pots; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 650, Mar. to Aug.

Mauve-flowered Starwort (Aster turbinellus)—see Aster.

Maxillaria.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. Peru, Ecuador, Brazil. Int. 1832. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 6. Flowers, purple, yellow, red, orange, white, crimson; Nov. to Mar. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & chopped sphagnum moss, with little sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, pans or baskets in light part of greenhouse. Pot when new growth commences. Water deciduous species freely from time new growth begins until Nov., then occasionally; evergreen species freely from Mar. to Nov.; moderately, Nov. to Mar. Syringe once or twice daily whilst making growth. Vintuate freely. May to Sept. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 45° to 55°. Growing period, Feb. to Mar.; resting period, Oct. to Feb. Plants may be grown in sitting room or cool conservatory when in flower. Propagate by division of pseudo bulbs immediately effect devices of the state of the stat ately after flowering.

MaxLeichtlin's Lily (Lilium Leichtlini)—see Lilium.

May (Cratægus Oxyacantha)—see Cratægus.

May-apple (Podophyllum peltatum)—see Podophyllum.

May Gowan (Belles perennis) - see Bellis.

May Lily (Convallaria majalis)—see Convallaria. Mazagan Bean (Faba vulgaris præcox)—see Faba.

Mazus.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy herbaceous creeping perennial. Nat. Australia. Int. 1823. Ht. 1½ in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers violet; May to July. Soil, sandy loam. Position, open sunny ledges of rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, cold sunny frames or windows. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water moderately, Feb. to May & Sept. to Nov.; freely, May to Sept.; keep nearly dry, Nov. to Feb. Propagate by division of creeping roots, Feb. to Ap.

Meadow-bright (Caltha palustris) -see Caltha.

Meadow-crocus (Colchicum autumnale)—see Colchicum.

Meadow Geranium (Geranium pratense)—see Geranium.

Meadow Gowan (Caltha palustris)—see Caltha.

Meadow Pink (Dianthus deltoides)—see Dianthus.

Meadow-Rocket (Orchis latifolia)—see Orchis.

Meadow-Rue (Thalictrum flavum)—see Thalictrum.

Meadow-Rue (Thalictrum flavum)—see Thalictrum.

Meadow-Saffron (Colchicum autumnale)—see Colchicum.

Meadow Saxifrage (Saxifraga granulata)—see Saxifraga.

Meadow-Sweet (Spira Ulmaria)—see Spira.

Mealy Centaury (Centaurea dealbata) - see Centaurea.

Mealy-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum farinosum)—see Helianthemum.

Mealy-tree (Viburnum Lantana)—see Viburnum.

Meconopsis (Welsh Poppy, Himalayan Poppy, Blue Poppy, Prickly Poppy, Nepaul Poppy, Sikim Poppy, Satin Poppy-wort, Wallich's Blue Poppy).—(Ird. Papaveracese. Hardy biennial & perennial herbs. Nat. W. Europe (Britain), Himalaya Mountains, Nepaul, Sikim. Int. (foreign species) 1855. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 5; variety 1. Flowers, golden yellow, purple, blue; May to Sept. Culture of biennial species (M. aculeata, nepalensis & simplicifolia): Sow seeds & in deep in light sandy soil in temps. 60° to 70° in Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings in Ap. into bed of loamy soil enriched with manure, & cover with cold frame until June. Remove following Mar. or Ap. to where required to flower. Position, well drained sunny rockery. Water freely in sum.; keep dry as possible in winter. Cover surface of soil under leaves with small lumps of sandstone. Plants flower when 2 to 4 years old, & afterwards die. Culture of perennial species (M. Cambrica & Wallichi): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny sheltered borders or rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water as above advised. Propagate M. Wallichi by seeds sown 1.5 in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; M. Cambrica by seeds sown 1.5 in. deep in moist soil outdoors in Mar. or Ap.

Median Lemon-tree (Citrus medica)—see Citrus.

Medicago (Medick, Snail-Clover, Calvary Clover, Crown of Thorns, Sea-Fgg).—Ord. Leguminosse. Hardy annual & perennial. Nat. S. Europe, Britain, Asia. Int. (Calvary clover) 1818. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; sum.; succeeded by curiously twisted legumes. Culture of Calvary clover (annual): Sow seeds & in. deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Ap. or May. Thin seedlings when 1 in. high to 6 in. apart. Water freely in dry weather. Pot culture: Compost, two parts good soil, one part leaf-mould, half a part each of old mortar & sand. Sow seeds thinly in 5-in. pots filled with above compost. When seedlings are 1 in. high, thin to 3 in each pot. Water moderately. Position, sunny window or greenhouse. Culture of perennial species (M. falcata): Soil, ordinary. Position, dryish sunny banks, borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown & in. deep in ordinary soil outdoors in Mar.; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Medicinal Mandrake (Mandragora officinalis)—see Mandragora.

Medicinal Squill (Scilla maritima)—see Scilla.

Medicinal Worm-wood (Artemisia Abrotanum)—see Artemisia.

Medick (Medicago falcata)--see Medicago.

Mediterranean Heath (Erica mediterranea or E. carnea)—see Erica. Mediterranean Lily (Pancratium maritimum)—see Pancratium.

Mediterranean Stock (Hesperis maritima)—see Hesperis.

Medlar (Mespilus germanica)—see Mespilus.

Medlar-bush (Amelanchier ovalis)—see Amelanchier.

Medlar-wood (Myrtus mespiloides)—see Myrtus.

Medinilla.—Ord. Melastomaceæ. Stove evergreen-flowering shrubs. Nat. India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Moluccas, Manilia. Int. 1845. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, rose, pink, white, crimson; Mar. to July & Oct. to Feb. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam, half part sand, half part well decayed manure. Position, sunny moist part of stove, Feb. to Sept.; light & moderately dry part afterwards. Pot, Feb. Temp., Feb. to Sept., 75° to 85°; Sept. to Nov., 70° to 80°; Nov. to Feb., 65° to 75°. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept. Moist atmosphere very essential. Apply stimulants when plants commence flowering. Prune straggly shoots into shape, Jan. or Feb. Propagate by cuttings of firm young side shoots, 3 to 4 in. long inserted in sandy peat & leaf-mould, under bell-glass, in temp. 85° in spring or sum.

Medusa's-head (Euphorbia Caput-Medusa)—see Euphorbia.

Medusa's-head Orchid (Cirrhopetalum Caput-Medusa) - see Cirrho-

Megarrhiza (Bitter Root, Californian Big-root).—Ord. Curcubitaceæ. Hardy tuberous-rooted twining perennial. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. California. Int. 1880. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, greenish; males borne in racemes, females solitary; sum. Fruit, roundish; spiny. Leaves, silvery, hand-shaped. Soil, ordinary light. Position, sunny, well drained borders; shoots trained up walls, arbours or trellises. Plant, Mar. to June. Propagate

shoots trained up waits, arrours or treiness. Funt, Mar. to June. Fropagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 55°, Mar. or Ap.

Megasea (Heart-leaved Saxifrage, Thick-leaved Saxifrage, Strap-leaved Saxifrage, Himalayan Purple Saxifrage, Broad-leaved Saxifrage).—Ord. Saxifrageoew. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Siberia, Nepaul, Himalayas. Int. 1765. Ht. 4 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 5; varieties several. Flowers, red, rose, purple, pink; Feb. to June. Culture of M. cordifolia & crussifolia & varieties: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady borders. Plant, Oct., New York of M. Culture of M. live. Nov., Mar. or Ap. Water occasionally in dry weather. Culture of M. ligu-Nov., Mar. or Ap. Water occasionally in dry weather. Culture of M. ligulata, purpurescens, Stracheyi & varieties: Compost, two parts sandy peat, one part leaf-mould. Position, sheltered partially shaded rockeries. Plant, Mar. to May. Protect in winter by partial covering of dry litter, hand-light or bellglass. Water occasionally in dry weather. Pot culture: Compost, two parts peat, one part leaf-mould & one part sand. Position, well drained 5 or 6-in. pots in cool or cold greenhouse or window, Mar. to Oct.; cold frame in winter. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally, Mar. to Aug. Propagate by division of roots in Oct., Nov., Mar.

or Ap.

Melancholy-gentleman (Hesperis tristis)—see Hesperis.

Melanthium (American Bunch-flower).—Ord. Liliacese. Hardy
bulbous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 to 5 ft.

Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, creamy white, brown, mave & purple; June
to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady borders. Plant, Oct., Nov.,
Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in ordinary soil in shady position
outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Malia (Read-trace Margoss, true Eules Evoganors, Holy Tree, Indian

Melia (Bead-tree, Margosa-tree, False Sycamore, Holy Tree, Indian Lilac, Pride of China, Pride of India, Syrian Bead-tree). +0rd. Meliaces.

Stove & half-hardy evergreen & deciduous trees. Flowering & orn. foliag Nat. E. Indies, Tropical Asia & Africa, Japan. Int. 1656. Ht. 20 to 45. 1 Species cultivated, 3 stove; 2 half-hardy. Flowers, blue, lilac, white, pink June to Sept. Leaves, graceful, feather-shaped, green. Culture of store species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in moist part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 65° to 75°. Culture of half-hardy species: Soil, sandy loam. Position, large well drained pots in coll greenhouse or conservatory, or sheltered shrubberies outdoors S of England. Pot or plant, Oct. to Feb. Water freely (in pots), Mar. to Oct.; little afterwards. Propagate stove species by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sand under bell glass in temp. 75° to 85°, spring or sum.; half-hardy species by cuttings inserted similarly in temp. 55° to 65°, sum. or auth.

Melianthus (Great Cape Honey-flower).—Ord. Sapindacez. Half hardy evergieen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1688. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, brown; May to Aug. Leaves, graceful, feather-shaped, green. Pot culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, May or June. Lift roots in Sept. or Oct., & store like dahl as in cool frost-proof shed or greenhouse until planting time. May be grown entirely outdoors in warm sheltered parts of England. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Jan., Feb. or Mar., or in similar soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Aug. or Sept.; by cutting inserted in light sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 56° to 65° in spring or sum.
Meliasa (Common Balm., Balm-leaf, Baum).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy

Melissa (Common Balm, Balm-leaf, Baum).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Aromatic foliage. Nat. S. Europe (Britain). Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variegated variety, 1. Flowers, white, yellow; June to Oct. Leaves, egg-shaped, dark green, or variegated with yellow; Iragrant. Soil, ordinary light. Position, warm sunny beds or borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. in groups or 12 in. apart in rows. Gather stems when flowers open for drying for winter use. Cut stems off close to ground after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in Mar.; div sion of roots in

Oct. or Mar.

Melittis (Balm Melittis, Bartard Balm, Honey Balm, Baum-leaf).—
Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy perennial. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 12 to 18 in.
Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, pink, purple; May to July. Soil,
ordinary rich Position, partially shaded beds or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov.,
Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots directly after flowering.

Melocactus (Melon Cactus, Melon Thistle, Turk's Cap Cactus, Pope's Head).—Ord. Cactacess. Greenhouse succulent perennials. Nat. Mexico, W. Indies, Brazil. Int. 1788. Species cultivated, about 4. Flowers, rose, red; sum. Stans globular, ribbed, spiny, surmounted by a cylindrical cap. Compost, two parts fibrous sandy loam, one part brick rubble, o'd mortar & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse or window. Repot every three or four years in Mar. Water once a month, Sept. to Ap.; once a week afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pans of sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar., keeping soil moderately moist; cuttings of stems inserted in small pots of sandy soil kept barely moist in sum.; grafting on common kinds in Ap. Melon (Cucumis melo)—see Cucumis.

Melon-cactus (Melocactus communis)—see Melocactus.
Melon Pumpkin (Cucurbita melopepo)—see Cucurbita.
Melon Thistle (Melocactus communis)—see Melocactus.

MENISCIUM. MENYANTHER,

Meniscium.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen rhizomatous ferns. Nat. W. Indies, Mexico, Peru, China, Ceylon, Himalayas. Int. 1793. Species cultivated, about 7. Fronds entire or once divided. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand. Position, well drained pots or ledges of rockery in shady part of stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately arterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Sept. to Mar., 55° to t5°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans of fine sandy peat in temp. 75° to 80 any time; division of plants at potting time.

Menispermum (Moon Seed, Moon Creeper, Vine Maple, Yellow Perilla).—Ord. Menispermaces. Hardy deciduous flowering climber. Nat. N. America. Int. 1691. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated. Flowers, yellow; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, moist shady borders with shoots twined up walls, arbours, pergolas or trellises. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Prune away weak or unhealthy shoots, Nov. to Feb. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in shady position outdoors, or

under hand-light in spring; division of roots, Oct. to Mar.

Mentha (Apple Mint, Spear Mint, Variegated Round-leaved Mint, Garden Mint, Mackerel Mint, Penny Royal). - Ord. Lab atm. Hardy perennials. Aromatic foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, Africa. Ht. 1 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 5; varieties several. Flowers, purple; July to Oct. Leaves, green, or variegated with yellow; fragrant. Culture of Spear Mint: Soil, 11ch, moist, ordinary. Position, sunny or partially shady border. Fight roots 2 in. deep in rows 9 in. apart in feb. or Mar. Mulch with layer of decayed manure in Mar. Water freely in dry weather. Cut off stems close to ground in Sept. & cover bed with 2 in. of soil. Lift & replant every three years. Gather shoots for drying when flowers first open. Forcing: Place roots close together (with ordinary soil between) in large pot or box, & put in a temp. of 55° to 65°, Oct. to Mar. Keep soil moist. Culture of Peppermint: Same as advised for Spear Mint. Gather when in flower for distillation. Culture of Penny Royal: Soil, moist loamy. Position, partially shaded border. Plant, Sept., Mar. or Ap., 6 in. apart in rows 12 in. asunder. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch with decayed manure in Ap. A variety of this (M. pulegium gibraltaricum) largely used for carpet bedding. Plant, Ap. or May, & lift & store in cold frame in Sept. or Oct. Culture of ordinary species: Soil, light rich. Position, partially shady borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. M. Requieni, an excellent creeping plant for covering surface of soil in moist places. Propagate Spear Mint & Peppermint by division of roots in Feb. or Mar.; also cuttings of young shoots, 3 in. long inserted in shady position outdoors in sum.; Penny Royal by offshoots or divisions in Oct. or Mar.; ordinary species by division in Oct. or Feb.

Mentzelia (Prairie Lily).—Ord. Loasacee. Hardy annual, biennial, or herbaceous perennial. Nat. Californ a, Lo iisiana, Missouri. Int. 1811. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, yellow, white, fragrant; May t. Sept. Culture of a mual species: Sow seeds; in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 65° in Feb. Transplant seedlings when in high singly into 2-in. pots, & keep in temp. 55° to 65° till May; place in cold frame, & plant outdoors in June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Culture of bi mnial species: Sow seeds & treat as advis d for annual species. Transfer to 4 or 5-in. pots in June. Plunge these to their rims in cinder ashes in cold sunny frame until Sept., then remove to light airy greenhouse. Water freely in sum.; moderately in winter. Transfer to cold frame in Max. Plant outdoors, May. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Culture of perennial species: Svil, sandy. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Max. or Ap. Protect Nov. to Ap. with covering of litter or a hes. Proapgate by seeds sown as advised for annual & biennial species; division of plants, Ap.

or May.

Menyanthes (Buck bean, Bog Bean, Bog Trefoil, Marsh Trefoil, Water Trefoil).—Ord. Gentianacem. Hardy perennial aquatic. Nat.

Northern hemisphere (Britain). Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, red, purple, fragrant; Mar. to June. Soil, ordinary mud or bog. I'osition, shall low streams, pools or ponds, marshes & bogs. *Plant*, Sept. to Nov. & Mar. or Ap. *Propagate* by inserting pieces of creeping stems in the mud, Mar. to

Menziesia (Irish Heath, St. Dabeoc's Heath). - Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. N. America, Ireland, S.W. Europe, Azores. Int. (foreign species) 1805. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4; varieties, 2. Flowers, white, rose, purple, pink; May to Spt. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist sunny rockeries. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in sum. under hand-light; layers of shoots in autn.; division of plants in autn.

Menzies' Gooseberry (Ribes Menziesi)—see Ribes.

Menzies' Spruce (Abies Menziesi)—see Abies.

Merendera (Pyrenean Meadow Saffron).—Hardy bulbous perennials. Nat. Pyrenees, Caucasus, India, Persia. Int. 1820. Ht. 3 to 5 in. Species cultivated, 3; varieties 1. Flowers, lilac, rose, yellow, purple, fragrant; May to Sept. Soil, light saudy loam, enriched with decayed manure or leaf-mould. Position, moist beds on rockeries, shrubbery borders, or lawns near shade of trees. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 3 in. apart in July or Aug. Foliage dies down in June & July, & does not reappear until after plant has flowered. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in bed of fine soil outdoors in Aug. or Sept., or in pans or boxes of similar soil in cold frame at same time, transplanting seedlings 3 in. apart when two years old; division of bulbs in Aug. Seedling bulls do not flower until four or five years old.

Merry-tree (Prunus avium)—see Prunus.

Mertensia (Alpine Lungwort, Siberian Lungwort, Oyster Plant, Virginian Cowslip).—Ord. Boraginaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. E. Europe (Britain), Trop. Asia, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1799. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, blue, purple; Ap. to Sept. Soil, sındy peat & loam. Position, parially shady rocketies or borders. Plant, Oct. & Nov., Mar. & Ap. Lift & replant in fresh soil every four or five years. M. Siberica will thrive in ordinary soil in partial shade. Propagate by seeds sown is in deep in sandy peat in cold frame in autn.; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Mesembryanthemum (Fig Maricold Lee Plant Dee Charles)

Mesembryanthemum (Fig Marigold, Ice Plant, Dog Chop, Lamb's Chop, Cat Chop, Tiger Chop, Fox Chop, Mouse Chop, Weasle Chop).—Ord. Ficoidacem. Greenhouse & hardy annuals & herbaceous & shrubby perennials. Mostly evergreen & trailing. Nat. Australia, Africa, New Zealand, Canary Islands, S. Europe, Arabia. Int. 1690. Ht. 2 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 46 erect shrubby evergreens; 22 herbaceous; 11 trailing everabout 46 erect shrubby evergreens; 22 herbaceous: 11 trailing evergreens; 4 annuals. Flowers, white, yellow, red, scarlet, pink; May to Dec. Culture of shrubby & herbaceous species: Compost, equal parts old mortar, pounded crocks, sandy loam, well decayed manure or leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse or window. Pot, Mar. to May. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Mar. & Sept.; keep nearly dry during the remainder of year. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Shrubby & herbaceous species may be planted in sunny beds or on rockeries in June; lifted, repotted & may be planted in greenhouse in Sept. Culture of annual species in your Sow seeds & placed in greenhouse in Sept. Culture of annual species in pots: Sow seeds in in. deep in Ap. in 4 or 5-in. pots filled with above compost in temp. 55° to 65°.

Thin seedlings to 1-in. apart. Treat otherwise as advised for shrubby species. Outdoors: Soil, ordinary, with liberal addition of old mortar. Sow seeds in in. deep in Ap., where plants are required to grow. Thin to 1 in apart. Position, sunny well drained rockery. Culture of variegated bedding kind (M. cordifolium variegatum): Iropagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in Mar., Ap. or Sept. in temp. 60° to 70°. Grow in temp. 50° to 60°, Oct. to May; in cold frame until June, then plant outdoors. Culture of Ice plant (M. crystallinum):

Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny bed, border or rockery. Sow seeds in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 550 to 650 in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June. Propagate annual species by seeds sown in deep in spring in similar compost to that advised for plants; shrubby & herbaceous species by seeds, also by cuttings inserted in old mortar & sand in temp. 55° to 65°,

Mar. to Sept.

Mesospinidium.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Greenhouse epiphytal orchids. Nat. Andes of Peru. Int. 1867. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, bright rose, purple; Oct. to Feb. Compost, equal parts peat & sphagnum moss. Position on blocks suspended from roof, or in well drained pots or pans. Pot or re-block, Feb. to Ap. Water abundantly, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 60°. Growing period, Mar. to Oct.; resting period, Oct. to Mar. Shade from sun. Moist atmosphere essential during growing period. Propagate by division of

pseudo-bulbs, Feb. to Ap.

Mespilus (Medlar, Smith's Medlar).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering & edible fruit-bearing trees. Nat. Europe (Britain), Persia, Asia. Ht. 10 to 25 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, white; May to June. Fruit, a brownish turbinate berry; ripe Nov. & Dec. Culture of medlar (M. germanica): Soil, rich, moist loam. Position, open sunny. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Frune, Nov. or Dec., simply thining out crowded branches. Gather fruit when the stalk parts readily from the branch, on fine days. Store in cool dry room until partial decay sets in, then use. Culture of flowcring mediar (M. Smithi): Soil, ordinary. Position, open shrubberies or lawus. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prane as advised for mediar. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in ordinary soil outdoors in autin.; grafting in Mar.; budding in July. Suitable stocks for grafting & budding medlars on: White thorn for dry & sandy soils; quince for moist soils; common pear for ordinary soils.

Metake Bamboo (Bambusa Metake)—see Bambusa.

Metrosideros (Bottle Brush Tree). -Ord. Myrtaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. One species (M. scandens) climbing. Nat. New Zealand. Int. 1840. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Rowers, crimson, red, white; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts peat, sandy loam & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Irune straggly shoots slightly after flowering. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 3 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 550 to 650, May to July.

Meum (Badmoney, Baldmoney, Bear-wort, Mew, Spignel).—Ord.
Umbelliferæ. Hardy perennial aromatic herb. Nat. W. Europe (Britain).
Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May. Soil, ordinary.
Position, sunny beds, borders, banks or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or
Ap. Cut down flower stems, Sept. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate
by division of the roots, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap.

Mayican Deigy (Exigned maximum)

Mexican Daisy (Erigeron maximum)—see Erigeron. Mexican Ivy (Cobæa scandens)—see Cobæa.

Mexican Mock-orange (Philadelphus microphyllus)—see Philadel-

Mexican Orange-flower-tree (Choisya ternata)—see Choisya.

Mexican Pelican-flower (Cypripedium irapeanum)—see Cypripe

Mexican Poppy (Argemone mexicana)—see Argemone.

Mexican Silver Fir (Picea religiosa)—see Picea.

Mexican Soap-plant (Agave saponaria)—see Agave. Mexican Thistle (Cnicus conspicua)—see Cnicus.

Mexican Tiger Flower (Tigridia pavonia)—see Tigridia.

Meyenia. - Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove evergreen-flowering shrubs. Nat. Meyenia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove evergreen-flowering shrubs. Nat. W. Africa. Int. 1857. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1 Flowers, blue, white, yellow; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould or well decayed manure, peat, fibrous loam & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove during growing period; light part during the resting period. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Irune moderately, Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep nearly dry, Nov. to Mar. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Apply stimulants occasionally, May to Sept. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to Feb., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy peat & leaf-mould in temp. 75° to 85°, Jan. to May; cuttings of firm young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in leaf-mould, peat & sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Feb. to June.

Mezereon (Daphne mezereum)—see Daphne.

Michauxia (Michaux's Bell-flower). — Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy perennials. Nat. Levant, N. Persia. Int. 1787. Ht. 3 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, purple; June to Sept. Soil, moist sandy loam. Position, warm sheltered sunny borders. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in sunny position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings into flowering position following July or Aug.; or by sowing seeds in Ap. where plants are required to grow.

Michaelmas Crocus (Colchicum autumnale)—see Colchicum.

Michaelmas Daisy (Aster tripolium & A. Tradescanti)—see Aster.

Michaux's Bell-flower (Michauxia campanuloides)—see Michauxia.

Mic-mac Potato (Apios tuberosa)—see Apios.

Microglossa (Shrubby Star-wort).—Ord. Composits. Hardy shrubby perennial. Nat. Himalayas. Int. 1883. It. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue, white; autn. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sunny position outdoors. Mar. or Ap., or in sandy soil in cold frame, Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Microlepia.—Ord. Filices. Greenbouse evergreen ferns. Nat. N. India, East Indies, Ceylon, Japan. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species India, East Indies, Ceylon, Japan. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Fronds, feather-shaped, crested. Compost, two parts pent, one each of loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Position, pots or hanging baskets in shady part of greenhouse. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syringing unnecessary. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans of sandy peat in temp. 55° to 65° any time; division of rhizomes, Feb. or Mar.

Micromeria.—Ord. Labiateæ. Half-hardy shrubby perennials. Nat.
S. W. Europe. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, purplish white; July to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in ordinary sandy soil under hand-light in cold frame, Sept. to Nov.

sandy soil under hand-light in cold frame, Sept. to Nov.

Microsperma.—Ord. Loasaceæ. Half-hardy annual. Nat. Western
United States. Int. 1849. Ht. 6 to 10 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, fragrant; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, 4 to 6 in. apart in June. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 65°, Feb., transplanting seedlings when an inch high singly into 2-in. pots, & keep in temp. 55° to 65° till May, then place in cold frame till planting time.

Midsummer Men (Sedum selephium)—see Sedum.

Mignonette (Reseda odorata)—see Reseda.

Mignonette-vine (Madaria elegans & M. corymbosa—see Madaria. Mikania (Bone-set, Climbing Hemp-weed, Climbing Thorough-wort, German Ivy, Parlour Ivy).—Ord. Composits. Half-hardy perennial flowering climber. Nat. N. America. Int. 1823. Ht. 5 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, white; May to Oct. Outdoor culture: Soil, good ordinary. MILFOIL. MIMULUS.

Position, against S. or W. walls, sunny arbours or trellises. Plant, May-Lift in Oct., & store in pots in frost-proof greenhouse or frame. Indoor culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould or well decayed manure & little sand. Position, well drained pots with shoots trained round trellises, or up rafters, or in suspended baskets with shoots hanging down, in sunny greenhouse or window. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally, May to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring.

Milfoil (Achillea millefolium)—see Achillea . Military Orchis (Orchis militaris)—see Orchis.

Milk-maid Holly (Ilex aquifolium ferox albo-pictum)—see Ilex.

Milk Purslane (Euphorbia macu'ata)—see Euphorbia.

Milk-Thistle (Carduus Marianus & Silybum Marianum)—see Silybum & Carduus.

Milk Vetch (Astragalus onobrychus)—see Astragalus.

Milk-weed Gentian (Gentiana asclepiadea)—see Gentiana.

Milk-wort (Polygala calcarea)—see Polygala.

Milla.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Mexico. Int. date unknown. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July to Oct. Outdoor culture: Soil, deep loam. Position, sunny well drained rockeries or borders. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 2 in. apart in masses, Sept. to Nov. & Feb. & Mar. Protect, Oct. to Mar. by covering of cinder ashes, cocoanut-fibre refuse or old manure. Lift & replant bulbs every four or five years. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Sopt. to Nov., placing bulbs 1 in. deep & 1 in. apart in 5-in. pots. Position, cold frame from time of potting till growth begins, then remove to light, cool greenhouse. Cover pots entirely with cinder ashes or cocoanut-fibre refuse until growth begins. Water when growth commences, moderately at first, freely afterwards. Keep dry after flowers fade, & foliage turns yellow. Repit annually. Propagate by seeds sown & in. deep in well drained pots, pans, or baskets of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse, Feb. to Ap.; offsets removed & treated as old bulbs at potting or planting time.

Millet (Panicum miliaceum)—see Panicum.
Millet Rice (Panicum colonum)—see Panicum.

Miltonia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Brazil, Peru. Int. 1830. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, about 18; varieties several. Flowers, yellow, purple, rose, white, crimson, lilac, violet; May to Dec. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & chopped sphagnum moss, with a few lumps of charcoal. Fostion, well drained pots or pans in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun, & moist atmosphere essential. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 65° to 75°; Oct. to Mar. 50° to 65°. Growing period, Feb. to Sept.; resting period, Sept. to Feb. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Miltwaste (Ceterach officinarum)—see Ceterach.

Mimosa (Sensitive Plant, Humble Plant).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Stove perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical America, Africa, Asia. Int. 1638. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, purple, red; May to Sept. Leaves, feather-shaped, green, sensitive. Compost, equal parts peat, loa & sand. Position, for sensitive plants (M. pudica & M. sensitiva), well drained pots in light part of stove; for M. marginata similar, but with shoots trained up roof. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct.; 65° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75°, Feb. or Mar.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75°, at any time. M. pudica & M. sensitiva, though strictly perennials, are generally treated as annuals.

-Ord. Scrophularinaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy annual & perennial herbs. Nat. California, Mexico, N. America, Chili, Australia. Int. 1826. Ht. 3 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1 annual; about 7 per anials; varieties many. Flowers, yellow, rose, scarlet, white, lilac, etc., fragrant; Mar. to Nov. Pot culture of common & Harrison's musk: Compost, two parts loam, one part each of leaf-mould & decayed cow manure & sand. Pot. Feb. to Ap. Position, shady window or greenhouse. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately. Oct. to Dec.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Apply stimulants two or three times weekly, May to Sept. Suitable stimulants: Soot water, liquid guano, nitrate of soda, cow & horse manure. Tem. Mar. to Oct., 50° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, moist shady border. Plant, Ap. or May. Culture of annual or spotted mimulus: Sow seeds on surface of light soil; slightly cover with fine mould & place in temp. 55° to 65°. Feb. Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings when three leaves have formed 1 in. apart in shallow boxes of light mould. Place in temp. 55° until May, then trans er to cold frame. Plant, outdoors, 4 in. apart, in June. Position, shady bed or border. Soil, light, moist, well enriched with decayed manure. Mulch with cocoanut-fibre refuse or decayed manure. Apply stimulants occasionally, July to Sept. Culture of perennial species: (M. cardinalis, etc.): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, moist, shady border. Plant, Mar. to June. Apply stimulants occasionally, June to Oct. Mulch with decayed manure in Oct. May be grown in pots similar to common musk. Properte by seeds sown, Feb. to May, on surface of light soil, & covered with a little sand or fine mould, in temp. 55° to 60°; cuttings of young shoots insert d in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° at any time; division of roots, Feb. to

Mina.—Ord. Convolvulaceæ. Half-hardy annual climbers. Mexico. Int. date uncertain. Ht. 8 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, red, crimson; June to Nov. Soil, light, rich. Position, sunny walls, arbours, window boxes or windows, with shoots trained to trellises or sticks. Plant, June. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in

Feb. or Mar., transplanting seedlings to cold frame in May.

Miniature Sun-flower (Heliopsis lævis)—see Heliopsis.

Miniature Sun-flower Ox-eye (Heliopsis lavis)—see H. liopsis.

Minorca Box Tree (Buxus balearica)—see Buxus.

Minorca Clematis (Clematis balearica)—see Clematis.

Minorca Holly (Ilex balearica)—see Ilex.

Minskull Crab (Mespilus germanica)—see Mespilus.

Mint (Mentha veridis)—see Mentha.

Mirabilis (Marvel of Peru, Jalap of Peru, Garden Jalap, Sweetseented Marvel of Peru, Many-flowered Marvel of Peru).—Ord. Nyctaginacæ. Half-hardy & hardy perennial herbs. Tuberous rooted. Nat. Mexico, Central America, California. Int. 1596. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, crimson, purple, fragrant; May to Oct. Culture of halfhardy species (Marvel of Peru): Soil, good, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant tuberous roots in Ap.; seedlings in June. Apply stimulants occasionally when plants are flowering. Lift tubers in Oct., and store in sand, cocoanut-fibre refuse or cinder ashes in frost proof place until Ap. Culture of hardy species (M. longiflora & M. multiflora: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, well drained sunny borders at base of S. walls. Plant Mar. or Ap. Protect, Nov. to Mar. with covering of dry litter or manure. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75°, Feb. or Mar., transferring seedlings to cold frame in May & planting out in June; division of tubers at planting time. Marvel of Peru may be treated as an annual.

Missouri Currant (Ribes aureum)—see Ribes.

Missouri Evening-Primrose (Enothera missouriensis macrocarpa) -see Œnothera

Missouri Hyacinth (Brodiæs coccinea)—see Brodiæs.

MOHRIA MISTLETDE.

Mistletoe (Viscum album)—see Viscum.

Mitchella (Chequer-berry, Deer-berry, Partridge-berry, One-berry, Squaw-vine, Winter Clover).—Ord. Rubiacem. Hardy evergreen trailing herb. Nat. N. America. Int. 1761. Ht. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Plowers, white; June to Aug.; succeeded by small scarlet berries. Soil, equal parts peat & leaf-mould. Position, shady borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Mitella (Mitre wort, Bishop's Cap). — Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. N. America. Int. 1731. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, yellow; Ap. and May. Soil, sandy peat. Position, partially shaded rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of the

roots, Mar. or Ap.

Mitraria (Mitre Flower, Scarlet Mitre-pod). — Ord. Gesneraceæ. Hardy flowering trailer. Evergreen. Nat. Chiloe. Int. 1848. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet; May to Aug. Soil, two parts fibrous peat, one part sand. Position, moist sheltered borders or rockeries. Plant, Sept. or Ap. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sand peat, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Sept. or Oct. Position, well drained pots in shady cold greenhouse or fernery. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in light soil under bell-glass in cold shady frame or greenhouse, Ap. to Sept.; division of roots in Ap.

Mitre-Flower (Cyclamen persicum)—see Cyclamen.

Mitre-pod (Mitraria coccinea)—see Mitraria.

Mitre-wort (Mitella diphylla)—see Mitella. Mitriostigma (Citron-scented Gardenia).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Natal. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, single, citron-scented; Jan. to May. Compost, one part loam, one part peats, one part well decayed manure & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, or beds in plant stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syringe daily (except when in bloom), Mar. to Sept. Apply liquid manure occasionally to healthy plants in flower. Propagate by cuttings of firm young side shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Jan. to Ap.

Mocassin Flower (Cypripedium spectabile)—see Cypripedium.

Mock-Orange (Philadelphus coronarius)—see Philadelphus.

Mock Orange-tree (Philadelphus coronarius)—see Philadelphus.

Mock-Plane (Acer pseudo-platanus)—see Acer.

Mock Privet (Phillyrea angustifolia)—see Phillyrea.

Modiola.—Ord. Malvaceæ. Hardy trailing perennial herb. Nat. N. America. Int. date unknown. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; Jure to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Protect in severe winters with a layer of cinder ashes, manure or leaf-mould. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light, sandy soil in temp. No in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings inserted in cold frame in July or Aug.

Mochringia.—Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1775. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, exposed or shaded rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown 13 in. deep in sandy soil in boxes in cold frame, Mar.; cuttings under bell-glass in open, Ap.; division of plants

in Oct. or Mar.

Mohoe (Hibiscus arboreus)—see Hibiscus.

Mohria (Frankincense).—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1842. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Fronds, feather-shaped, green, fragrant. Compost, two parts peat, one part small lumps of sandstone, one part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of greenhouse, or in beds in Wardian cases in dwelling room. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat in pans & placed in temp. 750 to 800 any time.

Moldavian Balm (Dracocephalum moldavicum) - see Dracocephalum. Molina (Indian Grass, Lavender Grass, Purple Moor Grass).—Ord. Graminacem. Hardy perennial grass. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 8 to 12 in. Species cultivated, none; variety of M. carulea only. Leaves, smooth, rigid, green, variegated with white. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or shady, as edgings to beds or borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. to June. Propagate by division of roots, autn. or spring.

Molopospermum.—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1596. IIt. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, white, May to June. Leaves, large, handsome, fern-like green. Soil, ordinary. Position, partially shaded borders Piant, Oct., Nov., Mar.or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil in shady position outdoors in Mar., Ap. or Sept. division of roots, Oct.

Moly (Al'ium Moly)—see Allium.

Momordica (Balsam Apple, Apple of Jerusalem, Squirting Cucumber). Momoraica (Baisam Appie, Appie of outsigned, Squit and Caronical, -Ord. Cucurbitaces. Half-hardy annual climbers. Orn. foliage. Nat. Australia, Africa, Asia. Int. 1508. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, S. Flowers, yellow. Fruit, round, oblong or cylindrical, reddish orange; Sept. Indoor culture: Compost, two parts decayed turfy soil, one part horse droppings or decomposed manure. Itsition, pots or beds with shoots trained up root of sunny greenhouse. Pot or plant, Ap. or May. Size of pots, 8 or 10 in. Water freely. Syinge twice daily. Moist atmosphere essential. Apply timulants occasionally when fruit forms. Nip off point of shoot at first joint beyond fruit. Shade from hot sun. Temp., 65° to 75°. Outdoor culture: Soil, exclusive with Partition against sunny walk. trallice appears trailing. ordinary, rich. Position, against sunny walls, trellises, arbours or trailing over banks. Plant, June. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally when fruit forms. Pruning of shoots not required. Propagate by seeds sown singly in 2-in. pots filled with light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb. or Mar.

Feb. or Mar.

Monarda (Horse Balm, Horse Mint, Bradbury's Horse Mint, Bee Balm, Mountain Mint, Oswego Mint, Wild Bergamot, Dotted Horse Mint).—
Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1856
Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 6; varieties several. Flowers, white, scarlet, pink, purple, lilac; June to Oct. Leaves, mint, balm or sage-scented. Soil, ordinary. Position, singly, or in masses in open or partially shaded borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Top-dress with decayed manure in autn. or spring. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in partially shaded position outdoors, Mar. or Ap., or in boxes of light soil in cold frame or greenhouse in Mar.; division of roots in Oct. or Nov.

Monardella.—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. W. America. Int. 1877. Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange scarlet, fragrant; Aug. to Nov. Leaves, fragrant. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or partially shaded borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Top-dress with decayed manure in autn. or spring. Propagate by seed sown in deep in light soil in partially shaded position outdoors, Mar. or Ap., or in boxes of

in light soil in partially shaded position outdoors, Mar. or Ap., or in boxes of light soil in cold frame or greenhouse in Mar.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Money-flower (Lunaria biennis)—see Lunaria.

Money-in-both-Pockets (Lunaria biennis)—see Lunaria. Money-wort (Lysimachia nummularia)—see Lysimachia.

Money-wort Loose-strife (Lysimachia nummularia)—see Lysima-

Monkey-flower (Minulus moschatus)—see Minulus, Monkey-Orchis (Orchis tephrosanthos)—see Orchis, Monkey-puzzle (Araucari i imbricata)—see Araucaria. Monk's-cowl (Aconitum Napellus)—see Aconitum. Monk's-hood (Aconitum Napellus)—see Aconitum.

Monochætum.—Ord. Melastomaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Mexico, Peru, New Grenada, Guatemala. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated about 6. Flowers, red, rose, mauve, purple; Sept. to Mar. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part light loam, one part leaf mould & little sand. Position, well drained pots in light greenhouse, Sept. to June; cold sunny frames, June to Sept. Pot, Mar. Prune shoots moderately close immediately after flowering. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Syringing twice daily, Mar. to June. Apply stimulants occasionally, June to Oct. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°, Mar. or Ap. Nfp off points of shoots of young plants occasionally, Ap. to Aug., te induce bushy growth.

induce bushy growth.

Monox Heather (Empetrum nigrum & Vaccinium oxycoccos)—see

Empretrum & Vacinium.

Monstera.—Ord. Aroideæ. Stove evergreen climbers. Orn. foliaçe & fruiting. Nat. Mexico. Int. date unknown. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June to Aug. Leaves, large, handsome, perforated, dark green. Stems, creeping, furnished with ærial roots. Fruit, cylindrical, fragrant, edible; ripe in autn. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould & loam, little sand. Position, well drained border against damp wall of stove or warm fernery. Plant, Feb. to Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept.: once daily afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° ro 65°. Propagate by cuttings of the stems inserted in light soil in temp. 70° to 80°, any time.

Montbretia.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy deciduous bulbous pl·nts. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1780. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, orange-scarlet, yellow, orange-red; Feb. to Sept. Outdoor culture: Soil, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould & decayed manure. Position, sunny well drained borders, Plant, 3 in deep & 2 in. apart in masses, Oct. to Mar. Protect, Nov. to Mar., by covering of dry litter. Mulch in Mar. with layer of decayed manure, first removing litter. Water occasionally in very dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally during flowering period. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Pots, 41 in, in diameter, well drained. Place five bulbs, 3 in, deep, in each pot in Nov., & cover with cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage until growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping bulbs dry to Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; other times, 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)—see Cupressus.

Monterey Pine-tree (Pinus insignis)—see Pinus.

Montezuma Cypress (Taxodium distichum mexicanum)—see Taxodium.

Monthly Rose (Rosa indica) -see Rosa.

Montpelier Milk-Vetch (Astragalus monspessulanus)—see Astra-

Moon-creeper (Menispermum canadense & Ipomæa Bona-nox) - see Menispermum & Ipomæa.

Mood Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Moon Fern (Botrychium lunaria)—see Botrychium.

Moon penny (Ohrysanthemum leucanthemum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Moon-seed (Menispermum canadense)—see Menispermum.

Moon-wort (Botrychium lunaria)—see Botryclium.

Moonog Heather (Empetrum nigrum & Vacc nium oxycoccos) see Empetrum & Vaccinium.

Moor-berries (Vaccinium oxycoccos) - see Vaccinium.

Moor-Heath (Erica vagans)—see Erica.

Moor-myrtle (Myrica Gale)—see Myrica.

Moor-wort (Andromeda polifolia)—see Andromeda.

Moorva Plant (Sanseviera Roxburghi)—see Sanseviera.

Moræa (Butterfly Iris, Spanish Nut Iris).—Ord. Iridacæ. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, Mediterraneau Region. Int. 1597. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 12. Flowers, yellow, purple, blue, violet, white, red; Ap. to Aug. Outdoor culture: Soil, light rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Sept. to Jan., placing bulbs 4 in. deep & 2 in. apart. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Mulch surface of bed in Mar. with cow manure. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Pois, 4½ in. in diameter, well drained. Place five bulbs 3 in. deep, in each pot in Nov., & cover with coccanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage until growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping bulbs dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; other times, 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Moreton Bay Fig-tree (Ficus macrophylla)—see Ficus.

Moreton Bay Lily (Eurycles Cunninghami)—see Eurycles.

Moreton Bay Pine-tree (Araucaria Cunninghami)—see Araucaria.

Moreton Bay Trumpet Jasmine (Tecoma jasminoides)—see Tecoma. Morina (Whorl-flower).—Ord. Dipsaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Nepaul, Himalayas. Int. 1839. It. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, white, pink, crimson; May to Aug. Soil, deep moist sandy loam. Position, partially shaded sheltered borders. Plant, Sept. to Nov.,

Mar. or Ap. Protect, Nov. to Mar., by covering of litter. Propagate by seeds sown in the deep in sandy peat & leaf-mould in cold frame in Sept. or Oct.,

Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Sept.

Mormodes.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove deciduous epiphytal orchids. Nat. Central America, Mexico, Columbia. Int. 1837. It. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties 3. Flowers, yellow, brown, pink, red, white, crimson, fragrant; July to Oct. Compost, good fibry peat. Position, pots or hanging baskets, well drained. Water freely from time new growth begins until leaves fall off; very little other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of plant at potting time.

Morning Glory (Ipomaa purpurea)—see Ipomaa.

Morus (Common Mulberry, American Red Mulberry, Italian Mulberry).—Ord. Urticaceæ. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage & fruit bearing. Nat. Eastern Asia, N. America. Int. 1548. Ht. 20 to 70 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, greenish white; May to July. Fruit, oblong white, red or black berries; ripe, Sept. & Oct. Culture of mulberry (M. nigra): Soil, light, deep moist loam. Position, sunny, sheltered from North winds, in England; against South walls in Scotland Plant, Nov. to Mar. Depth of roots below surface 6 in. Prune in Feb., simply thinning overcrowded branches & shortening straggling ones. Shorten young shoots growing out of front of branches of trees grown against walls to 6 in. in July.

Top dress surface of soil equal to spread of branches with well decayed manure in Oct. or Nov. Suitable artificial manure: two parts nitrate of soda, one part superphosphate, one part kainit. Apply in Feb. or Mar. at the rate of 4 oz. per square yard. Gather fruit when ready to drop. Spread layer of straw or lawn mowings for fruit to fall upon. Culture of other species : Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny sheltered shrubberies or singly on lawns. Plant,

Oct. to Mar. Prune as advised for mulberry. Propagate by seeds sown in indeep in light sandy soil, in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting s edlings outdoors in June or July, or insimilar soil & depth outdoors in May; cuttings 6 to 8 in. long, partly of current & partly of two-year-old shoots removed from upper part of tree, & inserted half their depth in light soil in sheltered position outdoors, Sept., Oct. or Mar.; layering shoots in Sept.; grafting in Mar. Moss-berries (Vaccinium oxycoccos)—see Vaccinium. Moss Fern (Polypodium dryopteris)—see Polypodium. Moss-Pink (Phlox subulata)—see Phlox. Moss Rose (Rosa centifolia muscosa)—see Rosa. Mossy-cup Oak (Quercus cerris)—see Quercus. Mossy Phlox (Phlox subulata)—see Phlox. Mossy Saxifrage (Saxifraga hypnoides)—see Saxifraga. Moth-mullein (Verbascum Blattaria)—see Verbascum. Moth-plant (Phalanopsis Schilleriana)—see Phalanopsis. Mother-of-Thousands (Linaria cymbalaria & Saxifraga sarmentosa) see Linaria & Saxifraga. Mount Athos Crocus (Crocus pu'chellus)—see Crocus. Mt. Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica)—see Cedrus. Mount Caper (Orchis latifolia)—see Orchis. Mount Enos Fir (Picea cephalonica)—see Picea. Mount Gargano Bell-flower (Campanula garganica)—see Campa. Mt. Olympus St. John's-wort (Hypericum olympicum)—see Hyperi Mountain Alder (Alnus viridis)—see Alnus. Mountain Ash (Pyrus aucuparia)—see Pyrus. Mountain Avens (Dryas octopetala)—see Dryas. Mountain Bladder Fern (Cystopteris montana)—see Cystopteris. Mountain Buckler Fern (Lastrea oreopteris)—see Lastrea. Mountain Butter-cup (Ranunculus montana)—see Ranunculus. Mountain Butter-wort (Pinguicula a'pina)—see Pinguicula. Mountain Cat's-foot (Antennaria dioica rosca)—see Antennaria. Mountain Centaury (Centaurea montana)—see Centaurea. Mountain Clematis (Clematis montana)—see Clematis. Mountain Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster frigida)—see Cotoneaster. Mountain Cowslip (Primula Auricula)—see Primula. Mountain Daffodil (Narcisus montanus & N. poculiformis) — see Narcissus. Mountain Ebony-tree (Bauhinia variegata)—see Bauhinia. Mountain Elm (Ulmus montana)—see Ülmus. Mountain Evening-Primrose (Enothera montana)—see Enothera Mountain-Fern (Lastrea oreopteris) - see Lastrea. Mountain-Fringe (Adlumia cirrho ι) - see Adlumia. Mountain Flea-bane (Erigeron alpinus)—see Erigeron. Mountain Forget-me-not (Myosotis rupicola)—see Myosotis. Mountain Geranium (Geranium pyrenaicum)—see Geranium. Mountain Hawk-weed (Hieracium alpinum) - see Hieracium. Mountain Houseleek (Sempervivum montanum)—see Sempervivum Mountain Ixia-lily (Ixiolirion montanum)—see Ixiolirion. Mountain Kidney Vetch (Anthy'lis montana) - see Anthyllis. Mountain Mad-wort (Alyssum montanum)—see Alyssum.

Mountain Marigold (Senecio Lyalli)—see Senecio.

Mountain Milk-Vetch (Astragalus alpinus)—see Astragalus. Mountain Mint (Monarda didyma) - see Monarda. Mountain Paisley Fern (Allosorus crispus)—see Allosorus. Mountain Pasque-flower (Anemone montana)—see Anemone. Mountain Pine-tree (Pinus pumilio)—see Pinus. Mountain Pink (Dianthus casius)—see Dianthus. Mountain Poly (Bartsia alpina)—see Bartsia. Mountain Rocket (Saxifraga granulata fl. pl.) -see Saxifraga. Mountain Rue (Ruta montana)—see Ruta. Mountain Sandwort (Arenaria montana)—see Arenaria. Mountain Saintfoin (Onobrychis montana)—see Onobrychis. Mountain St. Peter's-wort (Symphoricarpus montana)—see Symhoricarpus. Mountain Snow (Arabis albida)—see Arabis. Mountain Spider-wort Lloydia serotina)—see Lloydia. Mountain Spikenhard (Vaieriana tuberosa)—see Valeriana. Mountain Spinach (Atriplex hortensis)—see Atriplex. Mountain-sweet (Ceanothus americanus)—see Ceanothus. Mountain Tea-plant (Gaultheria procumbens)—see Gaultheria. Mountain Vine (Viola lutea)—see Viola. Mountain Violet (Viola lutea)—see Viola. Mournful-Widow (Scabiosa atro-purpurea) - see Scabiosa. Mouse-Chop (Mesembryanthemum marinum)—see Mesembryan he mum. Mouse-ear Chickweed (Cerastium tomentosum)—see Cerastium. Mouse-ear Hawk-weed (Hieracium pilosella)—see Hieracium. Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass (Myosotis palustris)—see Myosotis. Moutan (Paonia Moutan)—see Pæonia. Moving-plant (Desmodium gyrans) - see Desmodium. Mozambique Lily (Gloriosa virescens)—see Gloriosa. Mud Plantain (Heteranthera reinformis) - see Heteranthera.

Mugget (Asperula odorata & Convallaria majalis)—see Asperula &

Convallaria.

Mugwet (Asperula odorata & Convallaria majalis)—see Asperula & Convallaria.

Mithlenbeckia (Native Ivy of Australia).—Ord. Polygonaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy trailing & climbing shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Australia, New Zealand, Solom in Island. Int. 1822. Species cultivated, 2 greenhouse; 1 hardy. Flowers, pink, white, green; June to S. pt. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part peat & sand. Position, well drained pots or beds, with shoots trained to trellises or rafters. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Prune, Feb., renoving weak shoots only. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 60° to 70°. Oct. to Mar., 45° to 51°. Culture of hardy species: Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny rockery. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Protect, Nov. to Ap. by covering of dry litter or fern. Propagate greenhouse species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell glass in temp. 60° to 70° in June or July; hardy species by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in shady position outdoors, Jule to Sept.

Mulberry-tree (Morus nigra)—see Morus.

Mule Fern (Hemionitis palmata) - see Hemionitis.

Mule Pink.—Hybrid varieties of Dianthus. For culture, see paragraph on 4 Pinks" under head of Dianthus.

Mule Polypody (Lastrea filix-mas) - see Lastrea.

Mullein (Verbascum Thapsus) - see Verbascum.

MUSHROOM.

Mummy Pea (Pisum sp.)—see Pisum.

Mummy Wheat (Triticum compositum)-see Triticum.

Mungeet (Rubia cordifolia)—see Rubia.

Musa (Banana, Abyssinian Banana, Chinese Banana, Adam's Fig).-Ord. Scitaminaces. Stove herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage & edible fruiting. Nat. Abyssinia, China, India, W. Indies. Int. 1690. Ht. 4 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, about 6. Inflorescence, yellow, scarlet, green; Jan. to Ap.; succeeded by oblong pods borne in huge clusters. Leaves, very large, oblong, green. Compost, two parts good loam, one part well decayed manure or plant, Jan. to Ap. Water copiously, Feb. to Oct.; about once fortnightly afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Feb. to Sept.; once daily, Sept. to Feb. Mass atmosphere e.sential. Apply stimulants twice or three times weekly, Mar. to Oct. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Outdoor culture of M. ensete & M. superba. Postion, sunny sheltered borders or nooks. Place in position first or second week in June, plunging pot or tub to its rim in the ground. Water copiously. Apply stimulants once a week. Life & replace in stove in Sept. May also be planted in configuration in Tune. May also be planted in ordinary rich soil in June, freely watered, lifted in Sept. & roots stored close together in temp. 45° to 55° until following June. Propagate by suckers removed from parent plant & placed in pots in temp. 75° to 85° any time of year.

Muscadine Grape (Vitis vulpina)—see Vitis.

Muscari (Grape Hyacinth, American Grape Hyacinth, Pearls of Spain, Purse Tassels, Tassel Hyacinth, Feathered Grape Hyacinth, Musk Grape Hyacinth, Starch Hyacinth. Sky-blue Grape Hyacinth).—Ord. Liliacese. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Deciduous. Nat. S. of Europe (Britain), Armenis, Caucasus, Persia. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 4 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 19; varieties several. Flowers, blue, violet, white, yellow, purple, fragrant; Mar. to June. Outdoor culture: Soil, deep sandy loam. Position, sunny beds, boiders or rockeries. Plant, Aug. to Nov. in lines or masses. Depth for planting: Small bulbs 2 in. deep & 1 in. apart; large bulbs 4 in. deep & 3 to 4 in. apart. Mulch with decayed manure, Nov. Lift, divide & replant every third year. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or well decayed cow manure & one part river sand. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing 18 to 20 small bulbs, 1 in apart, in a 5-in. pot; or 3 to 5 large sized bulbs 1 in deep in similar pots. Position, under layer of cinder ashes from time of potting till growth commences, then in cold frame, cool greenhouse or window till past flowering, afterwards in sunny spot outdoors. Water moderately from time growth commences till foliage fades, then keep dry. Repot annually. Apply weak stimulants once or twice during flowering period. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light sandy soil in boxes or cold frame, or ou'doors in Sept.; offsets from old bulbs removed when lifting & planted as advised for full-sized bulbs. Seedlings flower when 3 to 4 years old.

Muscovite Rose (Scabiosa atro-purpurea)—see Scabiosa.

Mushroom (Agaricus campestris).—Ord. Fungi. Hardy esculent vegetable. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Africa, America & Asia. Ht. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Suitable manures: (1) Two thirds fresh horse droppings, one third short stained straw; remove long unstained straw. Place this in a heap outdoors & turn over six days afterwards. Turn again on four alternate days, then use. (2) Peat-moss litter, after use as bedding for horses. Prepare as advised for horse manure. Suitable soil: (1) Well decayed turfy top spit loam. (2) Old chrysanthemum mould. (3) Ordinary garden soil enriched with 1½ lb. of bone meal or 1 oz. of superphosphate of lime to every bushel. (4) Light sandy soil with ½ lb. of common salt added to every bushel. Position for beds: in the open or against walls facing south, sheltered from N. & E. winds (outdoors); sheds, cellars, stables, cupboards,

greenhouses. Period for forming beds: outdoors, July, Aug., Cct., Dec. or Jan.; sheds, etc. July to Feb. Temp. for indoor culture, Sept. to May, 55° to 65°. Dimensions of beds: outdoors,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide at base,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, 6 in. wide at apex; indoors, 3 to 4 ft. wide, 9 in. deep, no limit as to length. Tread or beat manure quite firm in beds. Spawning: Insert portions of spawn nearly level with surface, smooth side outwards & 9 in. apart. Temp, for insertion of spawn, 80° 1 in. below surface. Quantities of spawn: Divide each brick into eight portions. Size of bricks: 9 in. long, 6 in. wide, 2 in. deep. Bushel of spawn consists of 16 bricks. Period for covering beds with soil: Three days after insertion of spawn. Depth of soil: 1 in. if heavy; 14 in. if medium; 2 in. if light or sandy. Make soil firm. Water previously if dry. Cover beds afterwards with 6 in. of straw or litter in sum. or autn.; 12 to 18 in. of similar material in winter. Complete darkness essential. Apply tepid water moderately when surface is dry only. Suitable stimulants: 2 oz. of common salt to 1 gallon; \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz. nitrate of soda to 1 gallon; \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz. of nitrate of potash to 1 gallon; \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz. of sulphate of ammonia to 4 gallons of water, each to be applied in a tepid state occasionally after the beds commence bearing. I caring commences six weeks after spawning. Duration of bearing, two to three months. Culture in cold frames: Insert spawn 1 in. deep & 9 in. apart in cucumber or melon bed in July. Keep frame closed after cucumbers and and melons have ceased growth. Water occasionally. Apply one of above stimulants when mushrooms appear. Culture on sides of hotbed: Insert spawn 2 in. deep & 9 in. apart in manure. Cover with 1 or 2 in. of soil 10 days afterwards, & protect with layer of straw or litter. Culture in pots or boxes: Prepare manure as advised for beds. Fill 10 in. pots or boxes (9 in. deep, 2 to 3 ft. wide & long) to within 1 in. of top with manure. Beat this quite firm. Spawn & cover with soil & litter as advised for beds. Place pots, etc., in cool cellar, cupboard or greenhouse; protect from light. Keep soil moderately moist & covered with straw always. Temp. in winter 55° to 65°. Culture in Grass: Cut pieces of turf 6 to 12 in. square, 1 in. thick, and 3 ft. apart. Stir soil below and press into it three or four lumps of spawn, about the middle of June. Replace turf and water occasionally if dry. Best results obtained where herbage is short, soil loamy and dry, and position sunny. Gather mushrooms with whole of stem attached; do not leave stump in bed. Average cost of forming outdoor bed (2\frac{1}{2} ft. high, 2\frac{1}{2} ft. wide at base, 6 in. wide at apex) 5s. per lineal yard. Average value of produce per lineal yard 15s. Average yield of bed 25 yards long, 350 to 450 lbs. Prepagate by mycelium obtained from fertile or bearing beds, & inserted in specially prepared bricks composed of cow manure & soil, afterwards dried, & stored in a cool dry place until required for use.

Musk (Mimulus moschatus)—see Mimulus.

Musk Grape-Hyacinth (Muscari moschatum)—see Muscari.

Musk Mallow (Malva moschata)—see Malva. Musk Melon (Cucurbita moschata) -see Cucurbita.

Musk Milfoil (Achillea moschata)—see Achillea.

Musk-scented Daffodil (Narcissus moschatus)—see Narcissus.

Musk-scented Rose (Rosa moschata) - see Rosa.

Mussænda.—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. musseenda.—Urd. Kublaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Tropical Asia & Africa. Int. 1805. It. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, orange; bracts, white, Sept. to Mar. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light moist stove. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Frune moderately after flowering. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 65° to 85°; Oct. to Feb., 55° to 65°. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov. & Feb. to Ap.; keep somewhat dry, Nov. to Feb. Syringe daily. Feb. to Oct. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp 70° to 80°, May to July.

Mustard (Sinapis alba)—see Sinapis.

Mutisia. — Or /. Compositæ. Stove, greenhouse or hardy climbing; flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Brazil, Chili, New Granada. Int. 1823. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 1 stove; 2 greenhouse; 1 hardy. Flowers, red, orange, white, rose, pink, yellow; May to Oct. Culture of stove species: Compost, two parts heavy loam, one part leaf-mould, half part sand. Position, well drained pots or beds; shoots trained up roof or round trellis. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Jan. or Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept. Apply stimulants occasionally during flowering period. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 650 to 750; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of greenhouse species: Compost as above. Posi-tion, pots or beds; shoots trained up lafters or round trellises. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune slightly after flowering. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally, May to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Culture of hardy species (M. decurrens): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, well drained border against sheltered, partially shaded wall. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Protect from slugs by placing layer of fine coke or cinders round base of stems. Propagate stove and greenhouse species by cuttings of half ripened shoots inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, May or June; hardy species by cuttings of similar shoots inserted in sand in shady cold frame or greenhouse in Ap. or May.

Mvosotidium (Chatham Islands Forget-me-not).—Ord. Boraginaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Chatham Islands. Int. 1858. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, blue; Ap. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, cool & damp sheltered border. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{18}$  in. deep in Ap. where plants are required to grow. This plant should be disturbed as little as

possible.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not, Scorpion Grass).—Ord. Boraginaceæ.— Hardy perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ilt. 2 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 5; varieties several. Flowers, blue, yellow; Mar. to Aug. Culture of M. alpestris: Soil, moist gritty loam. Position, partially shady rockery, surrounded by small pieces of sandstone. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Culture of M. azor.ca, M. dissitifora, M. palustris & M. sylvatica: Soil, ordinary. Position, as edgings to, or in masses in partially shady beds or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar., 4 to 6 in. apart. These are best treated as biennials namely, raised from seed sown outdoors in Ap., May or June, transplanted into the beds or borders in Oct. to flower following year. Propagate by seeds sown in in deep outdoors in spring or sum.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under hand-light in June or July; division of roots in Mar. or Oct.

Myrica (Bay-berry, Candle-berry Myrtle, Tallow-shrub, Wax Myrtle). -Ord. Myricaceæ. Hardy deciduous & evergreen shrubs. Nat. Europe —Ord. Myricaces. Hardy decidious & evergreen strips. It. Europe (Britain), Asia, America. Int. (foreign species) 1699. Ht. 2 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2 evergreen; 1 decidious. Flowers, green, red, brown; Feb. to June. Leaves, lance-shaped, green, highly fragrant. Soil, moist sandy peat. Position, open sheltered borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune decidious species, Nov. to Feb; evergreen species, Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil in sheltered position outdoors in auth.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in sheltered position outdoors. Sont. or Oct.: layering shoots in in sandy soit in sheltered position outdoors, Sept. or Oct.; layering shoots in

Sept. or Oct.; division of plants, Oct. to Mar.

Myricaria (German Tamarisk).—Ord. Tamaricaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrub. Nat. Central Lurope & Asia. Int. 1582. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, rose; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary, sandy. Position, open sunny borders or banks. Plant. Oct. to Mar. Prune into shape, Nov. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in sandy soil in open sunny position outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil outdoors, Aug. to Nov.

Myrobella Plum (Prunus murobalana)—see Prunus.

MYRRHIS. NÆBÉLIA.

Myrrhis (Anise, British Myrrh, Great Chervil, Sweet Chervil, Sweet Cicely, Sweet Fern).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy perennial aromatic herb. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; May. Leaves finely divided, fern-like, fragrant. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil outdoors, Sept. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Myrsiphyllum (Boston Smilax, Smilax Vine, Wreath Lily).—Ord. Liliacess. Greenhouse evergreen herbaceous twiner. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1702. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, greenishwhite; June. Leaves, small, green, glossy. Shoots, slender, graceful. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, half part sand. Position, well drained pots or beds; shoots trained up trellises, strings or rafters. Pot or plant, Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Oct. Apply stimulants occasionally, May to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. to Ap.; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, spring or sum.; division of roots at potting time.

Myrtle (Myrtus communis)—see Myrtus.

Myrtle-Flag (Acorus calamus)—see Acorus.

Myrtle Grass (Acorus calamus)—see Acorus.

Myrtle-leaved Box Tree (Buxus sempervirens myrtifolia) - see Buxus.

Myrtle-leaved Helly (Ilex aquifolium myrtifolia)—see Ilex.

Myrtle-Sedge (Acorus calamus)—see Acorus.

Myrtle-Spurge (Euphorbia Lathyris)—see Euphorbia.
Myrtus (Myrtle, Broad-leaved Dutch Myrtle, Portugal Myrtle, Nutmeg Myrtle, Rosemiry leaved Myrtle, Thyme leaved Myrtle, Small leaved Myrtle, Roman Myrtle. Box-leaved Myrtle, Variogated-leaved Myrtle, Woolly Myrtle) — O. d. Myctacew. Greenhouse & hilf-hardy evergreen shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe, Chili, China. Int. 1597. Ht. 3 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Flowers, white, fragrant; May to July. Fruit, oblong or round, purplish black berries; fragrant, edible. Leaves, egg or lance-shaped, green, fragrant. Culture in greenhouses: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf mould, half a part sand. Position, well drained pots or tubs. or in beds with shoots trained to walls, in light sunny airy greenhouses. Place pot plants in sunny position outdoors, June to Sept. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Oct. Apply stimulants once a week, May to Sept., to healthy plants only. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°. May be grown in dwelling rooms or windows under similar treatment. Outdoor culture of M. communis (Common Myrtle): Soil, ordinary sandy. Position, well drained borders against sheltered S. walls in S. or S. W. of Eugland only. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Protect, Oct. to Mar. in severe winters with mats or straw. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in temp. 60° to 70° in autn. or spring; cuttings of young shoots, 2 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 60° to 75°, spring and sum.; cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in cool greenhouse or window, June or July; branches, 5 to 6 in. long, inserted in bottles of water suspended in sunny window or greenhouse, sum.

Nægelia.—Ord. Gesneriaceæ. Stove tuberous-rooted herbaceous perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico, Central America. Int. 1840. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties several. Flowers, scarlet, white, orange; July to Ap. Leaves, heart-shaped, green or crimson, whether the pure shape of the contral statement of the contral statement. velvety. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam, one part leaf-mould, with a little decayed manure & silver sand. Position, well drained pots or pane in shady part of plant stove. Pot, Mar. to flower in sum.; May to flower in autn.; June to flower in winter. Place tubers 1 in. deep singly in 5 in. pots, or 1 to 2 in. apart in larger sizes. Water moderately from time growth begins until plants are 3 or 4 in. high, then freely. After flowering, gradually withhold water till foliage dies down, then keep dry till potting time. Apply weak liquid manure once or twice a week when flower buds show. Syringing not required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 75°. Store when foliage has decayed on their sides under stage till potting time in temp. of 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of well drained pots of sandy peat, in temp. 75°, Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in pots of sandy peat in temp. 75° to 85° in spring; division of rhizomes at potting time.

Naked-flowered Azalea (Azalea nudiflora)—see Azulea, Naked-flowered Crocus (Crocus nudiflorus)—see Crocus. Naked Ladies (Colchicum autumnale)—see Colchicum.

Naked-stalked Globe-Daisy (Globularia nudicaulis)—see Globu-

Naked-Stemmed Iris (Iris nudicaulis)—see Iris.

Naked-stemmed Sun-rose (Helianthemum nudicaule)—see Helianthemum.

Nancy Pretty (Saxifraga umbrosa) - see Saxifraga.

Nankeen Lily (Lilium testaceum)—see Lilium.

Nanodes.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Greenhouse epiphytal orchid. Nat. Ecuador. Int. date unknown. III. 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green, brown, purple; Mar. to Nov. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & sphagnum moss. Position, in suspended baskets or on blocks of wood next the roof. Place in basket or on block, Feb. to Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Ap. to Nov., 55° to 65°; Nov. to Ap., 45° to 55°. Crowing period, all the year round, no resting required. Propagate by division of plants in Feb. or Mar.

Narcissus (Daffodil, Daffadowndilly, Butter & Eggs, Eggs & Bacon, Common Jonquil, Sweet Nancy, Campernelle, Poet's Narcissus, Chinese Sacred Lily, Chalice Flower, Lent Lily, Lent Rose, Yellow Crow Bells, Whitsun Lily, Bell Rose, Affadil, Ajax, Two-coloured Daffodil, Peerless Primrose, Hoop Petticoat, Seashore Daffodil, Bazelman Minor Daffodil, Yellow Rush-leaved Daffodil, Horsefield's Daffodil, Incomperable Daffodil, Rush-leaved Daffodil, Golden Daffodil, Pigmy Daffodil, Tenby Daffodil, Dwarf Daffodil, Musk-scented Daffodil, Queen Anne's Daffodil, Polyanthus Daffodil, Oreflowered Daffodil, Pench Daffodil, Telamon's Daffodil, Mountain Daffodil, Oreflowered Daffodil).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Hardy bulbous perennials. Nat. Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, N. Africa, N. India, China, Japan, Switzerland, Greece, Barbary, Sicily, Algiers, Palestine, Canary Islands. Int. (toreign species) 1570. Ht. 3 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 20; hybrids, about 14; varieties, numerous. Classification: Division I. Maguicoronati (coffee-cup shaped blooms)—Ex. N. pseudo-narcissus (flat-leaf); N. bulbocodium (rush-leaf). Sub-divisions: 1. Corbularia (Hoop-petticoat Daffodils); 2. Ajax (trumpet). Division II. Medicoronati (tea-cup shaped blooms)—Ex. N. incomparabilis (flat leaf); N. triandrus (rush leaf). Sub-divisions: 3. Gauymedes (Cyclamen-flowered); 4, Queltia (Peerless & Nonsuch Daffodils). Divison III. Parvicoronati (tea-saucer shaped)—Ex. N. tazetta (flat leaf); N. jonquilla (rush leaf). Sub-divisions: 5. Hermione (Jonquil); 6, Eunarcissus (Poet's narcissus); 7. Aurelia (Broussonet's narcissus). Flowers, single or double; yellow, white, orange, red, fragrax.; Sept. to June. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary for common kinds; sandy loam for N. bulbocodium & vars.; peaty soil for N. cyclamineus. No manure must be applied. Position, partially or quite shady beds or borders facing N. or N.E. for robust kinds; rockeries sheltered from N. or N.E. winds for

shoice or dwarf kinds. Plant, June to Oct. Depth for planting, 8 to 4 in. on heavy soils; 6 to 8 in. on light soils. Distance apart, 2 to 6 in. Lift N. bulbocodium in July & replant in Oct.; other kinds every three or four years in July. Do not remove foliage until quite dead. CULTURE IN TURE: Make holes 2 to 3 in. wide, 6 in. deep. Place one bulb in each & cover with soil & turf. Plant, July to Oct. Grass must not be cut until leaves turn yellow. Top-dress annually with decayed cow manure in July or Aug. INDOOR CULTURE: Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part well decayed manure or leaf-mould, one part sand. Fot, Aug. to Nov., placing 3 large, 6 modium sized, or 12 small bulbs in a 5-in. pot. Depth for planting: Allow apex to just appear above surface of soil. Position, under cinder a hes outdoors or in frame until growth begins, then remove to greenhouse or window. Water only when growth commences; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants when flowers appear. Temp. for forcing, 55° to 65°. After flowering, plant bulbs, except those of N. bulbocodium & N. cyclamineus, outdoors. Keep soil of the latter dry after flowering. CULTURE OF CHINESE SACRED LILY: Half fill a Japanese bowl with shingle or gravel, & add sufficient water to just cover this. Place bulb on the shingle & surround with pebbles. Put bowl in dark cupboard until growth begins, then remove to light. Change water once a week; use tepid water only. Bulbs usually flower 5 to 6 weeks after being placed in bowls; useless after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown is in deep in pans of sandy loam in cold frame in auth., transplanting seedlings following year 1 in. apart in bed of sandy soil in shady position outdoors; by offsets, removed from old bulbs in July or Aug., & replanted at once as advised for parent bulbs. Seedling bulbs flower when three to six years old.

Narcissus-flowered Wind-flower (Anemone narcissiflora) — see Auemone.

Narcissus of Japan (Nerine sarniensis)—see Nerine.

Narcissus-Oil-plant (Narcissus odorus)—see Narcissus.

Narrow-fronded Chain-fern (Woodwardia angustifolia)—see Woodwardia.

Narrow-fronded Bladder-fern (Cystopteris angustata) – see Cystopteris.

Narrow-leaved Adam's-needle (Yucca angustifolia)—see Yucca.

Narrow-leaved Ash (Frazinus excelsior angusti/olia)—see Fraxinus.

Narrow-leaved Barberry (Berberis stenophylla)—see Berberis.
Narrow-leaved Christmas Rose (Helleborus angustifolius)—see

lelleborus.

Narrow-leaved Daffodil (Narcissus angustifolius)—see Narcissus.

Narrow-leaved Evening Primrose (Enothera linearis) — see (Enothera.

Narrow-leaved Feverfew (Pyrethrum achillæfolium) - see Pyrethrum.

Narrow-leaved Holly (Ilex angustifolia)—see Ilex.

Narrow-leaved Jasmine (Jasminum angustifolium)—see Jasminum.
Narrow-leaved Lung-wort (Pulmonaria angustifolia)—see Pulmonaria.

Narrow-leaved Queensland Lily (Crinum angustifolium) — see Crinum.

Narrow-leaved Sea-Lavender (Statice angustifolia)—see Statice. Narrow-leaved Spindle-tree (Euonymus angustifolius)—see Euony

Narrow-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum angustifolium)—see Helianthemum

Narrow-leaved Whortle-berry (Vaccinium angustifolium) - ace Vaccinium.

Narrow Prickly-toothed-fern (Lastrea spinulosa)—see Lastrea. Aquatic. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. Species cultivated, 1; varieties 2. Flower, white; June. Leaves, green or brown; largely used for salads. ULITURE IN BEDS IN WATER: Soil, ordinary. Position, open. Dimensions f beds, 3 to 4 ft. wide; 3 to 6 in. deep; no limit as to length. Depth of soil 2 to 3 in. Depth of water 11 in. when first planted. Nasturtium (Water Cress).-Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy perennial herb. to 3 in. Depth of water 12 in. when first planted; 3 in. when growing freely; 6 in. in winter. Water must flow through beds, not be stagnant. Plant, May and June for gathering in Aug. to Feb.; Sept. to Nov. for gathering Feb. to May. Replant beds twice annually. Distance for planting, 6 in apart in rows, 2 ft. between rows. Soil must be removed each planting. Gather the tops once a week; cut, not break, them off. CULTURE IN PANS: Sail, ordinary. Position, tubs or tanks of water in open air or under glass. Sow seeds in in. deep in Mar. or Sept., & partly immerse pan in water; wholly when seedlings appear. In rt cuttings 2 to 3 in. apart in spring or autn., which seedings appear. The tetrings 2 to 3 in. apart in 8 fing of adult, partly immerse at first, wholly after. Culture in Terrotees: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Dig trench 2 ft.wide, i ft. deep. Put 6 in. decayed manure in & 3 in. of soil on this. Sow seeds thinly \( \frac{1}{8} \) in. deep in Ap. & Aug. Keep well watered. Cress sown in Ap. gather June to Sept.; in Aug., Nov. to May. Propagate for beds by seeds sown on a shady border in Ap., & kept moist; by division of the plants in May or Aug.

Nasturtium.—A term commonly but erroneously applied to Tropaclum majus.

Natal Lily (Imantophyllum miniatum)—see Imantophyllum.

Narthecium (Common Bog Asphodel, American Bog Asphodel, Lancashire Asphodel, Yellow Grass, Maiden-hair).—Ord. Liliacea. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Asia & America. Int. (foreign species) 1811. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, yellow; June to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, moist beds, borders or margins of pends. Soil, ordinary, or boggy peat. I'lant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in Mar. or Ap. where plants are required to grow; division of roots in Oct. or Mar. division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Native Holly of Australia (Lonatia ilicifolia)—see Lomatia.

Native Ivy of Australia (Muhlenbeckia adpressa)—see Muhlenbeckia

Navel-wort (Cotyledon umbilicus)—see Cotyledon.

Neapolitan Cyclamen (Cyclamen neapolitanum) - see Cyclamen.

Neapolitan Daphne (Daphne collina)—see Daphne.

Neapolitan Maple (Acer neapolitanum)—see Acer.

Neapolitan Violet (Viola odorata pallida plena)—see Viola.

Necklace Popular (Populus monilifera)—see Populus.

Nectarine-tree (Persica vulgaris lavis)—see Perscia.

Neem-tree (Melia azadiracht) -- see Melia.

Negro's Slippers (Euphorbia myrtifolia)—see Euphorbia.

Negundo (Box Elder). — Ord. Sapindaceæ. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. N. America, Japan. Int. 1688. Itt. 5 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Leaves, twice or three times divided, green or variegated. Soil, well drained sandy loam. Position, open shrubberies or singly on lawns or pleasure grounds. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prime into shape, Feb. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sheltered position outdoors in Oct.; grafting on common species in Mar.; budding in Aug.; layering in Oct. Neileberger.

Neilgherry Lily (Lilium neilgherrense)—see Lilium.

Neilgherry Rhododendron (Rhododendron nilagericum)—see Rhododendron.

Neillia (Nine Bark). — Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. America. Int. 1890. Ht. 3 to 5 ft Hardy evergreen shrubs. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, white; June. Leaves, lobed, green NEJA. NEMOPHILA

& golden yellow. Soil, ordinary. Instition, open sunny shrubberies or banks. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune flowering species moderately after blooming; variegated variety in Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in sheltered position outdoors, autn. or spring; cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3

in. long, inserted in sand under bell-glass any time.

Neja.—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Uruguay. Int. 1828. It. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, daisy like; May to Oct. Outdoor culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries. Plant, Ap. Lift in Oct. & place in pots in cold frame during winter. Pot culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, half part sand. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, sunny cold frame or cold greenhouse when in flower. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Propagate by seeds sown h in. deep in light sandy soil in cold frame, Mar. to Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Nelson's Phlox (Phlox Nelsoni)—see Phlox.

Nelumbium (Sacred Bean, Egyptian Bean, Chinese Water Lily, Yellow Nelumbo, Yellow Water Bean, Water Chinquapin). - Ord. Nymphасеж. Greenhouse aquatic rhizomatous-rooted perennials. Orn. foliage & aces. Greenhouse aquatic rhizomatous-rooted perennials. Orn. 1011age of flowering. Nat. Asia, Egypt, W. Indies, Southern United States. Int. 1787. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, white, rose, fragrant; July to Sept. Leaves, shield-shaped, 1 to 2 ft. in diameter, bluish green. Compost, two parts loam, one part well decayed manure. Position, in tanks or tubs of water heated to a temp. of 60° to 65°. Plant rhizomes 3 to 4 in. below surface of water in Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 4504, 550. 450 to 550. Draw off water from tank in Oct., & keep rhizomes dry till Feb. N. speciosum may be grown in tank in sunny position outdoors, June to Sept. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy soil, 2 to 3 in. below surface of water. heated to temp. of 60° to 70° any time of year; division of rhizomes in Feb.

Nelumbo (Nelumbium speciosum)—see Nelumbium.

Nemastylis.—Ord. Iridaceæ. Half-hardy flowering bulbs. Deciduous Nat. Mexico, Southern United States. Int. 1875. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue, yellow, black; May to June. Outdoor Culture: Soid, light rich sandy. Ibstion, sunny well drained border. Plant, Jan., placing bulbs 4 in. deep & 2 in. apart. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Mulch surface of bed in Mar. with cow manure. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. I'ots, 41-in. in diameter, well drained. Place five bulbs 3 in. deep, in each pot in Nov., & cover with cocoanut fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage until growth commences. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping bulbs dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; other times, 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Nemesia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hardy annuals. Africa. Int. 1774. Ilt. 6 to 24 in. Species cultivated, 4; varieties many. Flowers, white, lilac, yellow, blue, scarlet, magenta, muve, fragrant; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or rockeries. Propagate by seeds lown in Mar. 1 in deep in well drained pots or pans, filled with light fibrous loam & little wood asnes. Place in temp. 55° to 65°, transplanting eedlings when they have formed three leaves I in. apart in well drained pots, placing in temp. of 55°, & planting into flowering position outdoors in June; also seeds sown in May 1 in. deep in patches outdoors where plants are required to flower, afterwards thinning seedlings to 2 or 3 in. apart. N. strumosa Suttoni best kind for general cultivation.

Nemophila (Californian Blue-bell, Love-grove). — Ord. Hydrophyllaces. Hardy trailing annuals. Nat. N. America. Int. 1822. Ht. 4 to 18 in. Species cultivated, about 5; varieties several. Flowers, blue. white, purple; May to Nov. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, ordinary. Position, in masses or in lines as edgings to sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds 1 in. deep. in NÉPAUL ASH. NERINE

Mar. or Ap for flowering in sum.; in Aug. or Sept. for flowering in spring Thin seedlings to 1 or 2 in. apart when \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. high. Por CULTURE: Compost, two parts good ordinary soil, one part leaf-mould or well decayed manure. Size of pots \( 4\) in. diameter. Place I in. of drainage in pots, cover with moss \( &\) fill up to within \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. of rim with above compost pressed firmly. Sow seeds thinly, slightly covering with fine mould, \( &\) place pots in cool shady frame or window. Water moderately at first; freely when seedlings appear. Apply weak stimulants once or twice weekly when plants begin to flower. Position when in flower, cold sunny greenhouse, window or frame.

Nepaul Ash (Fraxinus floribunda)—see Fraxinus.

Nepaul Bird Cherry (Cerasus nepalensis)—see Cerasus.

Nepaul Bladder Senna (Colutea nepalensis)—see Colutea.

Nepaul Poppy (Meconopsis nepalensis)—see Meconopsis. Nepaul Saxifrage (Saxifraga nepalensis)—see Saxifraga.

Nepaul Trumpet-flower (Beaumontia grandiflora)—see Beaumontia. Nepenthes (Pitcher-plant).—Ord. Nepenthaces. Stove evergreen sub-shrubby perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical Asia, Madagascar, Malayan Archipelago. Int. 1789. II. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 20; hybrids many. Flowers, greenish, diocious, insignificant. Leaves, oblong or lance-shaped, terminating in a Jitcher-like appendage; green variously mottled with red, brown & crimson. Compost, two parts good brown fibrous peat, one part sphagnum moss. Issition in baskets suspended from roof in shady part of stove. Plant, or re-basket, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 65° to 75°. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily all the year round. Moiss atmosphere very essential. Shade from sun. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of mixture of fibrous peat & sphagnum moss in well drained pan covered with bell-glass & placed in a moist frame heated to temp. of 80° to 85°; cuttings of one year old shoots inserted singly in small pots plunged in bottom heat of 85° any time.

Nepeta (Cat-mint) — Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous trailing perennials. Nat. Britain, Caucasus. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1, variegated. Flowers, blue; Ap. to June. Leaves, heart-shaped, dark green or variegated with white. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds, borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep where plants are required to grow, Mar. to May; division of roots, Oct. to Mar.

Nephrodium.—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. S. Africa, India, Sandwich Islands, Australasia. Int. 1820. Ht. 12 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 12; varieties several. Fronds, feather-shaped, green, plain or crested. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand. Position, well drained pots, borders or rockeries, in shade. Pot or plant, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Temp, Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans of sandy peat, placed under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, any time.

Nephrolepis (Ladder Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Nat. T.opics, Himalayas, Madagascar. Int. 1793. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 8; varieties several. Fronds, linear, narrow, once divided, plain or crested. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand, two parts lumpy peat. Position, in baskets suspended from roof, or in well drained pots or beds in shady part of stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 60°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans of sandy peat under bell-glass, & placed in temp. 75° to 85°, any time; division of plants, Feb., Mar. or Ap.; pegging down creeping stems bearing young plants & removing when rooted.

Norine (Guernsey Lily, Scarlet Guernscy Lily), -Ord, Amaryllidacen

Greenhouse & hardy bulbous plants. Deciduous. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1680. Ht. 8 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 17; varieties several. Flowers, scarlet, rose, crimson, pink, white; May to Nov. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decayed cow manure or leafmould, one part coarse sand. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing one bulb half its dyth in a 4½-in. pot, or three in a 6-in. pot; good drainage essential. Position, light cool greenhouse, Sept. to May; cold frame or sunny spot outdors, May to Sept. Water moderately, Sept. to May or as come shower spikes show; keep quite dry, May to Sept. Apply stimulants occasionally during growth. Top-dress annually with equal parts sandy loam, decayed cow manure & sand in Aug. Repotting only necessary every 3 or 4 years. Season of growth, Sept. to May; season of rest, May to Sept. Culture of Hardy Species (N. sarnienis): Soil, light sandy, enriched with decayed cow manure. Position, sunny well drained borders at base of S. wall. Plant, Aug. to Nov., 2 to 3 in. deep. Protect, Nov. to Ap., with covering of dry litter. Top-dress annually in Aug. with leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Lift & replant svery four or five years. Propagate by offsets removed when repotting & treated as old bulbs.

Nerium (Oleander, Rose-Bay).—Ord. Apocynaceæ. Greenhouse ever green flowering shrubs. Nat. Mediterranean district. Int. 1596. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties 15. Flowers, red, white, pink, crimson, rose, purple, yellow, single & double, fragrant; June to Oct. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decomposed manure, one part leaf-mould & one part sand. Position, pots, tubs or well drained beds in light sunny greenhouse or window; place pot or tub plants outdoors, June to Sept. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune immediately after flowering, or in Oct., shortening shoots of previous year's growth to within 3 or 4 in. of their base. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep nearly dry, Nov. to Mar. Apply stimulants once or twice weekly, May to Sept. Remove young shoots that issue from base of flower trusses as soon as they appear. No shade required. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to June. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots, 3 to 6 in. long, inserted in bottles of rain water, suspended in sunny window or greenhouse in sum.; or singly in 2-in. pots in a compost of equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould & sand, placed under bell-glass in temp. 60° to 70°, spring or sum.

Nertera (Fruiting Duckweed, Coral-berried Duckweed, Bead Plant).—
Ord. Rubiaceæ. Greenhouse & half-hardy creeping perennial herb. Orn. fruiting
Nat. Australasia. Int. 1868. Ht. 1 to 2 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, greenish;
all the year round. Berries round, bright orange red or crimson. INDOOR CULTURE: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position,
small well drained pots or pans in shady part of greenhouse. Iot, Feb. or Mar.
Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 50°
60°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary light
rich. Position, moist sheltered ledges of shady rockery. Plant, Mar. o Ap.
Water freely in dry weather. Protect in severe weather with bell or handglass. Propagate by seeds sown 1st in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to
65° Mar. or Ap.; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Nerve-root (Cypripedium pubescens)—see Cypripedium. Netted Camellia (Camellia reticulata)—see Camellia.

Netted Chain-Fern (Woodwardia angustifolia)—see Woodwardia.

Netted-flowered Toad-flax (Linaria reticulata)—see Linaria.

Neottopteris (Bird's-nest Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Nat. E. Indies, Australia. Int. 1820. Ht. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Fronds, large, broad, undivided, green. Compost, two parts peat, one each loam, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely in sum.; moderately in winter. Syringe roots at base of fronds several times daily, Ap. to Sept.; occasionally, Sept. to Ap. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept.;

70° to 80°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of pans of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° at any time.

Netted-leaved Willow (Salix reticulata)—see Salix.

Netted-veined Bamboo (Bambusa relicu'ata) - see Bambusa.

Nettle Geranium (Coleus fruticosus)—see Coleus.

Nettle-leaved Bell-flower (Campanula Trachelium)—see Cum-

Nevada Lily (Lilium Washingtonianum)—see Lilium.

New Caledonia Pine-tree (Araucaria Cooki & A. Rulci)—see A au caria.

New England Star-wort (Aster Novæ-Angliæ)—see Aster.

New Jersey Tea-plant (Ceanothus americanus) - see Ceanothus.

Newman's Cone-flower (Rudbeckia Neumani)—see Rudbeckia.

New South Wales Star-wort (Oleania dentata)—see Oleania.

New York Star-wort (Aster Novi-Belgi)—see Aster.

New Zealand Arbor-vitæ (Libocedrus Doniana)—see Libocedrus.

New Zealand Blue-bell (Wahlenbergia saxicola)—see Wahlenbergia

New Zealand Box-tree (Veronica buxifolia)—see Veronica.

New Zealand Clematis (Clematis indivisa lobata)—see Clematis.

New Zealand Crow-foot (Ranunculus Lyalli)—see Ranunculus.

New Zealand Daisy Bush (Olearia Haastii)—see Olearia.

New Zealand Dragon-plant (Dracæna australis)—see Dracæna.

New Zealand Flax (Phormium tenax & P. Colensoi)—see Phormium.

New Zealand Fuchsia (Fuchsia Colensoi, F. excorticata & F. procumbens) - see Fuchsia.

New Zealand Glory-Pea (Clianthus puniceus)—see Clianthus.

New Zealand Hanging-tree Spleen-wort (Asplenium flaccidum) -see Asplenium.

New Zealand Hare-bell (Wahlenbergia saxicola)—see Wahlenbergia.

New Zealand Holly (Osmanthus ilicifolius)—see Osmanthus.

New Zealand Ivy (Panax Colensoi)—see Panax.

New Zealand Laburnum-tree (Edwardsia grandiflora) - see Edwardsia.

New Zealand Palm (Areca sapida)—see Areca.

New Zealand Pine-tree (Dacrydium cupressinum)—see Dacrydium.

New Zealand Plume-grass (Arundo conspicua)—see Arundo.

New Zealand Reed (Arundo conspicua)—see Arundo.

New Zealand Spinach (Tetragonia expansa)—see Tetragonia.

New Zealand Spruce (Dacrydium cupressinum)—see Dacrydium.

New Zealand Shore Spleen-wort (Asplenium obtusatum) - see Asplenium.

New Zealand Spleen-wort (Asplenium bulbiferum)—see Asplenium. New Zealand Tree-fern (Dicksonia antarctica, D. lanata, & D. squarrosa) - see Dicksonia.

New Zealand Water-lily (Ranunculus Lyalli)—see Ranunculus.

Nicandra (Apple-of-Peru).—Ord. Solanaceæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Peru. Int. 1759. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue, white; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny open borders. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in pots or boxes of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings 3 ft. apart outdoors in May; or by sowing seed in sunny position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June.

Nicobar Bread-fruit Tree (Pandanus odoratissimus)—see Pandanus. Nicotiana (Tobacco Plant).—Ord. Solanaceæ. Greenhouse & half hardy annuals & perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. America, Aus-

tralia, Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Chili, Persia, Columbia. Int. (common tobacco) 1570. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 12; varieties several. Floures white, yellow, rose; fragrant; June to Nov. Leaves, large, egg or lance-shaped green. Por Culture of N. Affinis: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf mould or decayed manure, & one part sand. Position, sunny or shady green house or window. Water freely when in full growth; moderately at othe times. Apply stimulants once or twice a week when in flower. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Outdoor Culture of N. AFFINIS: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant in June in groups of three or six. Protect in winter with covering of cinder ashes, tan or decayed manure. Will only survive winter in well drained soils. Although really a perennial, is generally treated as an annual for in and outdoor culture. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES (N. acutiflora & N. tabacum): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, June. Gather leaves of N. tabacum in Sept. for drying. Water freely in dry weather. Culture of Perennial SPECIES (N. suaveolens, etc.): Compost, two parts Icam, one part leaf mould & sand. Position, well trained pots in sunny greenhouses all the year round, or sunny borders outdoors, June to Sept. Pot, Mar. Plant, outdoors, June. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants to pot plants once a week. Repot annually. Lift outdoor plants in Sept. Propagate N. affinis by seeds sown on the surface of fine light mould in a shallow box or pan in shade, in a temp. of 65° to 75°, in Mar. or Ap., also by cuttings of the roots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in autn. or spring; annual species by seeds sown as above; perennial species by seeds as above, or by division of the roots in Mar.

Nidpath Castle Yew-tree (Taxus baccata Nidpathensis)—see Taxus Nierembergia (Tall Cup-flower, Trailing Cup-flower).—Ord. Solanacem. Hurdy and half-hardy creping perennial herbs. Nat. Buenos Ayres, Chili, La Plata. Int. 131. Ilt. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2 hardy; 3 half-hardy. Flowers, blue, purple, lilac, yellow, white, rose; May to Sept. Culture of Hardy Species (N. Intescens & N. nivularis): Soil, equal parts sandy loam & leaf-mould. Position, sunny or moist border or ledges of tockery. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Top-dress annually in Mar. with decayed cow manure. Protect in very severe weather with covering of litter. Culture of Hard-Hardy Species? Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decomposed cow manure & one part sand. Position, well drained pots or pans in shady part of greenhouse or cold frame all the year round, or outdoors in shady spot, May to Oct. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Propagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65°, Nov. to Ap.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in shady part of cool greenhouse in Aug., transferring when well rooted singly into 2-in. pots, & placing in light airy position in greenhouse or window.

Nigella (Fennel-flower, Devil-in-a-bush, Jack-in-prison, Love-in-a-mist, Lady in the hower, Love-in-a-puzzle, St. Katherine's Flower, Spanish Fennel-flower).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. S. Europe, Asia Minor, N. Africa. Int. 1518. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, blue, yellow, brown, red; June to Oct.; surrounded by a green mossy involucre. Foliage, green, graceful, feathery. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny open beds or borders. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{6} \) in deep in lines, bands or masses in Mar. or Ap.; thin seedlings out 6 in. apart each way,

May or June.

Night-flowering Catch-fly (Silene noctiflora)—see Silene.

Night-scented Stock (Hesperis tristis & Mathiola odoratissima)-

Nikau Palm (Areca sapida)—see Areca.

Nikau Palm-tree (Kentia sapida)—see Kentia.

Nile Bull-rush (Papyrus antiquorum)—see Papyrus

NOTHOCHLÆNA NIMBLE WILL

Nimble Will (Muhlenbergia diffusa)—see Muhlenbergia.

Nine Bark (Neillia opulifolia) - see Neillia.

Nine-leaved Wool-Sorrel (Oxalis enneaphylla)—see Oxalis.

Niphobolus (Clim) ing Polypody).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse ferns. Nat. E. Indies, China, Australia. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 6. Fronds, strap-shaped, leathery, greyish Compost, two parts rough fitzous peat, one part loam, leaf-mould & drained, in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately in winter; freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75° for stave species; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65° for greenhouse species. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat under be'i-glass in temp. 75° to 85° any time; by division of plants at potting time.

Niple Cr ctus (Mammillaria bicolor)—see Mammillaria.

Noah's Ark (Cypripedium pubescens)—see Cypripedium.

Noble Bell-flower (Campanula grandiflora)—see Campanula. Noble Silver Fir (Picca nobilis)—see Picca.

Noble Stone-crop (Sedum spectabile)—see Sedum.

Noble Yarrow (Achillea filipendula)—see Achillea.

Noisette Rose (Rosa indica Noisettiana)—see Rosa.

Nolana (Chilian Bell-flower).—Ord. Convolvulaceæ. Hardy annuals. Nat. Peru, Chili. Int. 1761. Ilt. 6 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white yellow, blue; May to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny beds, bor ders or rockeries. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in patches in Mar. or Ap. where plants are required to grow, thinning seedlings to 2 or 3 in. apart in May or June.

None-so-Pretty (Saxifraga umbrosa)—see Saxifraga.

None-such (Lychnis chalcedonica)—see Lychnis.

Noon-Flower (Tragopogon pratensis)—see Tragopogon.

Nootka Fir (Abies Douglasi)—see Abies.

Nootka Sound Arbor-vitæ (Thuia plicata)—see Thuia.

Nootka Sound Cypress (Cupressus nutkænsis)—see Cupressus.

Norfolk Island Glory-Pea (Clianthus carneus)—see Clianthus.

Norfolk Island Palm (Kentia Baueri) - see Kentia.

Norfolk Island Pine-tree (Araucaria excelsa)—see Araucaria.

Norfolk Island Tree-fern (Alsophila excelsa)—see Alsophila.

Normandy Cress (Barbarea pracox)—see Barbarea.

North American Barberry (Berberis canadensis)—see Berberis.

North American Crab (Pyrus coronaria)—see Pyrus.

Northern Choke Cherry (Cerasus borealis)—see Cerasus.

Northern Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum arcticum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Northern Fox Grape (Vitis Labrusca)—see Vitis.

Northern Rock-cress (Arabis petræa) - see Arabis.

Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)—see Acer.

Norway Pine-tree (Abies excelsa)—see Abies. Norway Spruce (Abies excelsa)—see Abies.

Nosegay-tree (Plumieria rubra)—see Plumieria.

Notch-petalled Barberry (Berberis emarginata) - see Berberis.

Notched Fringe-flower (Schicanthus retusus)—see Schizanthus.
Nothochlæna (Cloak Fern, Woolly Cloak Fern, Hardy Cloak Fern).
Ord. Filices. Stove, greenhouse & hardy evergreen ferns. Nat. Australia,
W. Indies, Mexico, Chili, S. Europe, Africa. Int. 1778. Ht. 3 to 18 in.
Species cultivated, 5 stove; 10 greenhouse; 1 hardy. Fronds, once or thrice

divided, upper surface green, under covered with white powder or scales. Culture of Stove and Greenhouse Species: Compost, equal parts loam, leafmould, peat & sand, with little charcoal & sandstone broken small. Position, pots in shady part of house. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely other times. Syringin, not required. Temp., stove species, Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; greenhouse species, Sept. to Mar., 56° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Culture of Hardy Species (N. Marantæ): Soil, peaty. Position, moist sheltered nock of shady rockery. Plant, Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat in pans under bell-glass in temp. 70° to 85° any time; division at potting time.

Notched-leaved Winter-green (Pyrola secunda)—see Pyrola.

Nottingham Catch-fly (Silene nutans)—see Silene.

Nuphar (Yellow Wa'er-Lily, Bobbins, Brandy-bottle, Can-Dock, Clote, Edible fruited Water-Lily, Three-coloured Water-Lily, Striped-flowered Water-Lily, American Yellow Pond Lily, Small Yellow Water-Lily).—Ord. Nymphaceæ, Hardy aquatic perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1772. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Flowers, yellow; June to Sept. Soil, two parts strong rich loam, one part well decayed manure. Position, sunny shallow streams, ponds or lakes. Depth of water, 6 to 12 in. Plant, Mar. or Oct. Methods of planting: (1) Fill a shallow wicker basket with compost, place the plant in it & a few stones on the surface, then lower into the water. (2) Place some compost round the roots, then add a few stones & surround with canvas or mating & lower into the water. Propagate by seeds sown ‡ in. deep in rich soil in a shallow basket immersed in water, Oct. to Ap.; division of the plant in Mar.

Nut-bush (Corylus avellana)—see Corylus.

Nutmeg Myrtle (Myrtus communis lusitanica acuta)—see Myrtus.

Nut Pine-tree (Pinus edulis)—see Pinus.

Nuttallia (Oso-berry-tree).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy de iduous evergreen shrub. Nat. California. Int. 1848. Ilt. 4 to 5 ft. Species cultivated. 1. Flowers, white; Mar. & Ap., succeeded by purplish plum-like fruit. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady or sunny shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune when necessary immediately after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in indeep in ordinary soil in shady position outdoors in spring or autn.; suckers removed from parent plant & planted Oct. or Nov.

Nycterinia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hardy annuals. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1824. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, orange; fragrant at night; May to Sept. Soil, rich sandy loom. Position, warm sunny borders or rockeries. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of fine light mould & slightly covered with silver sand & placed in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June, or sow seeds \( \frac{1}{12} \) in, deep outdoors in May where plants are required to flower. Water freely in dry

weather. Mulch with layer of cocoanut-fibre refuse in June.

Nymphæs. (White Water-Lily, Egyptian Lotus, Hardy Red Water-Lily, Australian Water-Lily, Zanzibar Water-Lily, Tuberous-100ted Water-Lily, American Sweet -s-cented Water-Lily, Chinese Water-Lily, Pigmy Water-Lily, —Ord. Nymphaces. Store & hardy aquatic tuberous-rooted perennials. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Europe (Britain), Jamaica, United States, Cupe of Good Hope, Egypt. W. Africa, Siberia, Central Asia, Australia. Int. (foreign species) 1786. Species cultivated, stove, 11; hardy, 6; varieties several. Flowers, white, yellow, rose, blue, red; mostly fragrant; June to Oct. Cultiure of Stove Species two parts rich turfy loam & one part well decayed manure. Position, large pots or tubs immersed 8 to 12 in. below surface of water in tanks fully exposed to light. Plant, Feb. to Ap. Temp. of atmosphere, 65° to 75°, Mar. to Sept.; 50° to 60°, Sept. to Mar. Temp. of water, 65° to 75°, Mar. to Sept.; 55° te

65°, Sept. to Mar. Repot annually in Feb. or Mar. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES: Compost, two parts strong rich loam, one part well decayed manure. Position, open sunny ponds or lakes. Depth of water, 2 to 3 ft. Plant, Mar. to Oct. Methods of planting: (1) Place plant in small wicker baste containing above compost, & lower to the bottom of pond or lake. (2) Inclose roots with soil & large stone in piece of canvas or matting, tie securely & immerse as above. (3) Place large hillock or mound of compost at bottom of pond when dry & plant tubers in centre, afterwards submerging with water. Propagate stove species by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in pots of rich soil immersed in water heated to a temp. of 65° to 75°, Mar. or Ap. Hardy species by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in rich soil in shallow basket & immersed in ponds or lakes in spring; division of tubers or rhizomes, Mar. or Ap.

Oak (Quercus robur)-see Quercus.

Oak Fern (Polypodium dryopteris)-see Polypodiun.

Oak Manna tree (Quercus vallonea & Q. persica)—see Quercus.
Oblique-leaved Adam s Needle (Yucca obliqua)—see Yucca.

Oblique leaved Beech (Iagus obliqua)—see Fagus.

Oblong-leaved Dog-wood (Cornus oblonga) - see Cornus.

Och: a.—Ord. Orchidaceæ, Stove evergreen flowering thrubs. Nat. Sierra Leone. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1816. It. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; Mar. to July: succeeded by black & crimson globular fruits. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, peat & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny light part of stove. Fol, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Suringe daily, Feb. to Oct. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° sum.

Ocymum (Sweet Basil, Common Basil, Bush Basil).—Ord. Labiatæ. Half-hardy annual aromatic herbs. Nat. India, Asia, Africa, Chili. Int. 1548. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; July to Sept. Leaves, egg-shaped, aromatic; used for flavouring stews, soups & salads. Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, 6 in. apart in rows 9 to 12 in. asunder in May. Shade from sun first few days after planting. Water freely in dry weather. Gather leaves & tops when coming into flower, dry & reduce to powder for winter use. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in shallow box in temp. 550 to 650 in Mar., transplanting seedlings when three leaves are formed an inch apart in similar soil, &

gradually harden off in cold frame.

Odontoglossum (Almond-scented Orchid, Violet-scented Orchid).——Ord. Orchidacco. Greenhouse epiphytal & terrestrial orchids. Evergreen.

Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1835. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 60; hybrids & varieties many. Flowers, various shades of white, purple, brown, rose, yellow, lilac, red; almond, violet, lemon & hawthorn-scented; all the year round. Flower spikes produced from base of pseudo-bulbs. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part of equal proportions of sphagnum moss & charcoal. Position, teak-wood baskets or pans suspended from roof, blocks of wood, well drained pots; partial shade in sum; exposed to full light at other times. Pot, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Fill pots or pans trothirds of their depth with potsherds & charcoal. Place layer of moss on drainage, & fill remainder of space with compost to 1 in. above rim. Secure plant on this by means of fine copper wire, & top-dress with layer of sphagnum moss. Blocks: Place roots next wood, cover with layer of fibry peat & sphagnum moss, & secure firmly with copper wire. Water daily, Ap. to Sept., twice a week Sept. to Nov. & Feb. to Ap.; keep almost dry during remainder of sum. by damping stages, floor, etc., several times daily. Ventilate freely in sum.; moderately other times. Temp., May to Sept., 550 to 650; Sept. to

Feb., 45° to 55°; Feb. to May, 50° to 60°. Growing period, Max. to Nov.; resting period, Dec. to Feb. Propagate by division of the pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Enothera (Evening Primrose, Sun-drops, Tree Primrose, Large Rampion).—Ord. Onagrariaceæ. Hardy annuals, biennials, herbaceous & shrubby perennials. Nat. Chili, California, Texas, N. America, United States, Mexico, Patagonia. Int. 1629. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 20 perennials, 2 biennials, 7 annuals; varieties many. Flowers, yellow, pink, purple; May to Sept. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds  $r_d$  in deep in patches or masses in Ap. where plants are required to flower. Thin seedlings 4 to 6 in apart in June. CULTURE OF BIENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds is in. deep in shady position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings when I in. high, 3 in. apart each way, in sunny border, again transplanting into flowering position, following Sept. or Mar. CULTURE of PERENNIAL Species: Soil, light sandy loam. Position, sunny well drained borders, beds or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch annually with decayed cow manure. Lift & replant every 3 or 4 years. Prune away straggling shoots of shrubby species after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in shallow box or well drained pans in cold frame or under hand-light in Mar. or Ap., transplanting outdoors end of May or June; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under hand-light in shade in spring or sum.; suckers removed with roots attached, spring or autn.; division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Oil Nut (Ricinus communis)—see Ricinus.

Old Garden Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum coronarium)—see Chrysanthemum.

Old Man (Artemisia abrotanum)—see Artemisia.

Old Man Cactus (Pilocereus sensilis)—see Pilocereus.

Old Man's Beard (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis.

Olea (Olive, Oleaster).—Ord. Oleaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1570. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, white, yellowish; fragrant; June to Sept. Soil, sandy loam. Position, sheltered sunny borders or against S. or W. walls, S. of England only. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Ap. Prone when necessary, Ap. Protections are the strength of the second of the second strength of the seco test in very severe weather with litter or mats. Por Culture: Compos', two parts sandy loam, one part leaf mould & sand. Position, cool greenhouse, Sept. to May; outdoors, June to Sept. Temp., Sept. to May, 40° to 50°. Water moderately in winter; freely in sum. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in sandy peat in greenhouse in spring or aunn.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in shade in greenhouse in sum.

Oleander (Nerium oleander)—see Nerium.

Oleander Fern (Oleandra neriiformis)—see Oleandra.

Oleandra (Oleander Fern). - Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Stems rhizomatous & scandent. Nat. Ceylon, W. Indies, N. India, Mascaren Islands. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Fronds, strapshaped, green. Compost, two parts peat & one of loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, hanging baskets, or against pillars & walls covered with layer of peaty soil secured by wire netting. Plant, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe plants on pillars & walls daily, Mar. to Oct. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, any time; division of creeping rhizomes at potting time.

Olearia (New South Wales Starwort, New Zealand Daisy Bush, Victorian Suow Bush).—Ord. Composites. Hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Australia, New Zealand. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, rose, white; Mar. & Ap., Aug. & Sept. Outdoor Culture: Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny borders or rockeries for O. Haastt, S. or W. walls for O. dentata, O. Gunniana & O. Forsteri. Plant, Sept. to Nov. or Ap. Protect those grown against walls during very severe weather by covering of mats or straw. Prunny not required, except to remove dead or unhealthy shoots in Ap. Not adapted for outdoor culture in N. of England. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or peat, one part sand. Position, well drained pots or in beds with shoots trained up pillars or against walls in cold greenhouses or conservatories. Pot or plant, Sept. to Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syrings freely in sum., except when in bloom. I'lace pot plants in sunny position outdoors until they flower. Plunge pots to hong, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in cold shady frame or greenhouse in sum.

Oleaster (Elæagnus angustifolia & Olea europæa)—see Elæagnus & Ole

Olive-leaved Daphne (Daphne oleoides) - see Daphne.

Olive Oil-plant (Olea europæa)—see Olea.

Olive-tree (Olea europæa)—see Olea. Olympian Mullein (Verbascum olympicum)—see Verbascum.

Oncidium (Butterfly Orchid, Flower of the Dead, Spread Eagle Orchid).

—Ord. Orchidaces. Stove & greenhouse epiphytal orchids. Nat. Tropical America & W. Indies. Int. 1791. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 18). Flowers, various shades of yellow, brown, crimson, white & red; all the year round. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part of equal proportions of sphagnum moss & charcoal. Position, pots, wood or earthenware baskets, rafts or blocks. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Fill pots or pans two thirds of their depth with potsherds. Place layer of moss on this, then fill remainder of space with compost to 1 in. above rim. Put plant on this, cover roots with compost & layer of moss, & secure firmly with copper wire. Baskets: Line interior with moss, then fill with compost & place plant on top, securing it firmly with copper wire. Blocks: Place roots next wood, cover with peat & sphagnum moss, & secure firmly with copper wire. Water plants on blocks twice daily in sum., once a day other times; those in pots & baskets once a day, Ap. to Sept., twice a week, Sept. to Nov. & Feb. to Ap., once a week afterwards. Syringe lightly daily in sum. Moist atmosphere highly essential. Shade from bright sunshine only. Ventilate freely in sum. Temp. for stove species, Nov. to Ap., 60° to 70°; Ap. to Nov., 70° to 85°; for greenhouse species, May to Oct, 65° to 75°; Oct. to May, 55° to 65°. Growing period, Mar. to Sept.; resting period, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Omphalodes (Venus's Navel-wort, Rock Forget-me-not, Creeping Forget-me-not).—Ord. Boraginaces. Hardy annual & perennial herbs. Nat. S. Europe, Asia Minor. Int. 1633. Ht. 4 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2 perennials; 1 annual. Flowers, white, blue; Mar. to Aug. Culture of Annual Species (O. linifolia): Soid, ordinary. Fostion, partially shaded borders. Sow seeds in masses where required to grow in Ap. to flower in June, June to flower in Sept., & Sept. to flower in spring. Culture of Perennial Species: Soid, ordinary rich moist. Position, partially shaded well drained borders or rockeries, or in rhododendron beds. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Water copiously in dry weather. Mulch with decayed cow manure annually in spring. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light rich soil in semi-shaded position in Ap., transplanting seedlings when 1 in.

high; division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

One-flowered Crow-foot (Ranunculus uniforus)—see Ranunculus.
One-flowered Winter-green (Pyrola unifora)—see Pyrols.
One-leaved Daffodil (Narcissus monophyllus)—see Narcissus.

Onion (Allium cepa). -Soil, light, deep, rich ordinary. Position, open, sunny. Solid manures: fowl dung, applied at the rate of 1 cwt. to a square rod in Feb.; pig dung at the rate of 2 cwt. to a square rod, applied in autn.; night soil. 2 cwt. to a square rod in Feb.; cow dung, 3 cwt. to a square rod; horse dung, 3 cwt, to a square rod, both applied in autn.; 12 lb. superphosphate, 11 lo. nitrate of soda, 1 lb. kainit, 3 lb. common salt, half to be applied ten days before sowing to a square rod; remainder when plants are 2 in, high (Sanders); 1 lb, nitrate of soda, 1 lb. of guano, 3 oz. kainit, 3 oz. sulphate of iron, half to be applied to a square rod when plants are 3 in, high, remainder month afterwards (Griffiths); common salt 3 oz., and soot 3 oz., applied to a square yard fourteen days before sowing; superphosphate 3 lb., nitrate of soda 1½ lb., to be applied a fortnight before sowing the seed, followed by 1½ lb. of nitrate of soda when plants are 3 in, high. Liquid manures: nitrate of soda to z. to 1 gallon of water, applied occasionally when seedlings are 3 in. high; Peruvian guano, 1 oz. to gallon, applied similarly; fowl & pigeon dung t peck. soot 1 peck, soaked in 30 gallons of water, applied undiluted occasionally to seedlings when 3 in, high. Spring Onions: Sow seeds broadcast, or in drills \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in, deep & 8 in, apart, Mar.; rows to run N. & S. if possible; or in shallow boxes of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Feb. or Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in Ap. or May. Firm soil essential. Thin seedlings when 2 to 3 in, high to 6 in. apart. Lift in Aug., dry thoroughly in sun, & store in cool dry place. Winter Onions: Soil & manures as above. Sow end of Aug. or beginning of Sept. \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in drills 8 in. apart. Thin to 8 in. apart in Mar. Transplant thinnings in Mar. 6 in. apart in rows 12 in. asunder. Lift in July or Aug., dry and store away. Quantity of seed required for a row 50 ft. long, toz.; for bed 9 square yards, 1 oz. Potato Onion (Allium cepa var. aggregatum); Soil & manures as above. Plant bulbs half their depth, 10 in. apart in rows 15 in. asunder, Jan. or Feb. When leaves are full grown, remove soil from base of bulb and apply stimulants. Lift, dry & store away in Aug. TEEE ONION (Allium cepa var. proliferum): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny. Plant ground bulbs 1 in. deep & 12 in. apart each way in Mar.; stom bulbs 1 in. deep, 4 in. apart in rows 8 in. asunder. Support stoms with stakes. Gather stem bulbs when mature & store away in cool dry dry place. LEERS (Allium porrum): Soil, light rich. Position, open, sunny. Plant June to Aug. Modes of Growing: (1) trenches 15 in. wide & 18 in. deep, containing 6 in. of decayed pig, cow, or horse manure, or night soil, & 6 in. of good soil on this; (2) drills 0 in. deep 12 in. apart, no manure except that dug in soil; (3) holes 3; in. in diameter 3 to 4 in. deep made with dibbler, roots to rest on bottom of hole & be just covered with fine soil; (4) on the level surface, stem to be buried up to base of leaves. Distance for planting, 9 in. apart in rows 12 to 18 in anunder. Draw soil up to base of leaves as stems grow. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants as advised for onions. Remove flower stems at once. Transplant large plants in Mar. in sunny position for bearing seed. Gather seed heads in Sept., tie in bunches, & hang in cool dry shed. Sow seeds in light soil in temp. 65° in Feb. for planting out in June; in deep in drills 6 in. apart outdoors in Mar. or Ap. for planting in July & Aug. CHIVES (Allium schenoprasum): Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny border. Plant, 6 in. apart in rows 9 in. asunder, Mar. Lift, divide & replant every five years. Shallots (Allium ascalonicum): Soil, light, rich. Position, warm sunny border. Plant, Feb. or Mar., placing bulbs (cloves) half their depth in soil, 9 in. apart, in rows 12 in. asunder. Draw earth away from base of bulbs when nearly full grown. Lift, dry & store away in Aug. Apply stimulants as for onions. Garlio (Allium satirum): Soil & position as for shallots. Plant bulbs (cloves) 2 in, deep & 8 in, apart each way in Feb. Lift, dry & store away in Aug. No stimulants required. Propagate onion & leek by seed as above; tree onion by stem or ground bulbs; potato onion, shallots & garlic by offsets; chives by division in Mar.

Onion Asphodel (Asphodelus fistulosus)—see Asphodelus.

ONYCHIUM. **ONION IRIS.** 

Onion Iris (Iris tuberosa)—see Iris.

Onion Oil plant (Allium cepa)—see Allium.

Onion Plant (Ornithogalum longibracteatum) - see Ornithogalum.

Onoclea (Sensitive Fern). -Ord. Filices. Hardy deciduous fern. Not. M. America, N. Asia. Int. 1799. Ht. 18 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Fronds, barren ones, broad, once divided, green; fertile ones, narrow, contracted, once divided, brown. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, two parts good loam, one part leaf-mould. Position, semi-shaded cool moist border or margin of ponds. Plant, Ap. Por Culture: Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part leaf-mould, one part sand. Position, well-drained pots in shady cold frame or greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water copiously. Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep nearly dry, Nov. to Mar. Repot annually. Propagate by spores gathered just before the cases burst & sown on surface of well-drained pan of sandy peat & leaf-mould with square of glass, & kept moderately moist in shady position in cold frame or greenhouse; division of plants, Mar. or Ap.

Ononis (Rest-narrow). -Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy annuals, herbaceous perennials & deciduous shrubs. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1570. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1 annual; 2 perennials; 4 shrubs. Flowers. yellow, purple, white, pink; May to Sept. Culture of Annual Species: Sow seeds Ta in. deep in patches in ordinary soil in sunny position in Ap. or Sept. where required to grow. Culture of Preennial Species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders, banks or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down flower stems, Oct. Mulch with manure, Mar. Lift & replant in fresh soil every 4 or 5 years. Culture of Shrubby Species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or banks. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune into shape, Jan. to Feb. Propugate by seeds sown it in deep in ordinary soil in semi-shady position outdoors, Mar. or Ap.; or in shallow boxes or pans in cold frame or green-

house in Mar.; perennials by division of roots, Oct. to Mar.

Onopordon (Cotton Thistle, Down Thistle).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual, biennial & perennial herbs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Siberia, Barbary. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ht. 4 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 1 annual; 2 biennials; 1 perennial. Flowers, purple; June & July. Leaves, large, egg-shaped, finely cut. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES: Sow seeds in. deep in patches in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Mar. or Ap. CULTURE OF BIENNIAL SPECIES: Sow seeds & in. deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings following Sept. to where required to flower. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, well-drained sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. singly or in groups of three. Propagate by seeds sown ; in, deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings to flowering position, Sept. or Oct.

Onosma (Golden Drop).—Ord. Boraginacex. Hardy biennial & perennial herbs. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1683. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, almond-scented; May to Aug. CULTURE OF BIENNIAL SPECIES (O'echoides): Soil, two parts saidy loam, one part grit or broken stones. Position, ledges of sunny rockery. Plant, May. CULTURE OF PEREN-NIAL SPECIES: Soil, two parts sandy loam, one part grit or small stones. Position, sunny rockery where roots can descend close to cool moist stones and shoots trail over edge. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Place a few small stones on surface of soil around plant. Water occasionally in dry weather. Mulch annually with decayed cow manure in Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in, in sandy loam & grit in shallow pans in shady cold frame or cool greenhouse in Mar., planting outdoors in May; cuttings of shoot; inserted in sandy soil in clos-shady frame or under hand-light in July or Aug.

Ontario Poplar (Populus balsamifera candicans)—see Populus. Onychium.—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Himalayas, China, Japan. Int. date unknown. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Fronds, 4 times divided, light and graceful, green. Compost, two parts peat & loam, leaf-mould and sand in equal parts. Position, well drained pots, beds or rockeries in shade. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Moist atmosphere essential. Temp. for stove species, Mar. to Sept., 55° to 55°, Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; for greenhouse species, Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat in well drained pans in shade & temp. 70° to 80° any time; division or plants at potting time.

Open-flowered Clematis (Clematis patens)—see Clematis.

Opera Girls (Mantisia saltatoria)—see Mantisia.

Ophioglossum (Adder's Tongue Fern, Adder's Spear).—Ord. Filices. Hardy deciduous ferns. Nat. Northern hemisphere (Britain). III. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Fronds, barren, egg-shaped, pale green; fertile, contracted, spike-like. Outpoor Culture: Soul, moist loamy. Fostion, in tufts of grass on partially shaded rockery. Posit, Ap. to Aug. Lift plants growing wild with large sod attached & plant in same. If see freely in dry weather. Por Culture: Compost, sandy loam & leaf-mould in equal parts. Position, shallow pans well drained in cold shady frame. Plant, Ap. to Aug. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; keep just moist afterwards. Propagate by spores gathered when ripe in July, & sown on surface of pans of above soil, covered with a sheet of glass & placed in a cool moist frame or greenhouse; division of plants in Ap.

Ophiopogon (Snake's-beard).—Ord. Hæmodoracæ. Hardy perennial berbs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Japan, China. Int. 1784. Species cultivated, 2; varieties 2. Flowers, white, lilac, violet, blue; June to Nov. Leaves, long, narrow, green & variegated with yellow or creamy white. Outdoors. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Lift, divide & replant every 4 cr 5 years. Por Cultives: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed manure & one part sand. Position, well drained pots or in small beds in cold or leated greenhouses, conservatories, ferneries or windows. Adapted for sun or shade. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants once or twice weekly, Ap. to Sept. Pro-

pagate by division of plants in Feb. or Mar.

Ophrys (Bee Orchis, Fly Orchis, Spider Orchis, Black Spider Orchis, Bee-flower, Looking Glass Orchis), —Ord, Orchidaceæ. Hardy terrestrial orchids. Deciduous. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 12. Flowers, green, rose, brown, yellow, red, blue, purple, gold; Ap. to June. Outdoor Culture: Soil, sandy loam mixed with pieces of chalk or broken limestone, Position, dry sunny rockeries. Plant, Aug, to Nov. Cover surface of soil between plants with pieces of chalk or limestone, or mulch with layer of coccanut-fibre refuse. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part pieces of broken limestone or chalk. Position, small well drained pots or paus in cold sunny frame or greenhouse. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing tubers in helow surface & pressing soil firmly. Place of tubers in 6-in. pot. Pange pots to rims in coccanut-fibre refuse or ashes during growing period. Water freely from time growth begins till foliage dies down, then keep nearly dry. Repot every 2 or 3 years. Propagate by division of tuberous roots in Mar. or Ap.

Opium Poppy (Papaver somniferum)—see Papaver.

Opuntia (Ba:tard Fig, Indian Fig, Prickly Pear, Cochineal Cactus, Barbary Fig).—Ord. Cactaces. Greenhouse & hardy succulent plants. Nat. S. Europe, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, Paraguay, West Indies, Colorado. Ht. 6 in. to 8 ft. Int. 1596. Species cultivated, about 50. Flowers, purple, yellow, red: May to Aug. Stems. fleshy, flat, bristly. Leaves, small, uni potant, fugacious. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part powdered brick rubbish & old mortar. Position, sunny airy greenhouse or window. Pot. Mar. or Ap. in pots filled i of depth

ORONIA.

with potsherds, & just large enough to accommodate roots. Repot every 3 22 4 years only. Water moderately, Mar. to Sept.; once a formight, Sept. to Nov.; none afterwards. Apply stimulants to healthy plants, June to Sept. Ventilate freely in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°.; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, sandy loam, freely interspersed with powdered brick or old mortar. Position, sunny well drained rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Cover surface of soil between plants with small pieces of stone. Sprinkle soot freely between plants occasionally to keep away slugs. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally during sum. to healthy plants only. Propagate by seeds sown in deep m well drained pots or pans of sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar. Keep soil moderately moist; cuttings of portions of stems exposed for a few days, then inserted in small well drained pots of lime & brick dust in temp. 65° to 75°, sum.; delicate species by grafting on robust kinds in Ap.

Oplismenus (Variegated Panicum).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Greenhouse perennal, triling grass. Orn. foliage. Nat tropical Asia. Int. 1867. Spacies cultivated, 1. Flowers, insigntioant. Stems, small, wiry, trailing. Leaves, green, variegated with white & pink. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leat-mould & saud. Postion, small pots with shoots draping front of staging, or in baskots suspended from roof; sun or shade. Pot, Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally in sum. Temp., Mar to Sept., 60° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate frequently by cuttings of young shoots inserted in light sandy soil in small pots under bell-glass or hand-light in temp. 65° to 75° at any time.

Orange (Citrus aurantium) - see Citrus.

Orange-and-Yellow Columbine (Aquilegia canadensis) — see Aquilegia.

Orange Fig Marigold (Mesembryanthemum aurantiacum) - see

Mesembryanthemum.

Ocange-flowered Evening-Primrose (Enothera bistorta Veitchi)
—see Enothera.
Orange-nowered Hawk-weed (Hieracium aurantiacum) — see

Hieracium.

Orange flowered Horned Poppy (Glaucium fulnum)—see Glaucium

Orange-flowered Horned-Poppy (Glaucium fulvum)—see Glaucium.

Orange Gourd (Cucurbita Pepo aurantia)—see Cucurbita.

Orange Lily (Lilium bulbiferum aurantium)—see Lilium.

Orange Monkey-flower (Diplacus glutinosus)—see Diplacus.

Orange Oil-plant (Citrus aurantium & C. Bigaradia)—see Citrus. Orange Poppy (Papaver lateritium)—see Papaver.

Orange-root (Hydrastis canadense)—see Hydrastis.

Orange Stone-crop (Sedum Kamtschaticum)—see Sedum.

Orchis (Cuckoo Flower, Purple Orchis, Hand Orchis, Madeira Orchis, Tawny Orchis, Marsh Orchis, Adder's Grass, Military Orchis, Soldier Orchis, Purple Butterfly Orchis, Monkey Orchis).—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Hardy terrestrial orchids. Deciduous. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, N. Africa, N. America. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 26. Flowers, purple, white, brown, rose, pink, crimson, lilac, grey, yellow, some fragrant; Mar. to July. Ourboos Cultivers: Soil, calcareous loam or clay mixed with pieces of limestone for (a) O. fragrans, O. fusca, O. funers, O. lactea, O. longicornis, O. militaris, O. pallens, O. papilionacea, O. provinciale, O. pauciflora, O. Robertisms, O. saccata, O. sambrucina, O. sicula, O. stabiana, & O. undulatifolia; equal parts peat, loam & leaf-mould for (b) O. latiforia, O. maculata, O. mascula, O. Morio, & O. spectabile; two parts peat, one part lcam for (c) O. Mumbyans, & O. untulata; equal parts meadow loam & leaf-mould for (d) O. foliosa. Position, aunny deep well drained borders for class a; well drained shady borders for class b; shady moist border or bog for class c; partially shady

moist border for class d. Plant, Aug. to Nov., placing tubers 2 in. below surface. Water freely during growing period. Mulch with decayed manure annually in Mar. or Ap. Left & replant when unhealthy only. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sum. Por CULTURE: Compost, equal parts good loam, sandy peat, leaf-mould, charcoal, broken chalk & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in cold shady frame. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing tubers 1 in. below surface, & 3 to 5 in a 6 in., pot. Make compost from. Plunge pots to rims in cinder ashes or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Water copiously from time growth begins till foliage fades; then keep nearly dry. Apply weak stimulants from Ap. till flowers fade. Remove flower spikes when blooms fade. Repot every 2 or 3 years. Protect from Dec. to Feb. by covering of occoanut-fibre refuse or cinder ashes.

Propagate by division of tubers, Aug. to Nov.

Oregon Crab Apple (Pyrus rivularis)—see Pyrus.

Oregon Cypress (Cupressus Lawsoniana)—see Cupressus.

Oregon Grape (Berberis aquifolium)—see Berberis.

Oregon Larch (Larix occidentalis)—see Larix.

Oregon Rock-Brake (Allosorus acrostichoides)—see Allosorus.

Oregon White Cedar (Cupressus Lawsoniana —see Cupressus, Oregon Wind-flower (Anemone deltoidea)—see Anemone.

Oreocome.—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy herba zeous perennial. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Himalayas. Int. (date not known). Itt. 4 to 5 tt. Habit, pyramidal. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or as specimen plant on Iswn. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May or June; by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

ing seedlings outdoors in May or June; by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Oreodaphne (Balm of Heaven).—Ord. Lauraceæ. Hardy evergreen tree. Aromatic foliage. Nat. California. Int. 1862. Itt. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, greenish; June. Ieaves, oblong, lauce-shaped, highly perfumed. Soil, ordinary. Posttion, sheltered sunny borders or shrubberios S. & W. of England only. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Ap. Prune, when necessary, Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell glass in cold frame or greenhouse in sum.

Oriental Arbute Tree (Arbutus Andrachne)—see Arbutus.

Oriental Clematis (Clematis orientalis)—see Clematis

Oriental Goat's-Rue (Galega orientalis)—see Galega.
Oriental Hellebore (Helleborus orientalis)—see Helleborus.

Oriental Plane-tree (Platanus orientalis)—see P.atanus.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver orientale; -see Papaver.

Oriental Strawberry-tree (Arbutus Andrachne)-see Arbutus.

Origanum (Marjoram, Winter Sweet, Pot Marjoram, Knotted Marjoram, Organy, Dittany of Crete, Dittany of Amorgos).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous shrubby plants & aromatic herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Levant, Candia, Grecian Archipelago. Int. (foreign species) 1501. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4 herbs; 2 shrubby species. Flowers, pink, purple, white; May to Sept. Culture of Common Pot and Winter Marjoram: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny bordes. Plant, Feb. or Mar., 10 in. apart in rows 15 in. asunder. Top-dress annually in Mar. with decayed manure. Lift, divide & replant every 3 or 4 years. Culture of Sweet Manjoram: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny borders. Sour seeds in groups in deep, 6 in. apart in rows 9 in. asunder, or 5 or 6 seeds in groups in deep, 6 in. apart in rows 9 in. asunder, or 5 or 6 seeds in groups in deep, 6 in. apart in rows 9 in. asunder, or 5 or 6 seeds in groups in deep, 6 in. apart in rows 9 in. asunder in Ap. outdoors, thinning seedlings to one in each group when 1 to 2 in. high. Gathe shoots of marjorams when coming into flower, dry in shade & store away for winter use. Cultures of Shruder Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould

**OSMANTHUS** 

& sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny window or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Suitable for suspending in pots or baskets. Apply stimulant occasionally during sum. Propagate common pot or winter marjoram by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Mar. or Ap.; shrubby species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in greenhouse or window in sum.

Orinoco Bamboo (Bambusa latifolia)—see Bambusa.

Orleans Plum-tree (Prunus domestica — see Prunus.

Ornamental Cloud-grass (Agrostis nebulosa & A. pulchella)--see Agrostis.

Ornithogalum (Star of Bethlehem, Onion Plant).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy & greenhouse bulbous plants. Nat. Europe (Britain), Cape of Good Hope, Asia Minor. Int. (foreign species) 15: 6. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 25. Flowers, yellow, white; Mar. to July. Outdoor Culture: Soil, rich ordinary, sandy. Position, sunny borders, rockeries or turf. Plant, Aug. to Nov., placing small bulbs 3 in., & large bulbs 4 to 6 in. below surface, & 2 to 3 in. apart. Mulch annually in Mar. with decayed manure. Apply weak stimulants occasionally in sum. Indoor Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part equal proportions leaf-mould, poat & sand. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse or window. Pot, Sept. to Peb., placing several small or one large bulb in a 5 or 6-in. pot. Good drainage essential. Water moderately when growth begins, freely when in full growth, gradually withholding when foliage turns yellow, & keeping dry till new growth begins. Apply stimulants occasionally whilst in full growth. Report annually. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Culture of Onion Plant (O. longitracteatum): Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & well decayed manure & little sand. Position, sunny window or outdoors June to Sept. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Good drainage & firm potting essential. Water moderately, Feb. to May; freely, May to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep quite dry, Nov. to Feb. Apply stimulants once a week, May to Sept. Propagate by offsets removed from old bulbs & repotted, Sept. to Feb.

Ornus (F. owering Ash) also named Fraxinus ornus; see Fraxinus.

Orobus (Orange-flowered Bitter Vetch, Lathyrus-like Bitter Vetch).

—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe, Caucasus.

Int. 1629. IIt. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 4. Flowers, yellow, purple, cream, rose, white, blue, red; Mar. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Mulch annually with decayed manure.

Lift, divide & replant every 4 or 5 years. Cut down flower stems, Oct. or Nov. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Orontium (Golden Club).—Ord. Aroidaceæ. Hardy aquatic perennial. Nat. N. America. Int. 1775. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; fragrant; June. Soil, boggy. Position, margins of shallow ponds or rivulets. Flant, Oct. to Mar., placing roots 6 to 12 in. below surface of water. Propagate by division of root stock in Oct. or Mar.

Orphine-like Sedum (Sedum telephioides)—see Sedum. Osage Orange (Maclura aurantiaca)—see Maclura.

Osmanthus (Fragrant Olive, Holly-leaved Olive).—Hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Japan, China. Int. 1771. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, yellow; fragrant; June to Sept. Soil, loamy. Position, sheltered sunny borders, or against S. or W. walls. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Ap. Prune when necessary, Ap. Por Culture: Compost, two varts andy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, cold sunny greenhouse, Sept. to June; outdoors, June to Sept. Pot, Sept. or Oct. Water freely. Ap. to Oct.; moderately other times. Temp., Sept. to May, 40° to 50°. Prepagate by seeds sown A in. deep in sandy peat in cold frame in spring or autn.;

by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil under hand-light out. doors, or in frame in sum.

Osmunda (Royal Fern, Flowering Fern, Cinnamon Fern, Dutch Fern, Herb Christopher, King Fern, Osmund Royal, Osmunda Waterman, Clayton a Flowering Fern).—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse & hardy evergreen & deciduous ferns. Nat. Europe (Britain), Japan, Himalayas, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1772. Ht. 18 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties several. Fronds, feather shaped, plain or crested; fertile portions contracted. Cul-TUBE OF GREENHOUSE SPECIES: Compost, equal parts turfy loam & peat, little sand. Position, pots or beds in moist shady part of greenhouse or fernery. Not or plant, Mar. or Ap. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., 55° to 65°, Ap. to Sept; 45° to 55°, Sept. to Ap. Cultuize of Hardy Species: Soil, one part each loam, leaf-mould & sand, two parts peat. Position, tases of sheltered moist rockeries or margins of ponds in shade or partial shade. Plant, Ap. Top-dress annually in Ap. with compost of peat, leaf-mould & loam. Remove dead fronds in Mur. Water plants growing otherwise than on the margins of ponds copiously in dry weather. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat & leaf-mould in well drained pans, covered with sheet of glass or hand-light in shady part of cool greenhouse at any time; offsets from established plants in Ap.

Ostrich Fern (Struthiopteris germanica)—see Struthiopteris.

Oswego Tea-plant (Monarda didyma)—see Monarda.

Otago Birch (Fagus Menziesii) - see Fagus.

Otaheite Apple (Spondias dulcis)—see Spondias.

Othonna (African Rag-wort, Barbary Rag-wort).—Ord. Compositæ. Greenhouse & hardy perennial & trailing herbs. Nat. N. & S. Africa. Int. 1752. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; June to Sept. Culture of Greenhouse Spreifs (O. crassifola): Composit, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & one part sand. Position, small well drained pots or baskets suspended from roof. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.: moderately atterwards. Apply stimulants to healthy plants occasionally during sum. Full exposure to light & sun essential. Culture of Hardy Species (O. cheirifolia): Soil, ordinary sandy. Position, sunny well drained rockeries (O. cheirifolia): Soil, ordinary sandy. Position, sunny well drained rockeries with shoots trailing over large stones. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water in very dry weather. Protect in severe weather with light covering of litter. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in cool greenhouse or frame in sum.; division of plants in Ap.

Our Lady's Thistle (Carduus Marianus & Silybum Marianum)—see

Carduus & Silvbum.

Ourisia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy perennial creeping herbs. Nat. Andes of Chili. Int. 1862. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, scarlet, crimson, red, creamy white; May to Sept. Soil, moist loamy. Posttion, partially shaded rockery, with its roots placed close to a lump of soft porous stone. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Must not be expose: to sunshine. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Ouvirandra (Lattice-leaf Plant).—Ord. Naiadaceæ. Stove aquatic perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Madagascar. Int. 1855. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, pink, white; Aug. Leaves, broad, oblong, skeleton-like. Compos, equal parts loam & leaf-mould. Position, in small pot immersed in tub or tank of water 12 to 18 in. deep. Pot, Feb or Mar. Temp. of water, 65° to 75°. Change water occasionally. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seed sown in deep in above compost in small pot immersed in water heated to temp. 75°, any time; division of roots, Feb. to Mar.

Oval-leaved Andromeda; (Andromeda ovalifolia)—see Andromeda, Oval-leaved Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium)—see Ligustrum.

Oval-leaved Thorn (Cratagus ovalifolia) -see Cratagus.

Ovate-leaved Ash (Frazinus americana ovata) -- see Fraxinus.

Ovate-leaved Azalea (Azalea ovata)-see Azalea.

Ovate-leaved Phlox (Phlox ovata) -- see Phlox.

Ovate-leaved Red-root (Ceanothus ovatus) - see Ceanothus.

Over-cup Oak (Quercus lyrata & Q. macrocarpa)—see Quercus.

Oxalis (Wood Sorrel, French Sorrel).—Ord. Geraniaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy annuals, herbaceous perennials, and bulbous rooted plants.

Nat. Europe (Britain), Chili, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, Peru, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1658.

Ill. 3 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4 annuals, about 30 perennials.

Flowers, white, purple, violet, pink, lilac, rose, yellow, red, crimson;

Mar. to Nov. Culture of Greenhouse Annuals: Compost, two larts sandy loan, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny part of greenhouse. Sow seeds is in deep in 5 in pots filled with above compost in Mar., place in temp. 550 to 650, & cover with square of glass. Water moderately at first; freely when in full growth. Thin seedlings to an inch apart when large enough to handle. Support shoots by small stakes, or place in suspended buskets, & allow to hang down. CULTURE or GREENHOUSE PERENNIALS: Compost, as above. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse or window. Pot autumn-flowering kinds in Aug., winter-flowering kinds in Sept. or Oct., spring-flowering kinds, Jan. or Feb., & summer-flowering kinds, Mar. or Ap. Put bulbs \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep & \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. apart in 5-in. pots. \( After \) potting, place in warm part of greenhouse or window. \( Water \) moderately till le ves appear, then freely. \( Apply \) stimulants occasionally when flowers form. \( Gradually \) withhold water when lants occasionally when howers form. Grantary withhold water waen flowers fade, & keep quite dry & cool till growth begins. Repot annually. Culture of Hardy Annuals: Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to sunny beds or borders or on rockeries. Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{10}$  in. deep where plants are required to grow in Mar. or Ap. Thin seedlings to 2 or 3 in. apart when three leaves are formed. Culture of Hardy Presennials; Soil, sandy loam. Position, edgings to sunny borders or on rockeries. Plant bulbous species, Aug. to Nov., placing bulbs 2 in. below surface, & 6 to 12 in. apart; herbaceous perennials in Mar. or Ap. Lift bulbs of choice species in Sept. or Oct. Store in sand in cool frost-proof place till Mar., then plant out. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; division of roots or offsets at potting or planting time.

Ox-eye Bean (Dolichos urens)—see Dolichos.

Ox-eye Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)—see Chrysanthemum.

Oxlip (Primula elatior)—see Primula.

Oxycocus (Common Craneberry, American Craneberry, Moss-berry). -Ord. Vacciniacem. Hardy evergreen trailing shrub. Edible fruiting. Nat. Britain, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1760. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, pink; Mar. to June. Berries globular, deep red; ripe sum. Soil, peat or bog. Position, open moist beds near ponds or streamlets. Excavats soil to depth of 6 in. below surrounding surface, & place 9 in. of peat or bog soil & loose stones in, & allow water to percolate to within 3 in. of surface. Plant, Sept. or Mar., 2 ft. apart each way. Culture in Small Ponds: Soil, peat or bog. Position, slightly drained pots immersed in water to within 2 in. of rim. Pot, Sept. to Oct. Syrings or sprinkle foliage every evening in sum. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy moist peat under handlight in shade in sum.; layering shoots in autn.; division of plants in Sept. or Mar.

Oxytropis (Yellow-flowered Oxytrope, Pyrenean Oxytrope, Fostid Oxytrope).—Ord. Leguminose. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. Int. (foreign species) 1581. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 10. Flowers, creamy-white, rose, blue, yellow, purple; June to Aug. Soil, dry, gravelly or sandy loam. Position, open sumy rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Lift, & replant only when unhealthy. Propagate by seeds

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sown ½ in. deep in Ap. or May where required to grow; division of roots in

Oyamel Fir (Pinus religiosa) - see Pinus.

Oyster Plant (Mertensia maritima)—see Mertensia.

Ozothamnus.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Australia. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; July. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny sheltered borders or against S. or W. walls, S. or W. of England only. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Ap. Prune when necessary in Ap. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil

under hand light in shally position in sum.

Pachyphytum.—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse & half-hardy evergreen succulent plants. Nat. Mexico. Int. date unknown. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; July. INDOOR CULTURE: Compost, two parts loam, one part sand & fine brick rubbish. Position, well drained pots close to glass in window or greenhouse. Repot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; very freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or beds. Plant, June. Left, pot & place in greenhouse in Sept. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of above soil in well drained pan or pot in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar.; cuttings of leaves with base inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in Aug., Sept. or Oct. in temp. 550 to 650; cuttings of side shoots inserted as advised for leaves in June, in temp. 55° to 60°. Do not water leaves or cuttings until they begin to shrivel.

Pachystoma.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. Ceylon, Tropical Africa. Int. 1866. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 6 in. Flowers, yellow, white, red, purple; June to Oct. Compost, good fibry peat. Position, pots or hanging baskets, well drained. Water freely from time new growth commences until leaves fall off, very little other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of plant at pot-

ting time.

Pæonia (P.eony, Peony, Piony).—Ord Ranunculaceæ. Hardy herbaceous & shruby perennials. Nat. China, Turkey, Siberia, Spain, Portugal, England, Crimea, Himalayas, Levant, Sicily. Int. 1548. Species cultivated, 2 shrubby, 29 herbaceous; vanistics numerous. Ilt. 2 to 5 ft. Flowers, white, rose, scarlet, crimson, yellow; Mar. to June. Culture of Tree Pæontes. Outdoors: Soil, two parts loam, one part decomposed cow manure. Position, while the process of the property of the property of the process. sheltered nooks & sunny shrubberies or borders. Plant, Sept, Oct. or Mar., in beds of above compost, 18 in. deep & 2 ft. wide, well drained. Bury point of union between stock & scion 3 in. below surface. Mulch in spring with thick layer of cow manure. Protect in severe weather with covering of litter. Plants flower three years after planting. Culture in Pots: Compost, two parts loam, one part decayed cow manure & sand. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Place in cold frame till Mar., then remove to greenhouse. Stand in sunny position outdoors, June to Oct. Water freely, Mar. to Sept., moderately in winter. Apply weak manure water occasionally, Mar. to Sept. Plants flower once in three years only. Temp. for forcing, 55° to 65°. CULTURE OF HERBACEOUS SPECIES: Soil, moist loam well enriched with cow manure & trenched 3 ft. deep. Position, sunny or shady borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. 4 ft. apart each way. Top-dress annually with well decayed manure lightly forked into surface in Oct. or Nov. Mulch on dry soils in Ap. Apply liquid or artificial manures occasionally, Ap. to Aug. Water copiously in dry weather. Shade blooms required for exhibition from sun. Propagate herbaceous species by seeds sown in deep in boxes, pots or pans of sandy soil in cold frame in Sept.; also by division of roots in Mar. or Ap. Tree species by grafting on the fleshy roots of P. albiflora & P. officinalis in Aug.; layering in Sept. or Oct.; division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Pasony (Pasonia officinalis)—see Pasonia.

Pasony Poppy (Pasoner somniferum)—see Papaver.

Paigle (Primula veris)—see Primula.

Painted Grass (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris.

Palafoxia.—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Rocky Mountains, Texas, Int. 1821. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, rose, pink; June to Sept. Indoor Cultiure: Compost, sandy loam one part, little leaf-mould & sand. Int. Feb. or Mar. Tostion, light greenhouse, Sept. to June; sunny cold frame. June to Sept. Water moderately, Sept. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally during flowering period. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Ourdoor Cultiure: Trad as half-hardy annuals. Sow seeds 1 in deep in shallow boxes or pans of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. Transplant seedlings in sunny borders outdoors in June. Propagate by seeds sown as for outdoors; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in Mar. or Ap.; division of plants at potting time.

Palavia.—Ord. Malvaceæ. Half-hardy annuals. Nat. Chili, Peru. Int. 1830. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, mauve, pink, rose; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{12}$  in. deep in pots or boxes of light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings outdoors in May or June.

Pale Blue Iris (Iris pallida)—see Iris.

Pale-flowered Butter-wort (Pinguicula lunitanica)—see Pinguicula.

Pale-flowered Daffodil (Narcissus pallidus)—see Narcissus.

Pale-flowered Flax (Linum angustifolium) - see Linum.

Pale-flowered Orchis (Orchis pallens)—see Orchis.

Paliurus (Christ's Thorn, Garland Thorn, Ram of Libya. — Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. S. Europe, W. Asia, S. China. Int. 1596. Ht. 8 to 10 ft. Species cultivated. 2. Flowers, greenish yellow; June to Sept. Branches, spiny. Fruit, ornamental. Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubberies or walls. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil outdoors, Oct. to Nov.; cuttings of roots planted 3 in. deep in apart, Oct. to Feb.; layering shoots, Sept. to Nov.; removing suckers with roots attached, Sept. to Dec.

Pallas's Ixia-Lily (Ixiolirion Pallasi)—see Ixiolirion.

Palma-Christi (Ricinus communis)—see Ricinus.

Palmate-leaved Ivy (Hedera Helix palmata)—see Hedera.

Palmate-leaved Rhubarb (Rheum palmatum)—see Rheum.

Palmate-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga palmata)—see Saxifraga.

Palm Lily (Cordyline indivisa)—see Cordyline.

Palumbina.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchid. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1843. Ht. 6in. Species cultivated, 1. Plowers, white, specited with red; June to Sept. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part of equa proportions of sphagnum moss & charcoal. Position, pots, wood or earthenware baskets, rafts or blocks. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Fill pots or pans two thirds of their depth with potsherds. Place layer of moss on this, then fill remainder of space with compost to 1 in. above rim. Put plant on this, cover roots with compost & layer of moss, & secure firmly with copper wire. Baskets: Line interior with moss, then fill with compost & place plant on top, securing it firmly with copper wire. Place roots next wood, cover with peat & sphagnum moss, & secure firmly with copper wire. Water plants on blocks twice daily in sum., once a day other times; those in pots & baskets once a day, Ap. to Sept., twice a week, Sept. to Nov. & Feb. to Ap., once a week at other times. Syringe lightly daily in sum. Moist atmosphere highly essential. Shade from bright sunshine only. Ventilate freely in sum. Temp., Nov. to Ap., 60° to 70°; Ap. to Nov., 70° to 85°. Growing period, Mar. to Sept.; resting period, Oct. ta Feb. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Panax (Ginseng Plant, Victorian Elderberry Ash.—Ord. Araliaceæ. Stove & greenhouse evergreen shrubs & hardy herbaceous perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. India, South Sea Islands, Queensland, Japan, N. America. Int. 1740. It. 6 in. to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 10 stove, 2 greenhouse, 1 hardy. Leaves, coarsely & finely divided, green & variegated with white. Culture of Stove & Geermoods Species: Compost, equal parts loam, peaty leaf-mould, charcoal & sand. Pot, Feb. to Mar. Wrater freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., stove, Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; greenhouse, Mar. to Sept., 55° to 60°: Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, ordinary. Postion, sunny or shady borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by grafting in heat in spring; inserting portions of roots in light soil in temp. 80° in Ap. Hardy species by division.

Pancratium (Mediterranean Lily, Sea Daffodil).—Ord. Amaryllidaceee. Stove, greenhouse & hardy, evergreen & deciduous bulbous plants, Nat. West Indies, Canary Islands, S. Europe. Int. 1996. II. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 6 stove, 6 greenhouse, 2 hardy. Flowers, white; fragrant. Ap. to Oct. Culture of Stove & Greenhouse Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part decayed manure & half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny part of stove & greenhouse. For, Mar. Reporting necessary every three or four years only. Water abundantly, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Dec.; keep quite dry, Dec. to Mar. Apply liquid manure once or twice a week, May to Sept. Temp. for stove species, 70° to 80°, Mar. to Sept.; 55° to 65°, Sept. to Mar.; greenhouse species, 55° to 65°, Ap. to Sept.; 45° to 50°, Sept. to Ap. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, three parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould. Fost on, warm exposed well drained borders. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 in. deep, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Protect in winter by layer of decayed manure, cocoanut-fibre refuse or cinder ashes. Mulch after growth commences with decayed cow manure. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sum. Lift. divide & transplant every three years. Propagate greenhouse & stove species by offsets removed from old bulbs in Mar.; hardy kinds similarly when repeating.

Pandang Oil-plant (Pandanue odoratissimus)-see Pandanus.

Pandanus (Javanese Screw Pine, Chandelier Tree, Fragrant Screw Pine, Moreton Bay Bread Fruit Tree).—Ord. Pandanaces. Stove evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. East Indies, Singapore, Madagascar, Mauritius. Int. 1771. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 18; varieties several. Leaves, narrow, strap-like, serrated, green or variegated with white. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part equal proportions leaf-mould, charcoal & sand. Pot. Jan. to Ap. Position, sunny moist part of stove. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets, Feb. to Ap.

Panicled Clematis (Clematis paniculata)—see Clematis.

Panicled-flowered Dog-wood (Cornus paniculata)—see Cornus.

Panicled Monk's-hood (Acontum paniculatum) -see Aconitum. Panicled Phlox (Phlox paniculata)—see Phlox.

Panicled White Alder (Clethra paniculata)—see Clethra.

Panicum (Panick Grass, Old Witch Grass, Millet Grass, Twiggy Panick Grass).—Ord. Gramminaceæ. Stove, hardy & half-hardy annual & perennial grasses. Nat. West Indies, Europe, Asia, N. America, Brazil. Int. 1758. It. 18 in. to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1 stove perennial, 2 hardy annuals, 2 hardy perennials. Inforescence, light, feathery, graceful. Leaves, green or variegated with white. Cultube of Stove Species: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand. Iosition, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 55°. Cultube of Habby Annuals: Soil, ordinary.

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Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in deep in patches where required to flower in Mar. or Ap. Thin seedlings when I in. high to 2 in. apart. Gather inflorescence in July or Aug. & dry for winter use. CULTURE OF HARDY PERMILIES: Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Lift, divide & replant every 2 or 3 years. Propagate stove species by division; hardy kinds by seeds sown outdoors in Ap. or May, & by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Pansy (Viola tricolor)—see Viola-

Panther Lily (Lilium pardalinum)—see Lillum.

Papaver (Poppy, Alpine Poppy, Golden Poppy, Yellow Arctic Poppy, Oriental Poppy, Paony Poppy, White Poppy, Opium Poppy, Iceland Poppy, Shirley Poppy).—Ord. Papaveraces. Hardy annual & perennial herbs. Nat. Caucasus, Inuis, Australia, Africa, Europe (England). Int. (foreign species) 1714. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 15 perennials, 19 annuals. Flowers, single & double, white, yellow, orange, red, scarlet, crimson, purple, black; May to Sept. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES: Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{12}$  in, deep in patches where required to grow; in Ap. for flowering in sum.; Sept. for flowering in spring. Thin seedlings to 1 or 2 in. apart when  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, deep sandy loam. Position, sunny borders for tall species as P. orientalis; rockeries for dwarf species as P. alpinum & P. nudicaule. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Top-dress with decayed manure in Mar. or Ap. P. nudicaule best raised from seeds annually. Propagate annual species by seeds as above; perennial species by seeds sown in sunny place outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Paper Mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera)—see Broussonetia.

Paper Rush (Papyrus antiquorum) - see Papyrus.

Paper-seed (Cyperus papyrus)—see Cyperus.
Paper-white Daffodil (Narcissus papyraceus) - see Narcissus.

Paphinia. - Ord. Orchidacex. Stove terrestrial orchids. Trinidad, Brazil, Columbia. Int. 1843. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white, purple, red, yellow; Nov. to June. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & chopped sphagnum moss, with little sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots. pans or baskets in light part of greenhouse. Pot when new growth commences. Water freely from Mar. to Nov.; moderately, Nov. to Mar. Suringe once or twice daily whilst making growth. Ventilate freely, May to Sept. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 45° to 56°. Growing period, Feb. to Mar.; resting period, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs immediately after flowering.

Papyrus (Paper Rush, Paper Reed). — Ord. Cyperaceæ. Stove ornamental sedge. Nat. Egypt. Int. 1803. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Foliage & inflorescence in umbels on tall stems; dark green. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, in pots immersed in tubs or tanks of water in shade. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Oct.; once daily afterwards. Repot annually in Feb. or Mar. Propagate by division at potting time.

Paradise Apple (Pyrus malus pracox)—see Pyrus.

Parchment-bark (Pittosporum crassifolium)—see Pittosporum.

Pardanthus (Chinese Blackberry Lily, Leopard-flower).—Ord. Iridacese. Hardy tuberous-rooted perennials. Nat. China, Japan. Int. 1823. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange spotted with purple; June. Outdoor Culture: Soil, light rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Sept. to Jan., placing tubers 4 in. deep & 2 in. apart. Lift & replant tubers annually. Mulch surface of bed in Mar. with cow manure. For CULTURE: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Pots, 41 in. in diameter, well drained. Place five tubers 3 in. deep, in e. ck pot in Nov., & cover with cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage until growth begins. Water moderately from time growth

begins until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; other times 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for tubers.

Paris (Four-leaved Grass, Herb Paris, One-berry, True-love).—Ord. Liliaces. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia. Int. (foreign species) 1826. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Fowers, green, yellow; Mar. to June. Fruit, scarlet or bluish black, borne in autn. Soil, sandy loam. Position, shady borders or margins of shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in moist position outdoors in autn.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Paris Daisy (Chrysanthemum frutescens)—see Chrysanthemum.

Parkinson's Chequered Meadow-Saffron (Colchicum Parkinsoni -see Colchicum.

Park-leaves (Hypericum Androsænum) - see Hypericum.

Parlour Ivy (Mikania scandens)—see Mikania.
Parlour Palm (Aspidistra lurida)—see Aspidistra.
Parnassia (Grass of Parnassus).—Ord. Saxifragacex. Hardy peren nial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Himalayas, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1802. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, green, purple; May to Sept. Soil, peaty or boggy. Position, moist shady borders, bogs or margins of streams or ponds. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in moist boggy peat in shady position outdoors in autn. or spring; division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Parochetus (Blue-flowered Shamrock, Shamrock Pea).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hurdy 'railing herbaceous perennial. Nat. Himalayas. Int. 1820. Itt. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; Mar. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of sunny borders or on rockeries. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in light sandy soil in cold

frame in Mar.; division of plants in Mar.

Paronychia (Nail-wort, Whitlow-wort, Whitlow-grass).—Ord. Illecebraceæ. Dwarf-creeping perennial herbs. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1879. II. 1 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, surrounded by silvery bracts; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, dry sunny banks or rockeries or for carpeting surfaces of beds. Plant, Mar. to June. Propagate by seeds sown in sunny special descriptions. spot outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; division of plants, Oct. or Mar.

Paroo Lily (Dianella carulea)—see Dianella.

Parottia (Persian Iron-wood).—Ord. Hamamelidaccæ. Hardy deciduous trees & shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Cashmir, Persia. Int. 1848. Ht. 6 to 10 feet. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, ovate, green in sum., rich crimson with shades of orange & yellow in autn. Soil, good ordinary. Position, warm sheltered shrubberies, S. of England; against S. walls in colder districts. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune shoots of trees grown against walls to within an inch of base annually in Feb. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in well drained nots of sandy soil in cold frame in auth, or spring: layering shoots in drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame in autn. or spring; layering shoots in

Parrot-beak-plant (Clianthus puniceus)—see Clianthus. Parrot Tulip (Tulipa Gesneriana laciniata)—see Tulipa.

Parrot's-bill of New Zealand (Clianthus puniceus)—see Clianthus

Parrot's Plantain (Heliconia psittacorum)—see Heliconia.

Parry's Lily (Lilium Parryi)—see Lilium.

Parsley (Petroselinum sativum)—see Petroselinum. Parsley Fern (Allosorus crispus)—see Allosorus.

Parsley-leaved Elder (Sambucus nigra laciniata)—see Sambucus

Parsley-leaved Thorn (Cratagus apiifolia)—see Cratagus.

Parsnip (Peucedanum sativum) -- see Peucedanum.

Parti-coloured Crocus (Crocus versicolor)—see Crocus.

Parti-coloured-flowered Sun-rose (Helianthemum versicolor) see Helianthemum.

Partridge-berry (Gaultheria procumbens)—see Gaultheria.

Partridge-breast Aloe (Aloe variegata) - see Aloe.

Pascalia. - Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. S. America. Int. 1799. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; July. Soil, ordinary. Position, dry sunry borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Pagaic by division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Pasque-flower (Anemone pulsatilla)—see Anemone.

Passiflo a (Passion Flower).—Ord. Passifloraceæ. Greenhouse & hardy climbing plants. Nat. Brazil. Peru, New Grenada, Australia, Mexico, V. Indies. Int. 1699. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, about 100 stove; 2 hardy. Flowers, red, white, blue, scarlet, yellow, purple, crimson; nearly all the year round. CULTURE OF STOVE SPECIES: Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & peat, one fourthsilversand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune, Feb., thinning out weak shoots & shortening strong ones one third. Position, well drained tubs or pots, or beds 18 in. deep & 2 ft. wide; shoots trained up rafters or walls; sunny. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Ap. to Sept. Apply stimulants occasionally to healthy plants when in flower only. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 650 to 750; Oct. to Mar., 500 to 650. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES: Soil, good ordinary, mixed with a little decayed manure. Position, south or south-west walls. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Prune in Feb., shortening small shoots to 3 & 6 in., & strong ones to 2 & 3 ft. Water freely in dry weather. Apply liquid manure to healthy plants once a month in sum. Propagate stove species by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in once a month in sum. Propagate stove species by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° at any time; by cuttings of young shoo's 4 to 6 in. long inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65°, Ap. to Sept. Hardy species, by similar cuttings inserted in cold frame in sum.; rering young shoots in sum.

Passion-flower (Passiflora carulea) —see Passiflora.

Patience Dock (Polygonum Bistorta)—see Polygonum.

Patrinia.—Ord. Valerianacce. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Siberia.

Int. 1751. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow; fragrant;
May to July. Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, sunny borders. Plant,
Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep, in fine soil in
sunny position outdoors in Mar. or Ap.

Patton's Californian Fir (Abies Pattoni)—see Abies.

Paullinia.—Ord. Sapindaceae. Stove evergreen twining plants. Nat. South Sea Islands, Rio Janeiro. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Int. 1816. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, pale pink; Oct. Leaves, finely divided green, downy. Compost, two parts leam, two parts leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots with shoots trained round wire trellis or up ratters of roof. Int. Mar. Pruns slightly in Jan. & Feb. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long inserted in small pots of sandy soil under bell-g'ass in temp. 750 to 850 any time.

Pau Wind-flower (Anemone fulgens) - see Anemone.

Paulownia. - Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy deciduous tree. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. Japan. Int. 1840. Ht. 15 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, violet; June. Leaves, large, soft & downy. Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny sheltered shrubberies or lawns. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prume shoots annually in Feb. to within two or three inches of their base if only foliage is desired; leave unpruned for flowering. Iropagate by seeds sown in. deep in sandy lorm in cold frame in spring or autn.; by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil in frame in sum.

Orn. foliage. Nat. Isle of Bourbon. Int. date unknown. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, oblong lance-shaped, dirk olive green, spotted with white, salmon red mid-ribs. Compost, two parts good fibrous peat, one part fibrous loam & silver sand. Position, shady part of stove whilst growing, light situation when at rest. Pot, Feb. or Mar.; good drainage indispensable. Prune into shape in Feb. Water freely from Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Aug. Apply liquid manure once or twice a week to healthy plants in flower. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 75° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Proproate by cuttings of firm young shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted singly in small pots in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Mar. to May.

Pavia (Buck-eye).—Ord. Sapindaceæ. Hardy deciduous trees & shrubs. Flowering. Nat. California, N. Ameri a. Int. 1711. IIt. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white, rose, yellow, red; fragrant; May to June. Soil, ordinary, deep. Position, shrubberies, woods, lawns or parks. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prane straggling shoots in Nov. Propagate by seeds sown 3 in. deep in open border, Mar.; layering, Feb; grafting, Mar.; bud-

ding, July.

Pavonis.—Ord. Malvaccæ. Stove evergreen plants. Nat. New Grenada, Brazil. Int. 1778. Itt. 2 to 4 ft. Specues cultivated, 3. Ilovers, scarlet, yellow & purple; July to Sept. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Pot, Mar. Ibsition, pots in shade. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in fine sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° at any time.

Pea (Pisum sativum)—see Pisum.

Pea-fruited Japan Cypress (Retinospora pisifera)—see Retinos pora.

Pea-tree (Sesbania grandiflora)—see Sesbania.

Peach (Persica vulgaris)—see Persica.

Peach Bells (Campanula persicifolia)—see Campanula.

Peach-coloured Trumpet-flower (Solandra grandiflora) — see Solandra.

Peach-leaved Bell-flower(Campanula persicifolia)—see Campanula.

Peach-leaved Cherry (Cerasus persicifolia)—see Cerasus.

Peacock Anemone (Anemone pavonia)—see Anemone.

Peacock-flower (Poinciana pulcherrima)—see Poinciana.

Peacock Iris (Iris pavonia)—see Iris.

Peacock Treasure-flower (Cazania pavonia)—see Gazania.

Pear (Pyrus communis sativa)—see Pyrus.

Pear-leaved Thorn (Cratagus pyrifolia)—see Cratagus.

Pearl Aloe (Haworthia margaritifera)—see Haworthia.

Pearl-bush (Exochorda grandiflora)—see Exochorda.

Pearl Cud-weed (Antennaria margaritacea)—see Antennaria.

Pearl-grass (Briza maxima) - see Briza.

Pearl-plant (Lithospermum officinale)—see Lithospermum.

Pearly Everlasting (Antennaria margaritacea)—see Antennaria.
Pectis.—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy annual. Nat. N. W. America.
Int. 1865. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; fragrant;

Int. 1865. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; fragrant; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Sow seeds in deep in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° Mar., transplanting seedlings 3 in apart in groups or lines outdoors in May or June.

Pelargonium (Fancy, Show, Zonal, Ivy, & Scented Pelargonium, Stork's Bill "Geranium").—Ord. Geraniaces. Greenhouse & hardy annual, biennial, herbaceous, evergreen, shrubby, & tuberous-rooted perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, Canary Islands, Taurus,

PELARGONIUM.

Australia. Int. first species (P. triste) 1632; P. zonale, 1710; P. inquinaus, 1714; P. grandiflorum, 1794; P. peltatum, 1701. Ht. 3 in. to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2 annuals, 4 biennials, 23 greenhouse herbaceous, 1 hardy herbaceous, 80 tuberous-rooted, 151 evergreen shrubs; varieties innumerable. Flowers, various colours all the year round. PARENTS OF CULTIVATED TYPES: P. zonale & P. inquinans (zonale, bicolor & tricolor-leaved); P. grandiflorum & P. cucullatum (show & fancy); P. peltatum, P. hederæfolium, & P. lateripes (ivy-leaved); P. queresfolium, P. filicifolium, P. glutinosum, P. capitatum, P. crispum, & P. Radula (scented-leaved); P. tris'e, etc. (tuberousrooted). CLASSIFICATION OF TYPES: (1) ZONAL.—Leaves roundish, cordate, lobed, pubescent, green, with or without horse-shoe mark near margin of upper surface. Sub-classes: Bicolor.-Leaves green, edged with white, or white, edged with green. Tricolor.—Leaves green, white, yellow, & crimson. Bronze. -Yellow with bronze zone. (2) Show: Leaves palmately lobed, toothed margins, wrinkled, green; flowers large, with smooth or wrinkled edges. Sub class: Regal.—Flowers semi-double. (3) FANCY: Leaves similar to show kinds; flowers smaller, spotted or blotched. (4) IVY-LEAVED: Leaves ivy-shaped, fleshy, five angled, green or variegated; stems trailing or climbing. (5) Scented-leaved: Leaves, variously shaped; scented. CULTURE.—Annual Species: Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, CULTURE.—ANNUAL SPECIES: Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, little sand. Sow seeds & in. deep in shallow boxes or pans in temp. 60° to 70° in Mar. Transplant seedlings singly in 2 in. pots. Transfer to 4 in. pots in May. Water moderately. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 50° to 60°. BIENNIALS: Sow seeds & treat as above. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Water moderately in winter; freely afterwards. GREENHOUSE HERBACEODS: Compost, two parts sandy loam, half a part well decayed manure, half a part leaf mould bittle sand. Partner pots in suppression. leaf-mould, little sand. Position, pots in sunny light greenhouse, Pot, Mar. Repot annually. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; very little afterwards. Apply stimulants in sum. only. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 40° to 60°. Hardy Herbackous: (P. Endlicherianum).—Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny well drained rockery or border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect tion, sunny well drained rockery or border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect in winter with covening of cocoanut-fibre refuse. Greenhouse Tubergus-roofed: Compost, same as for greenhouse herbaceous kinds. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Repot annually. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Dec.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Greenhouse Evergheres: Compost, similar to greenhouse herbaceous. Position, light sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Irune slightly after flowering. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants in sum. only. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Zonals for Summer-Lower-Ing: Insert cuttings in Aug. or Sept. singly in 2-in. pots. Place in temp. 45° till Mar., then transfer to 4 in. size. Nip off point of main shoot in Feb. or Mar., also of side shoots when 2 or 3 in. long. Transfer to 6-in. pots when roots reach side of 5-in. sizes. Pot firmly. Compost for first potting, two parts roots reach side of 5 in. sizes. Pot firmly. Compost for first potting, two parts yellow fibrous loam, half a part well decayed manure, half a part leaf-mould, one part coarse sand & tablespoonful of superphosphate, or a quarter of a pint one part coarse sand & tablespoontul of superphosphate, or a quarter of a pint of bone-meal to each bushel; for flual potting, same proportion of loam, manure, & leaf mould, quarter part each of coarse sand & churcoal, table-spoonful of superphosphate or pint of bone meal to each bushel. Remove flower buds until fortnight after final potting. Water moderately first ten days after potting; freely afterwards. Apply stimulants month after final potting. Shade from sun when in bloom, Temp., Aug. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to May, 55° to 60°; ordinary cool greenhouse or window afterwards. After flowering, shorten shoots & keep soil just moist, reporting following spring to make large plants. ZONALS FOR WINTER FLOWERING: Insert cuttings singly in 2-in. pots in Feb. or Mar. in temp. 550 to 65°. Transfer when well rooted into 4-in. & again into 6-in. in June. Nip off point of main shoot in Ap., & of side shoots in May or June. Pinch off flower buds appearing before Sept. Stand in sunny cold frame, or plunge to rim of pots in

PEDICULARIS.

cinder ashes in open position, June to Sept. Remove into greenhouse in Sept. Water freely outdoors, moderately indoors. Apply stimulants twice a week, June to Sept.; once a week afterwards. Compost, as above. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Dry atmosphere essential to prevent damping of blooms. After flowering, shorten shoots, keep moderately moist, & repot. Zonals, Bicolors, & Tricolors for Bedding: Insert cuttings in Aug. or Sept.. several in 5-in, pots, or 2 in, apart in shallow boxes. Keep thus until Feb., then transfer singly to 3-in. pots, place in temp. 55° i ntil Ap., then remove to cold frame, & plant outdoors in June. Lift plants in Sept., placing bicolors, tricolors, & bronzes singly in 3-in. pots; zonals singly in similar pots, three in a 4 or 5-in. pot, or a few inches apart in shallow boxes, & storing in temp., 40° to 45°, in greenhouse, room or cellar. Specimen Zonals: Insert cuttings in Aug. or Sept., grow in 2-in.pots until Mar., then transfer to 4-in sizes. Comp st as above. Nip off point of main shoot in Mar., also of side shoots when 3 in. long. The these firmly to wire fixed to rim of pot, & allow young shoots to form in centre. Remove all blooms first year. Transfer to 6 m. pot in May or June. Grow in greenhouse near glass. Water freely during sum.; moderately in winter. Apply stimulants, June to Sept. Shorten shoots two thirds in Jan. When new shoots form repot. Nip off points of shoots where necessary to ensure good shape. Compost as above. STIMULANTS FOR ZONALS: Liquid horse, cow, sheep or deer dung, diluted with two-thirds water, & applied twice a week in sum., once a week in winter; nutrate of soda, \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz. to a gallon of water, applied once a week, when soil is moist only, for three or four weeks, then cease; sulphate of ammonia, same as nitrate of soda; sool-water (one peck each of sheep & cow dung, & 1 peck of soot to 36 gall. of water), diluted with half water. applied twice a week; Albert's manure, 1 oz. to gall. of water once a week; Clay's fertilizer, \frac{1}{2} oz. to gall. of water applied once a week, or \frac{1}{2} oz. sprinkled on surface of soil in 6-in. pot once a month. Show and Fancy: Insert cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, in July or Aug. singly in 2-in. pots in cold frame or greenhouse. Sandy soil. When rooted, transfer to 4 in. pots, & place on a shelf close to glass in temp. 45° to 50°. Nep off point of main & place on a shelf close to glass in temp. 4.5° to 50°. 10° on point of main shoot just before potting. When new shoots are 3 in. long, nip off points. Transfer to 5-in. pots in Jan. Keep near glass. When flowers show apply liquid manure twice a week. Water moderately until Mar., then freely until June, when give less. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°; Mar. to May, 50° to 55°. After flowering, stand in sunny place outdoors. Prune shoots to within 1 in. of base in July. When new shoots form, turn plants out of rota representations of the standard of the out of pots, remove loose soil, & repot in 4 or 5-in. pots. Replace in greenhouse in Sept. Transfer to 6 or 8 in. pots in Dec. or Jan. Compost, three parts good fibrous loam, one part decayed horse or cow dung, half a part coarse sand, & a tablespoonful of superphosphate to each bushel. Good drainage & firm potting essential. Stimulants as above. IVY-LEAVED: Insert cuttings singly in 2-in. pots, or three or four in a 4-in. pot in Aug. or Sept. Grow in greenhouse near glass until Fab. or Mar., then transfer to 4-in. pots. Wip off points of main shoots in Feb. or Mar. Repot in 5-in, pots. Nip off points of main shoots in Feb. or Mar. Repot in 5-in, pots in Ap. or May. Train shoots to stakes or place plants in suspended baskets, & let them droop over sides. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely, Ap. to Sept. Apply stimulants, May to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 50° to 60°. Plant outdoors, June. Prune old plants, Feb. or Mar. Compost & stimulants same as for zonals. Scented-leaved: Compost: two parts loam, half a part each of decayed manure & leaf-mould, quarter part sand. Pot, & treat as advised for sum. flowering zonals. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in a well drained pot or pan, filled with light sandy soil, in temp. 55° to 65°, Feb. to Ap.: cuttings inserted as above directed in each section; grafting on common kinds in close frame or under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; tuberous-rooted kinds by division in spring.

Pedicularis (Louse-wort).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy & half-hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Britain, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Siberia,

PEDILANTHUS. PELLÆA.

Turkestan, Nepaul, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1775. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 18 hardy, 15 half-hardy. Flowers, red, yellow, pink. purple, crimson, scarlet, rose; May to Aug. CULTURE OF HABRY SPECIES: Soil, moist peaty. Position, open moist borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Mar. CULTURE OF HALF-HARRY SPECIES: Soil, two parts peat, one of leafmould & sand. Position, well drained pots or pans in cold frames, Oct. to May; open moist borders outdoors, May to Oct. Water occasionally in cold frames, freely outdoors in dry weather. Propagate hardy species by seeds sown \frac{1}{2} in. deep in patches outdoors in Ap. where plants are required to flower, afterwards thinning seedlings to 3 or 4 inches apart; half-hardy species by seeds sown \frac{1}{2} in. deep in well drained pans or shallow boxes, filled with sandy peat, & placed in temp. 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors, May or June. All species of this genus are short lived, hence a succession of young plants must be maintained.

short lived, hence a succession of young plants must be maintained.

Pedilanthus (S ipper Spurge, Jew-bush). — Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.

Stove succulent flowering shrub. Nat. W. Indies. Int. 1874. Ht. 3 ft.

Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red, purple; June to Aug. Compost, two
parls sandy loam, one part brick rubbish, half a part decayed cow manure &
silver sand. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Iosition, dry sunny part of stove. Temp.,
Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept., 60° to 80°. Water once in
three weeks from Sept. to Mar.; once a week afterwards. No syringing or
stimulants required. Propagate by cuttings of shorts, 2 to 3 in, long, exposed
to sun for one or two days, then inserted singly in sand in 2-in. pots, & placed

on a shelf near the glass, any time during sum.

Pee-put-tree (Ficus religiosa)—see Ficus.

Peerless Daffodil (Narcissus incomparabilis)—see Narcissus.

Peg-wood (Cornus sanguinea & Euonymus europæus)—see Cornus & Euonymus.

Pelecyphora (Hatchet Cactus).—Ord. Cactaceæ. Greenhouse succulent porennial. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1813. III. 4 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, white, rose, purple; June to Aug. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, rough old mortar & pounded bricks. Iosition, sunny airy greenhouse or windows. Pot, Mar. or Ap. in well drained pots just large enough to accommodate roots. Repot every third or fourth year only. Water moderately, Mar. to Sept.; once a fortnight, Sept. to Dec.; none afterwards. Syringe on evenings of warm days, June to Sept. Apply soot water to healthy plants, June to Sept. Ventilate freely in sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{2}\) in well drained pans or pots of sandy soil in temp. 75° in Mar., keeping soil moderately moist; by cuttings of the tops of the plants inserted in small pots of sandy gritty compost in spring.

Pélèxiá.—Ord. Orchidaces. Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1823. Itt. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, green, white; Sept. to June. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam & sand. Position, well drained pots or shallow pans in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept.; moderately other times. Temp., 65° to 75°, Mar. to Sept.; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots removed with roots attached, inserted singly in small pots

of peaty compost under bell-glass in temp. 45° to 55° in spring.

Pelican-flower (Aristolochia grandiflora)—see Aristolochia.

Pellæa (Cliff Brake-Fern).—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen & deciduous ferns. Nat. Tropical & N. America, S. Africa. Int. 1770. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 15. Fronds, hand-shaped or once or twice divided; green. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand, with a little charcoal & sandstone. Pot or plant, Mar. Position. well drained pots in shady part of greenhouse or in beds or rockeries in shade. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 60° to 65°. P. atropurpurea & P. gracilis

are sufficiently hardy to grow outdoors in sheltered rockeries if protected with litter or hand-light in winter. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in shallow pan in temp. 70° to 80°, any time; division of plante in

Feb. to Ap.

Pellionia. -Ord. Urticacex. Stove creeping herb. Orn. foliage. Nat. Cochin China. Int. 1880. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1. Leaves, roundish, oval or heart-shaped; olive-green with violet & white markings. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pol or plant, Mar. or Ap. Position, shallow pans or on surface of beds or rockeries or under staging. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Ap., 55° to 65°; Ap. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by outtings of creeping shoots inserted in sandy soil in small pots under bell glass in temp. 700 to 850 in spring; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Pellitory (Pyrethrum Parthenium)—see Pyrethrum.

Peltandra (Arrow-Arum). -Ord. Aroidex. Hardy perennial herb. Orn. foliage. Nat. N. E. America. Int. 1759. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, spear head shaped, broad, deep guo n. Soil, rich, boggy or muddy. Position, moist bog or shallow pond. Plant, Mar. or Ap., enclosing roots & small quantity of soil in piece of canvas or sacking & drop the whole into the water. Propagate by inserting portions of creeping stems in muddy soil in ponds where required to grow.

Peltaria. - Ord. Crucifere. Hardy herbaceous perennial herb. Nat. E. Europe. Int. 1601. Ilt. 9 to 12 in. Spicus cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June. Plant, garlie-scented. Sail, ordinary. Position, sunny borders, beds or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep outdoors, Mar. or Ap., where plants are required to grow; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Pelu-tree (Sophora tetraptera)—see Sophora.

Penang Lawyers (Licuala acutifida) - see Licuala. Pendulous Catch-fly (Silene pendula)—see Silene. Pendulous Sedge (Carex pendula) - see Carex.

Penguin-plant (Bromelia Pinguin) - see Bromelia.

Pennisetum. - Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy perennial grasses. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Monte Video, Abyssinia. Int. date unknown. Ht. Ing & Oth. Ionage. Act. Monte victor, Asyssim. Inc. due which with P. longistylum, 12 to 18 in.; P. latifolium, 9 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Inflorescence of P. longistylum borne in twisted spikes, purplish; Aug. Leaves of P. latifolium, lance-shaped, bright green with white veius. Cultium of P. Latifolium; Sofi, saudy loan. Position, sheltered well drained briders in warm parts of the kingdom only. Plant, Ap. Protect in severe weather with covering of mats, or lift in Nov., place in large pots or tubs & remove to greenhouse, replanting outdoors in Ap. or May. CULTURE OF P. LONGISTYLUM: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds & in. deep in patches a foot or more in diameter in Mar. or Ap., where plants are to flower. Gather inflorescence for winter use, end of July. This species is best treated as an annual. Propagate P. latifolium by seed sown 15 in deep in sandy soil in shallow boxes or pans in temp. 60° to 65°, Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May or June; division of root in Ap.

Pennsylvanian Catch-fly (Silene pennsylvanica)—see Silene.

Penny-leaf (Linaria cymbalaria)—see Linaria.

Penny Royal (Mentha pulegium)-see Mentha.

Penny-royal Oil-larch (Mentha pulegium)—see Mentha.

Penny-wort (Linaria cymbalaria)—see Linaria.

Pentas.—Ord. Rubiacese. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. 5. Africa. Int. 1842. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, pink, crimson, rose; winter. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & leaf-mould, half-part each light loam & sand. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely at other PENTSTEMON. PERESKIA.

times. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Prune plants into shape immediately after flowering. Nip off points of young shoots occasionally during May, June, & July to induce bushy habit of growth. Temp., Sept. to Ap., 50° to 60°; Ap. to Sept., 60° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long inserted singly in 2-in. pots filled with sandy compost & placed under

bell-glass in temp. of 75°. spring or sum.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy & half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Mexico, Texas, California, N. America. Int. 1794. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 14 half hardy, 53 hardy. Flowers, blue, white, crimson, purple, lilac, rose, scarlet, red, orange; May to Oct. Culture of Half-hardy Species: Soil, ordinary sandy. Fosition, well drained sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Ap. Insert cuttings in well drained pots of sandy soil in Aug., & preserve in cold frame or greenhouse during winter. Culture of Hardy Species and Hybrids: Soil, two parts rich loam, one part decayed manure or leaf mould. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Position, sunny beds or borders, well drained. Apply stimulants once or twice a week in sum. Suitable stimulants: Liquid cow or horse manure; superphosphate at the rate of a tablespoonful to each plant forked into surface of soil in May; nitrate of soda oz. to a gall. of water once a week; Peruvian guano 2 oz. to gall. of water twice a week. Propagate by seeds sown 1/4 in. deep in a well drained pot or pan of light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Feb. or Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; cuttings of young shoots 3 in. long inserted in sandy soil in boxes or a bed under hand-light, or in cold frame ir Aug., allowing them to remain there until Ap.; division in Ap.

Peony (Paonia officinalis)—see Paonia.

Peperomia (Peper-Elder).—Ord. Piperaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials; creeping & erect; orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico, W. Indies, New Grenada, Peru, Ecuador. Int. 1815. Ht. 3 to 15 in Species cultivated, about 19. Leaves, roundish or egg-shaped; green, variegated with white. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & peat with half a part sand. Po., Mar. or Ap. Position, small well drained pots for erect species, shallow pans or beds for creeping species. Shade from sun. Water moderately in winter; freely in sum. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 60° to 75°; Sept. to Ap., 55° to 65°. Propayate by cuttings of shoots or single joints with leaf attached inserted in sandy peat & plunged in bottom heat in temp. 65° to 75° in spring.

Pepper-bush (Andromeda racemosa)—see Andromeda.

Peppermint (Mentha piperita)—see Mentha.

Pepper-wort (Lepidium latifolium)—see Lepidium.

Perennial Flax (Linum perenne) - see Linum.

Perennial Goose-foot (Chenopodium Bonus Henricus)—see Chenopodium.

Perennial Honesty (Lunaria rediviva)—see Lunaria. Perennial Lettuce (Lactuca perennis)—see Lactuca.

Perennial Sunflower (Helianthus multiflorus)—see Helianthus.

Pereskia (Barbadoes Gooseberry).—Ord. Cactaceæ. Stove succulent perennials. Nat. W. Indies, Brazil, Mexico. Int. 1696. Ilt. 3 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, red, purple; Oct. to June. Compost, equal parts loam, peat & leaf-mould, one fourth sand. Pot, Mar. Position, small well drained pots in light dry part of stove, or in beds with shoots trained to dry wall. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. P. acaleata & P. Bleo grown chiefly for stocks for grafting epiphyllums on. Propagate by cuttings of stem inserted singly in 2 in. pots filled with sandy soil & placed on a light dry shelf in temp. 65° to 75° in spring. Allow one shoot only to grow for forming a stock, & train this to a stake fixed in soil until high enough, then graft.

Perfoliate Honeysuckle (Lonicera caprifolium)—see Lonicera. Perfoliate St. John's Wort (Hypericum perfoliatum)—see Hypericum.

Perfumed Cherry (Cerasus Mahaleb)—see Cerasus.

Perilla.—Ord. Labiatæ. Half-hardy orn.-foliaged annual. India, China. Int. 1770. It. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Leaves, egg-shaped, pointed; green or dark bronzy purple, with fimbriated edges. Sow seeds 13 in. deep in shallow boxes or pans filled with ordinary light soil placed in temp. of 65° to 75° in Feb. or Mar. Transplant seedlings when three leaves have formed singly into 2-in. pots, or 2 inches apart in shallow boxes. Keep in temp. 55° to 65° till May, then transfer to cold frame; gradually harden off & plant outdoors in June. Adapted for masses in borders or for lines in, or edgings to, beds.

Periploca (Climbing Dog's-bone, Milk-vine, Silk-vine, Syrian Silkplant, Virginian Silk). - Ord. Asclepiadacem. Hardy deciduous twiner. Nat. S. E. Europe. Int. 1597. It. 7 to 16 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green, brown; July. Soil, ordinary. Position, walls, harbours, summerhouse or trellises in any aspect. Plant, Oct., Nov., Feb. or Mar. Prune away very weak or old distorted shoots only in Mar. Apply liquid manure occasionally during the flowering season. Propagate by cuttings inserted under bell-glass or hand light outdoors, July to Oct.; layering shoots, Sept.

or Oct.

Peppermint Thyme (Thymus piperella)—see Thymus.

Peristeria (Dove-Flower, Dove-Orchid).—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove evergreen orchids. Nat. Central America, Demarara. Int. 1826. IIt. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow, white, hlac, red; fragrant; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould & fine crocks. Pot, Mar. or when new growth begins. Position, well drained pots or teak baskets. Water freely Ap. to Sept.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 60° to 65°; Ap. to Oct., 65° to 75°. Apply weak stimulants occasionally when plints are growing freely. Growing period, Mar. to Oct. Resting period, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of pseudo bulbs, Mar.

Periwinkle (Vinca minor)—see Vinca.

Perivinkie (Vinca minor)—see Vinca.

Pernettya (Prickly Heath).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen berrybearing skrubs. Nat. Mexico, Valdivia. Magellan Straits. Int. 1825. It.

2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 10. Flowers, white; Ap. to June. Berrics, crimson, blue, black, rose, cream; auth. Outdoor Culture: Soil, peaty. Position, moist rockeries or margins of open or shady shrubberies & beds. Plant, Sept. to Nov., or Mar. to May. For Culture: Compost, two parts peat, one part leaf-mould and sand. Fostion, cool or cold greenhouses, or dwelling rooms. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Water moderately. When berries shrivel or fall off plants no further use for not culture: ulant outdoors. whining rooms. To, Oct. of Nov. What mattering is a shrivel or fall off, plants no further use for pot culture; plant outdoors. Window Boxes: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady. Plant, Sept. to Jan. Remove when berries shrivel. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in bed of peaty soil outdoors in autn.; layering shoots in Mar. or Ap.

Persian Asafœtida Plant (Ferula persica)—see Ferula. Persian Cyclamen (Cyclamen persicum)—see Cyclamen. Persian Lilac (Syringa persica)—see Syringa.

Persian Lily (Fritillaria persica)—see Fritillaria.

Persian Stock (Mathiola odoratissima)—see Mathiola.

Persian Tulip (Tulipa persica)—see Tulipa.

Persica (Peach & Necturine). -Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous fruitbearing & flowering trees. Nat. (peach & nectarine) Eastern Asia; (flowering peach) China. Int. 1562. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties many. Flowers, single and double; rose, white, & crimson; spring. Fruit of peach large & downy; nectarine small or medium, smooth. CULTURE OF FLOWERING PRACE (P. Davidiana): Soil, ordinary well drained, no manure except as a

Position, against south or west walls, or as standards, S. of England. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Feb., thining out weak shoots only. Disbus shoots on trees growing against walls in June. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Oct. to Dec. Place in temp. 55° to 65° in Nov. to flower early; in cold greenhouse in Oct. to flower in spring. Stand in sunny spot outdoors, May to Oct. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally in spring & sum. Culture of Peach and Nectarine: Soil, deep, but not over-rich sandy loam, well drained, & free from manure. Position, south or southwest walls, fully exposed to sun. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Distances for planting: Cordons, 18 in.; dwarf fan-trained, 15 ft.; standard fan-trained, 15 ft. Depth of soil above roots, 4 to 6 in. Approximate cost of trees, each: cordons, 1s. 6d.; dwarf fan, 3s. 6d.; half & full standard fans, 7s. 6d. Prune, Jan. or Feb. fruit borne on old spurs & shoots of previous years' growth. Do not shorten the latter unless very strong. Always cut back if possible to a triple bud. Train previous year's shoots 2 to 3 in. apart all over tree. Remove a small proportion of shoots that have borne fruit annually to make room for new ones. Fruit buds, conical, downy. Wood buds, pointed, narrow. Disbud, i.e., rub off young shoots, Ap., May, & June, removing those growing out of front of branches, & reducing those issuing from the sides of previous year's shoots to 6 in. apart each side. Train young shoots when 3 to 6 in. long to the wall. Protect blossoms from frost by covering of tiffany or fish netting in Feb. & Mar. Thin fruit when size of a hazel nut to 3 or 4 in. apart; again when size of a walnut to 10 & 12 in. apart. Average number of fruit for a full-grown tree to carry: about 240. Mulch with decayed manure in Mar. or Ap. Apply stimulants occasionally, Ap. to Aug. Suitable artificial manures: (1) 11 oz. salt & 3 oz. soot per square yard, applied in Mar.; (2) 1 part (by weight) crude magnesium sulphate, 6 parts muriate of potash, 18 parts bone superphosphate forked into the soil at the rate of 7 lb. per tree after pruning; (3) ½ lb. kainit, ½ lb. each of superphosphate & nitrate of soda, 1½ lb. salt, applied as advised for No. 2. Liquid manures: nitrate of soda 1 oz. to gallon; guano 1 oz. to gallon; horse & cow manure diluted one third-all applied in spring & sum. Under Glass: Soil, planting, pruning, manuring, same as for outdoors. Temp. for forcing: Jan. 40° to 50°; Feb. 45° to 55°; Mar. & onwards, 55° to 65°. Disbud when shoots are an inch or so long. Syringe twice daily until blossoms open, then cease; commencing again when fruit forms & discontinuing when it begins to ripen. Ventilate freely in sum. Thin the fruit when the size of a hazel nut to 3 or 4 in, apart; & again when as large as a walnut to a foot apart. Water border thoroughly in Jan. or Feb., again in Mar., May, July, & Sept. Apply stimularts, Mar., May, July, & Sept. Thers in l'ors: Compost, two parts decayed carfy loam, one part well decayed manure, a quarter part crushed bones, & a tablespoonful of superphosphate to each bushel. Pot, Nov. Stand the trees in a sheltered corner till Jan., when remove to greenhouse. Water moderately at first, freely in spring & sum., none in winter. Pruning, manuring, etc., as advised above. DOUBLE-FLOWERED PEACH: Soil, ordinary. Position, open, sunny shrubberies or borders. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Nov. to Feb., thinning out over-crowded branches only. Varieties cultivated, Common Double (P. vulgar s flore pleno); Double White (P. v. fl. pl. albo); Double Crimson (P. v. fl. pl. sanguinea); Carnation Flowered (P. v. fl. pl. caryophylliflora). Propagate by seeds sown 2 in. deep outdoors in sum. or autn.; by budding on the mussel or white pear plum in July; grafting in Mar.

Peruvian Begonia (Begonia peruviana)—see Begonia. Peruvian Cotton-plant (Gossypium peruvianum)—see Gossypium.

Peruvian Daffodil (Ismene Amancæs)—see Ismene.

Peruvian Heliotrope (Heliotropium peruvianum)—see Heliotropium. Peruvian Nasturtium (Tropæolum tuberosum)—see Tropæolum. Peruvian Swamp Lily (Zephyranthes candida)—see Zephyranthes.

Peruvian Trumpet-flower (Brugmansia suaveolens)—see Brugman. sia.

Petasites (Winter Heliotrope, Butter Burr, Bog Rhubarb). -Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Arctic Regions. Int. (foreign species) 1713. It. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white, pink; fragrant; Feb. to May. Leaves, kidney or heart-shaped, large, downy beneath, green. Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubberies or woodland, partially shaded, for P. fragrans & P. frigida; margins of streams & ponds for P. nivens & P. vulgaris. Plant, Oct. or Nov. Propa-

gate by division, Oct. or Nov.

Petrea (Purple Wreath, -Ord. Verbenacex. Stove - flowering climber; deciduous. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1733. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Sprees cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts loam, leafmould, peat, & sand; little charcoal. Position, well drained pot, bed, or border, with shoots trained up rafters or trellis in shady part of stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune slightly, Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept., Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil in well drained pot under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°, spring & sum.

Petrocallis (Rock Beauty). -Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Alps & Pyroneos. Int., date unknown. Ilt. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, I. Flowers, white, purple; May to June. Soil, moist sandy loam. Position, crevices or chinks of sunny rockery. Plint, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in Ap, where plants are to grow; division of roots in Mar.

Petrosolinum (Parsley). — Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy biennial culinary herb. Nat. Sardinia. Int. 1548. Ht. foliage 4 to 6 in.; flower stem 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties many. Leaves, plain or curled; green. Soil, ordinary, deep, tich, moist; light soil not suitable. Position, partially shady; as edgings to borders, or in rows. Sue in Feb., May, and July in drills in. deep & 12 in. apart. Thin seedlings when 1 in. high to 3 in. apart, & later on to 8 in. apart. Thinnings may be replanted to form a fresh bed if desired. When leaves become coarse cut them all off to induce fresh growth. Renew beds every second year. Suitable artificial manures, 21 oz. superphosphate per square yard before sowing; 21 oz. nitrate of soda forked in when the plants are thinned; 1 oz. superphosphate, ½ oz. nitrate of soda, ½ oz. iron sulphate, to a gallon of water, applied in sum. (Griffiths). Propagate as above. Seed retains its vegetative power 3 years. Quantity required for a row 50 ft. long, 1 oz.

Pettigree Shrub (Ruscus aculeatus) - see Rus:us.

Petunia.—Ord. Solanaceæ. Half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Buenos Ayres, S. America. Int. 1823. Hi. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 7; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; spring & suin. P. nyclaginiflora & P. violacea are the parents of the present race of single & double kinds. INDOOR CULTURE: Compost, two parts decayed turfy loam, one part well rotted manure, quarter part silver sand. Position, sunny greenhouse or window. Shade only from bright sun. Pot, Feb. to June, moderately firm. Size of pots, 3, 5, & 6 in. Pinch out point of young shoots occasionally in spring to induce bushy growth. Prune shoots of old plants moderately close in Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely afterwards. No syringing required. Apply stimulants to established plants when flower buds Train shoots to stakes. Suitable liquid manures: 1 oz. nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to 1 gallon of water, applied three or four successive times only; § oz. guano t) a gallon of water applied twice a week; one fourth liquid cow, horse, sheep, or deer dung to three fourths water applied as advised for guano. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny beds, borders, vases, or trellises. Plant, June. Lift, Sept., & store in pots in greenhouse to

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furnish cuttings in spring. Water freely in dry weather. Place in cold frame in May to harden before planting out. Apply stimulants as above. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of a compost of equal parts good soil, leaf-mould & sand in a well-drained pot or pan, in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb., Mar., or Ap. ; by cuttings of young shoots inserted in light sandy soil in pots, pans, or boxes in temp.  $55^\circ$  to  $65^\circ$  any time in spring.

Peucedanum (Parsnip).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy biennial etculent-rooted vegetable. Nat. England. Species cultivated, 1.; varieties several. Flowers, yellow; July & Aug. Soil, rich ordinary, previously trenched three spits deep, & not recently manured. Position, open & sunny. FIRST METHOD: Draw drills 1 in. deep & 15 ih. apart. Sow seeds in groups of three or four 12 in. apart, Mar. or Ap. Thin seedlings when 2 in. high to one in each group. Second Method: Dig out a trench 30 in wide, 18 in. deep. Put 3 in. decayed manure in bottom, then 6 in. of soil mixed with a little manure, & fill up with fine friable soil. Sow two or three seeds in groups a foot apart down centre of the trench. Reduce the seedlings when 2 in. high to one in each group. THIED METHOD: Make holes 3 ft. deep, 8 in. in diameter at top & 15 in. apart each way. Fill the lower six inches of the hole with a compost of fine soil, decayed manure, & a pinch of superphosphate. The remaining space fill with similar material, but with the addition of soot & a pinch of salt. Sow the seeds in groups of three or four, & thin to one plant when 2 in. high. Suitable artificial manures: (1) 1 lb. salt, 1½ lbs. nitrate of sodu, 3½ lbs. superphosphate, 12 lbs kainit, half to be applied to a square rod before sowing, & remainder when plants are thinned; (2)  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. kainit, 1 lb. sulphate of ammonia,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. guano per square rod, to be applied like No. 1 (Griffiths). Lift & store roots only in event of bad weather; they retain their flavour better lifted as wanted from the ground. Some authorities give the generic name as Pastinacea. Seed retains its vegetative powers for one year only. Quantity required for a row 50 ft. long, 1 oz.

Phacelia.—Ord. Hydrophyllacex. Hardy annual & perennial herbs. Flowering. Nat. Texas, California, N. W. America. Int. 1826. Ht. 3 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 12 annuals, 5 perennials. Flowers, blue, violet, purple, white, yellow, brown, rose; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary rich. Tosition, sunny or partially shaded beds or borders. Sow seeds of annual species in patches or lines where required to grow in Ap. Thin seedlings 2 to 3 in. apart in June. Plant perennial species, Oct. to Ap. Mulch with decayed manure, Ap. Propagate annual species by seed as above; perennial species by seeds sown is in. deep outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings 6 in. apart in a nursery bed, May or June, transplanting to flowering position, Oct. or Nov.; division of roots, Oct. or Ap.

Phænocoma.—Ord. Compositæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1789. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 1. Flowers, crimson; May to Sept. Compost, two parts good brown fibrous peat, one part silver sand & little charcoal. Position, well drained pots in light part of greenhouse; no shade. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Firm potting most essential. Irane straggling shoots only, moderately in Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.: freely afterwards. No syringing required. Admit air freely in sum. Shoots can be trained round stakes or trellis. Propagate by cuttings of firm young side shoots, inserted in well

drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 559 to 65°, sum.

Phædranassa (Queen Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Warm & cool greenhouse flowering bulbous plants. Nat. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Columbia, The Andes. Int. 1800. Species cultivated, 8; varieties, 1. Flowers, crimson, red, scarlet, green, yellow; Mar. to Oct. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & half a part sand. Position, well drained pots near the glass, Mar to Oct.; in dry place under stage, Oct. to Mar. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Mar. to May; freely, May to Oct.; keep nearly dry, Oct. to Mar. Apply stimulants, May to Aug. only. Temp. for warm greenhouse species,

60° to 70°, Mar. to Sept.; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°; for cool greenhouse species, 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept.; 40° to 50°, Sept. to Mar. Report annually, removing old soil away from bulbs. Place in small pots first, shift into larger sizes later on. No shade required. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pots or pans of sandy soil in temp. of 65° to 75° in spring; off sets removed & treated as old bulbs at potting time.

Phaius. -Ord. Orchidacea. Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. Nepaul. Rangoon, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madagascar. Int. 1778. IIt. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 14. Flouris, white, rosy purple, red, yellow, brown, orange; nearly all the year round. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, loam, & decayed tow manure. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, well drained pots in warm moist part of stove during growing period; cool & dry part during resting period. Cover drainage with layer of moss, & do not allow compost to be higher than half an inch below rim. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Jan.; keep nearly dry, Jan. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Jan., 60° to 70°; Jan. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Growing period: Mar. to Oct.; resting period: Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of pscudo-bulbs, Mar. or Ap.

Phalænopsis (Moth Orchid, Indian Butterfly-plant).—Ord. Orchidacee. Stove evergreen epiphytal orchids, Orn. foliage. Nat. Mulay Archipelago, Eastern India. Int. 1836. Species cultivated, about 30; varieties many. Flowers, white, yellow, purple, rose, brown, cream, violet; autn., winter, & spring. Leaves, green or variegated. Compost, equal parts sphagnum moss, fibrous peat with fine particles removed, charcoal, & clean potsherds. Position, shallow pans, small teak baskets, or blocks of wood, suspended from roof of stove. Tanni in pans or baskets or fix to blocks, Feb. to Mar. In fastening plants to blocks, first place layer of moss, then roots of plant, then another layer of moss, & secure firmly with copper wire. Pans to be well drained. Water daily, Mar. to Ap.; baskets or blocks by dipping in tepid water; once or twice a week, Oct. to Mar. Moist atmosphere very essential in sum. Shade from sun. Temp., 65° to 80°, Mar. to Oct.; Oct. to Mar., 60° to 65°. Growing period, Mar to Oct.; resting period, Oct. to Mar. Admit moderate amount of air in sum. Propagate by division or by offsets removed from flowering stems when well rooted.

Phalaris (Canary Reed, Sword Grass, Bride's Laces, French Grass, Gardeners' Garters, Lady Grass, Lady's Garters, Lady's Laces, Painted Grass, Ribbon Grass, Silver Grass, Canary Grass). - Ord. Graminacem. Hardy annual & perennial flowering & ornamental grasses. Nat. Northern Hemisphere (Britain), S. Europe, Africa, Asia. III. 18 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1. Flowers, white, green, purple, borne in panicles; July. Leaves, green or variegated with white. Culture of Annual Species: Sow seeds in. deep in Ap. where required to grow. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Lift, divide, & replant every 2 or 3 years. Propagate perennials by seeds sown outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings following Oct.; division of plants, Oct. to Ap.

Pharach's Corn (Triticum compositum)—see Triticum. Phaseolus (Kidney Bean, Scarlet Runner, Runner Bean, French Bean, Climbing Snail Flower) .- Ord. Leguminose. Stove & greenhouse deciduous twining perennials & annuals & hardy esculent-podded vegetables. Nat. (Kidney Bean) Tropics; others, Africa, S. America, India, & Buenos Ayres. Int. Kidney Bean (P. vulgaris), 1597; Snail Flower (P. caracalla), Ayres. Int. Maney Bean (P. vuigaris), 1931; Shan Flower (P. Caracatta), 1690. Ht. 1 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, about 4; varieties several. Flowers, white, scarlet, purple, & yellow; sum. CULTURE OF SNAIL FLOWER: Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little sand. Position, well drained rots, shoots twining round trellis, posts, or pillars. Pot, Feb. Water moderately in winter; freely in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 65° in Mar.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° in Ap. CULTURE OF PHEASANT'S-EYE. PHILADELPHUS.

KIDNEY BEAN (P. vulgaris): Soil, light, rich, well manured & dryish. Position, open, sunny. Draw Grills 3 in. doep & 18 in. apart. Sow seeds 4 in. apart end of Ap. middle of May, beginning of June, & end of July. Thin seedlings when three leaves appear to 12 in. apart, replanting thinnings to form another rew or rows. Water the drills thoroughly if soil is dry before sowing the seeds. Much with manure when seedlings appear. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants when pods form. Plants bear earlier if sown along centre of early celery ridges than if sown in open garden. Por Culture: Compost, two parts good soil, one part decayed manure. Size of Pots, 8 in. Put 1 in. of crocks in bottom, next a layer of half decayed tree leaves or fresh horse droppings, then enough compost to half fill the pot. Dibble seeds & in. deep, Zin. apart. Moisten with tepid water. Water moderately when seeds sprout; freely when 1 in. high. Top-dress with equal parts soil & manure when plants reach rim of pot. Apply stimulants after top-dressing has been done a fortnight. Temp., 55° to 65°. Support shoots with small twigs. No shade required. Keep close to glass. Culture of Runner Beans (P. vulgaris multifiorus): Soil, light, deep, well manured. Position, sunny or partially-shady garden, arbour, trellis, or fences; former best. Sow seeds first week in May 4 in. apart, and 3 in. deep in drills 6 ft. asunder; in double rows 9 in. apart & 8 it. asunder; in trenches 9 inches wide, 12 in. deep, containing 3 in. manure & 6 in. soil, seeds being dibbled 2 in. deep. 4 in. apart in two rows 6 in. asunder, thus:
.... Support plants with stakes or strands of twine when 6 in. high, or nip off point of main shoot when 2 ft. high, & subsequent shoots when 6 in. long to ensure dwarf habit. Mould up those sown in drills. Mulch with manure. Water freely in dry weather, otherwise flowers will fall off. Apply stimulants freely when pods form. Sustable artificial manures: (1) 3 lbs. salt; 13 lb. each of nitrate of soda & superphosphate; 1 lb. kainit, half this to be applied to a square rod before sowing, remainder in June. lbs. kainit; 5 lbs. nitrate of soda; 9 lbs. superphosphate; 1 lb. sulphate of iron per square rod, to be applied when the plants are three inches high. Liquid manures: \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz. nitrate of soda to a gallon; 1 oz. guano to a gallon; onethird horse or cow manure diluted with two-thirds water to be applied when pods form. Quantity of Seed Required for a row 50 ft. long: a pint of kidney beans: 1 pint of runner beans. Seeds retain their vegetative powers for 3 years.

Pheasant's-eye (Adonis autumnalis)—see Adonis.

Pheasant's-eye Pink (Dianthus plumarius annulatus)—see Dianthus Phegopteris —Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse ferns; allied to, & now included under Polypodium. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Tropical America, E. & W. Indies, & Tasmania. Int. 1769. III. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, I greenhouse, 13 stove. Fronds, feather-shaped or many times divided. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Position, pots, baskets, or rock beds. Shade from sun essential. Moist atmosphere, Feb. to Sept.; moderately moist afterwards. No syringing required. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Mar. No stimulants. Temp. for greenhouse species, Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; stove species, Mar. to Oct., 65° to 0ct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by spores when ripe; division in Mar.

Philadelphus (Syringa, Mock-orange).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. S. Europe, Mexico, N. America, India, China, Japan. Int. 1596. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 23; varieties several. Flowers, white, fragrant; May to Aug. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary good. Position, sunny borders or forecourts. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prume immediately after flowering, shortening shoots that have bloomed only. Apply soap suds or liquid manure occasionally to old established shrubs in sum. POT Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, & sand. Repot annually after flowering. Position, cold greenhouse, Dec. to May, or warm greenhouse, Dec. to Ap.; outdoors afterwards in sunny spot;

PHILESIA. PHLOMIS.

pots plunged to rim in coal ashes or soil. Water moderately indoors; freely outside. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 550 in Ap., or in close cold frame outdoors in May; suckers or layers in spring.

Philesia.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Valdivia. Int. 1853. Ht. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pink; June. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & coarse silver sand. Position, against walls, or in pots, in cold or cool greenhouse; against walls or in sheltered nooks outdoors, S.W. of England or Iroland. Pot or plant, Feb. to Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe foliage daily in greenhouse, Mar. to Oct. Prune directly after blooming. Apply weak stimulants once a week, May to Sept. Propagate by cuttings inserted

in sandy peat under bell glass in greenhouse in sum.; suckers in spring.

Phillyrea (Jasmine Box, Mock Privet).—Ord. Oleaceæ. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1597. Ht. b to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 15; varieties 7. Flowers, small, white; May. Leaves, lance or egg-shaped, dark green. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders; sheltered corners N. England. Plant, Sept. to Ap. Prune straggly shoots only in Ap. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy

soil in cold frame in Sept; grafting on common privet in Mar.

Philodendron.—Ord. Aroideæ. Stove evergreen dwarf or climbing plants. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical America, W. Indies. Int. 1759. Species cultivated, 47. Leaves, heart, egg, or arrow-Ht. 1 to 10 ft. shaped, oblong; green. Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, loam, & silver sand. Pot or plant, Jan. to Ap. Position, dwarf kinds in pots; tall ones in beds or borders, with shoots trained up walls or pillars. Water freely all the year round. Syringe daily. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of stems inserted in light

soil in temp. 75° at any time.

Phlebodium (Golden Polypody).—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Nat. West Indies, Phillipines. Int. 1742. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Fronds, large, once divided, green or glaucous. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Position, well drained pots or pans in shade. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely, Ap. to Oct. Moist atmosphere essential. No syringing required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°. Room Culture of P. Aurkum: Compost & potting as above. Position, near window, free from cold draughts. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Ap., 45° to 55°. Water, Oct. to Mar., once a week; Ap. to June & Sept. to Oct., twice a week; June to Sept., three times a week. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in well drained pans placed in temp. 70° to 80° any time of year; division of creeping stems at potting time.

Phleum (Variegated Cat's Tail Grass).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy perenuial grass. Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 0; variegated variety of P. only. Soil, ordinary. Position, dry sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Oct. or Ap.

borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Oct. or Ap. Phlomis (Jerusalem Sage, Lampwick).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy & half-hardy herbaceous perennials & evergreen shrubs. Nat. S. Europe, Asia, India, Africa. Int. 1596. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 13 hardy & 6 half-hardy perennials; 7 evergreen shrubs; varieties several. Flowers, purple, yellow, white; June to Aug. CULTURE OF HALF-HARDY SPECIES: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, half-a-part sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny cold greenhouse or frame. Repot annually, Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally, May to Sept. HARDY HERDACEOUS SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds, borders, rockeries, or banks. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Lift, divide, & replant every three years. HARDY EVERBEREM SPECIES: Soil, good ordinary or sandy loam. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. ordinary or sandy loam. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant. Oct. to Ap. Mulch with decayed manure in Mar. Propagate by seeds

PHLOX. PHŒNIX-

sown in light soil in warm greenhouse in Mar., or sunny spot outdoors in Ap.; herbaceous kinds also by division, Oct. or Mar.; shrubs by cuttings inserted in cold frame in Aug.

Phlox (Wild Sweet William of N. America, Texan Pride, American Moss Pink). - Ord. Polemoniacew. Hardy & half-hardy annual and perennial herbs. Nat. N. America, Texas, & Asia. Int. 1725. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3 half-hardy, 1 annual, 36 hardy perennials; varieties numerous. Flowers, red, crimson, violet, rose, purple, white, yellow; Ap. to Sept. Phloxes for garden cultivation are divided into four classes, viz., Alpines: P. pilosa, P. procumbens, P. reptans, P. subulata and varieties. Early-flowering or Tall: P. glaberrima suffruticosa & varieties. Late-flowering (tall): Phlox maculata decussata, P. paniculata, & varieties. Annual: P. Drummondi. CULTURE OF ALPINE SPECIES: Soil, deep, rich sandy loam, containing a little leaf-mould or peat. Position, masses on or as edgings to sunny borders, or on ledges of rockeries. Plant, Mar. to May. Life & divide only when grown too large for the position they occupy; Mar. Pot Culture of Alpines: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, & half a part sand. Pot, Mar. Position, cold frame or greenhouse. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely other times. Admit air freely always. CULTURE OF EARLY AND LATE-FLOWERING KINDS: Soil, deep rich moderately heavy loam; light soils not suitable. Position, sunny or partially-shaded borders, former preferable. Plant, Oct., Nov., Feb., or Mar. Mulch liberally with decayed manure in Mar. or Ap. Apply liquid manure frequently, May to Sept. Water freely in dry weather. Cut down stems in Oct. Lift, divide, & replant in fresh rich soil trienially. Por Culture: Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part leaf-mould or rotten cow manure, & one part coarse sand. Position, cold partially-shaded greenhouse in sum.; cold frame in winter. Pot, Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; very little afterwards. Apply stimulants once a week, May to Sept. Culture of Annual Species: Sow seeds 1. in. deep in light soil in box, pan, or pot, in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. Transplant seedlings 2 in. apart in boxes or pots, gradually harden off & plant outdoors, 6 in. apart, in rich soil, in sunny position, in June. Nip off point of main shoot after planting to induce bushy growth. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch with manure or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part decayed manure or leaf-mould & little sand. Plant four seedlings in 5 in. pot in Ap. Keep in temp. 550 until June, then place in cold frame or on outside window sill. Water freely. Apply stimulants when 3 in. high. Nip off points of shoots when 3 in. high. No repotting required. Propagate early & late kinds by seeds sown it in deep in sandy soil in temp. 55° in autn. or spring; by cuttings of shoots obtained from base of old plants inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° in Mar.; by division of plants in Oct. or Mar.; by cuttings of shoots covered in. of soil in temp. 550 in Mar. or Ap. Alpines by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in cold frame in July; division in Mar. or Ap.

Phœnicophorium.—See Stevensonia.

Phœnix (Date Palm, Wild Date Palm, Slender Date Palm).—Ord.
Palmaceæ. Stove & greenhouse palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Central India,
East Indies, S. E. & W. Africa, Levant. Int. 1597. Ht. 6 to 40 ft. Species
cultivated, 9 stove; 1 greenhouse. Leaves, feather shaped, green. Culture
of Stove Species: Compost, three parts good fibrous loam, one part old one
manure, & a little coarse sand. Position, well drained pots or tube in sunny
part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; copiously,
Mar. to Oct. Syringe foliage morning & evening daily, Ap. to Sept.; morning only, Sept. to Ap. Apply weak stimulants occasionally, May to Sept.
Place a lump of sulphate of iron on surface of soil occasionally to keep
foliage of a rich, healthy green hue. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°;
Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost, as
advised for stove species. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, light sunny part of

PHORMIUM. PHYLLANTHUS.

greenhouse. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely afterwards. No syring ing required. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Ap., 45° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light sandy soil under bell-glass or in propagator in temp. 75°; Mar. or Ap.

Phormium (Common Flax Lily, New Zealand Flax, Small Flax Lily, Variegat d New Zealand Lily). – Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy evergreen perennial herbs. Nat. New Zealand, New Caledonia. Int. 1798. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 5. Flowers, yellow, green, white; June to Sept. Leaves, green or variegated with purple, yellow, or white. INDOOR CULTURE: Compost, two parts turly loam, one part each of leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots, tubs, or bods in cold or warm greenhouse, conservatory, balcony, or dwelling 100m. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. May be stood outdoors in sunny position, June to Sept. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, light, deep loam. Position, margins of ponds or streams, isolated specimens on lawns, or in beds or borders S. & S. W. of England & Ireland only. In other districts plants must be put out in May, lifted in Oct. and stored in greenhouse until following May. Plant permanently in Ap. or May. Water freely in dry weather. Protect in severe weather those left outdoers all winter with straw or dried fern. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in pots of sandy soil in greenhouse or frame in Mar.; by division of roots in Ap.

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn, Californian May Bush, Japanese Medlar, Japanese Quince, Loquat) .- Ord. Rosacew. Half-hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Mountains of India, China, Japan, California. Int. 1787. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white; May to Sept. Fruit of Loquat about the size of green walnut, pale orange red, downy, borne in bunches. Outdoor Culture: Soil, light deep loam. Position, against south walls S. & S. W. of England & Ireland only. Plant, Sept. to Nov., Ap. or May. Prune, Ap. Protect in severe weather with mats or straw hurdles. Indoor Culture: Soil, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould. Position, beds against back wall of cold or slightly heated sunny greenhouse. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Syringe daily, May to Sept. Prune straggling shoots in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in pots of light soil in cold greenhouse or frame, spring or autn.; cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse, Aug.; layering in Oct.; grafting on common quince in Mar.; budding on

hawthorn in July.

Phrynium.—Ord. Scitaminaceæ. Stove & herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. E. Indies, Brazil, Malacca. Int. 1807. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, crimson; Oct. to Ap. Leaves, green or variegated. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part rich loam, one part sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Dec.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sum. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to Feb., 55° to 65°.

Repot annually. Propagate by division of rhizomes in Feb. or Mar.

Phygelius (Cape Fig-wort) .- Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hards herbaceous perennial. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1855. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Special cultivated, I. Flowers, scarlet; June to Sept. Soil, light rich ordinary. Position, sunny well drained border at base of south wall S. & W. of England & Ireland only. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect in winter by covering of ashes or dry fern fronds placed around base of stem. Lift, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Propagate by seeds sown is in deep in shallow pans or boxes filled with light rich soil & placed in a temp. of 55° to 66°, Feb. or Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors, May or June; by cuttings of ripened shoots inserted in pots in propagator in greenhouse or cold frame in July or Aug.; division of 100ts, Mar. or Ap.

Phyllanthus (Queensland Rock Broom). - Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.

PHYLLOCACTUS. PHYMATODES.

Stove orn. foliaged plants. Evergreen. Nat. Jamaica, South Sea Islands, Cochin China, W. Indies, Java, New Hebrides. Int. 1699. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 8. Leaves, oval or oblong, small, variegated with Species cultivated, about 8. Leaves, oval or oblong, small, variegated with purple, white, yellow. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & fibry peat, one part equal proportions of charcoal, dried cow manure, powdered brick, & coarse silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Syringe morning & evening, Ap. to Sept. Prune into shape, Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil under propagate or hell class in term, 75° spring of supp. under propagator or bell-glass in temp. 750, spring or sum.

Phyllocactus.—Ord. Cactacex. Greenhouse fleshy-stemmed plants with no leaves. Nat. Central America & Mexico. Int. 1710. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 9; varieties & hybrids, 19. Flowers, rose, white & red; all the year round. Compost, two parts light fibrous loam, one part of equal proportions of dried cowdung, leaf-mould, brick rubble, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots close to glass in warm greenhouse or sunny window, Sept. to July; outdoors fully exposed to the sun., July to Sept. Pot, Ap. Repot every three years only. Firm polling & good drainage essential. Water freely, May to Oct.; keep nearly dry, Oct. to May. Apply weak stimulants to plants that have been potted a year once a week, May to Sept. Syrings plants daily, May to Sept. Shade from sun for a few weeks after repotting, also for a short time after removal to open air. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 500 to 55°; Ap. to Oct., 60° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in the in. deep in light soil in pan or shallow box placed in temp. 65° to 75° in spring; by cuttings of stems dried in the sun for a day or two, then inserted singly in two-inch pots filled with light sandy soil, & placed on sunny shelf in greenhouse, Ap. to Sept.

Phyllocladus (Celery-leaved Pine-tree, Adventure Bay Pine). - Ord. Confers. Greenhouse orn. leaved evergreen trees. Nat. New Zealand & Borneo. Int. 1825. Ht. 10 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Compost, two parts strong loam, one part lear-mould & sand. Position, beds, tubs, or pots in light greenhouse. Pot or plut, Mar. or Ap., Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. T.mp., Oct. to Ap., 40° to 50°; Ap. to Oct., 60° to 70°. Propagate by cuttings of h.m shoots inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. 45° to 50° in spring.

Phyllostachys (Whangee Cane).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Half-hardy rn.-foliaged grasses. Nat. China, Japan. Int. date unknown. Itt. 4 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Inflorescence borne in panicles; sum. Foliage, narrow, lance-shaped, green. Habit of growth, graceful. Soil, rich deep sandy loam. Position, moist sheltered borders S. & W. of England & Ireland only. Protect in winter with thick covering of dry fern fronds or litter in autn. Plant, Ap. or May. Propagate by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Phyllotænium.—Ord. Aroidaceæ. Stove evergreen orn. foliaged plants. Nat. New Grenada. Int. 1871. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1: variety 1. Leaves, large, arrow-shaped, shining, green, with silvery white margins. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Close moist atmosphere highly desirable. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syrings morning & afternoon daily, Ap. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept.; 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 65° to 75°. Propagate by division of roots, Feb. or Mar.

Phymatodes.—Ord. Filices. Stove greenhouse ferns. Nat. Malay Archipelago, E. Indies, New Zealand, Ecuador, Brazil. Int. 1820. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, about 15. Fronds, once divided, smooth, leathery. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Position, well drained pots or pans in shade. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely. Ap to Oct. Moist atmosphere essential. No syringing required.

PHYSALIS. PHYTOLAGGA.

Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat in well drained pans in temp. of 70° to 80° any time; division of plants at potting time.

Physalis (Ground or Winter Cherry, Alkekeng, Bladder Herb, Red Nightshade, Red Winter Cherry, Strawberry Tomato, Cape Gooseberry, Peruvian Cape Gooseberry,—Ord. Solanacem. Greenhouse & hardy perennial berbs. Nat. Caucasus, China, S. America, Mexico. Int. (P. Alkekengi) 1548, (P. peruvianum) 1772. Flowers, white, vellow, violet; July. Fruit, edible, a globular berry inclosed in an inflated calyx; that of P. Alkekengi, scarlet; of P. peruvianum, purplish. Specues cultivated, 2; varieties 2. Gulttube of Hardy Specues (P. Alkekengi): Soil, rich. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Luft, divide, & replant in fresh soil every third year. Gather stems bearing fruits in Sept, & dry for winter decorations. Cultube of Greenhouse Species (P. peruvianum): Soil, two parts loam, one part well decayed manure or leaf-mould & little sand. Position, singly in 6 or 6-in. pots, with shoots trained to sticks & placed close to front of sunny greenhouse, or planted in small beds & shoots trained up back wall. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants, once or twice a week, May to Sept. Gather fruit when ripe & fully coloured. Propagate hardy species by seeds sown in sunny spot outdoors in Ap.; by division of roots in Mar. or Ap. Greenhouse species by seeds sown in doop in shallow pots or pans of light soil & placed in temp., 650 to 750; Feb. or Mar.; cuttings inserted singly in pots of light sandy soil placed in propagator or under bell-glass in temp. 650 to 750, Jun. to Ap.

Physianthus (White Bladder Flower).—Ord. Asclepiadacex. Greenhouse evergreen flowering climber. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1830. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, red; downy & bladder-like; July. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, fibrous peat, & silver sand. Position, cold greenhouse, in large well drained pot or tub with shoots trained up rafters, or in small bed with shoots trained up pillars or walls. Pot or plant, Feb. to A. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily except when in flower, Mar. to Oct. Prune straggling shoots somewhat closely after flowering. May be grown outdoors against S. wall in sheltered parts of S. of England. Propagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil in pots or pans under bell-glass, or in propagator in temp. 65° to 75° in spring; cuttings of firm side shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in

temp. 55° to 65° in sum.

Physostegia (False Dragon-head).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1683. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties 3. Flowers, purple or flesh; June to Sept. Soil, light ordinary. Position, cool partially shaded borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by serds sown in deep in light sandy soil outdoors in Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in light sandy soil under hand-light

or in cold frame, Ap. or May; division of roots, Oct., Nov. or May.

Phyteuma (Horned Rampion).—Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Appenines, S. Europe, Britain, Caucasus. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ht. 6 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 12. Flowers, blue, white; May to Sept. Soil, deep rich loam mixed with limestone grit & old mortar & leaf-mould or peat. Position, sunny rockeries for dwarf species; sunny borders for tall kinds. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Lift, divide, & replant only when overgrown. Top-dress dwarf species with a mixture of peat, leaf-mould, lime, & a little old mortar annually in Feb. or Mar. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil in shallow boxes in cold frame, Sept. or Oct.; transplanting seedlings in permanent positions, Ap. or May; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Phytolacca (Virginian Poke, Dyer's Grapes, Red-ink Plant, Hydrangea-leaved Poke, Pigeon-berry).—Ord. Phytolaccaceæ. Hardy here

PICEA. PILOCEREUS.

baceous perennials. Nat. S. America, Mexico. Int. 1768. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 20. Flowers, white, green, succeeded by deep purple berries in autn. Leaves, broad, ovate, dark green, changing to rich purple in autn. Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny or shady borders in woodlands, banks, or ferneries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seed sown in deep in sandy soil outdoors in spring or autn.; division of plants in Oct. or Mar.

Picea (Silver Fir, Black Spruce, Servian Pine).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan, California, Rocky Mountains, N. Europe, Himalayan Mountains, Siberia. Int. 1548. Ht. Species cultivated, 15; varieties several. Leaves, needleshaped, spirally scattered. Cones, erect, cylindrical, thin-scaled. Soil, deep rich sandy loam. Position, high, dry, open lawns or shrubberies away from sea coast. Plant, Oct. to Ap. No pruning required. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy loam in temp. of 55° in Mar., or outdoors in Ap.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in cold frame or in pots under bell glass or hand light outdoors, Aug. or Sept.; layering shoots or branches in autn.; inarching or grafting in Mar.

Pickerel Weed (Pontederia cordata)—see Pontederia.

Picotee (Dianthus caryophyllus)—see Dianthus.

Piedmont Garlic (Allium pedemontanum)—see Allium.

**Piedmont Primrose** (*Primula pedemontana*)—see Primula.

Pieris.—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Japan, N.W. America, Himalayan Mountains, Malay Peninsula. Int. 1736. Ht. 1 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white, red, purple, flesh; Ap. to June. Outdoor Culture: Soil, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, or silver sand. Position, open sheltered borders, rockeries or bogs. Plant, Sept. to Nov., or Mar. Prune straggling shoots only moderately after flowering. Water freely in dry positions during sum. Por CULTURE: Soil, equal parts peat, leaf mould, & fine silver sand. Position, well drained pots in cold greenhouse, Nov. to June; in shady position outdoors, June to Nov. Pot. Oct. or Nov. Water moderately, Nov. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Propagate by seeds sown 10 in. deep in sandy peat in cold frame, Nov. or Mar.; layering shoots in Sept.; division of plants, Oct. or Nov.

Pigeon-berry (Phytolacca de andra)—see Phytolacca.
Pigmy Catch-fly (Silene pumilis & S. tenella)—see Silene.

Pigmy Crocus (Crocus minimus)—see Crocus.

Pigmy Daffodil (Narcissus minimus)—see IIa cissus.

Pigmy Laburnum-tree (Cytisus Ardoinnii)—see Cytisus.

Pigmy Rest-harrow (Ononis minutissima)—see Ononis. Pigmy Scotch-fir (Pinus sylvestris nana)—see Pinus.

Pigmy Sunflower (Actinella grandiflora)—see Actinella.

Pigmy Water-Lily (Nymphaa pygmaa)—see Nymphaa.

Pig's-face (Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale)—see Mesembryanthe

Pilea (Artillery or Pistil Plant, Stingless Nettle).—Ord. Urticaceæ Stove perennial herbs. Orn. foliage. Nat. W. Indies. Int. 1793. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, insignificant; unexpanded buds burst when in contact with moisture & discharge pollen. Leaves, minute. Habit, graceful, fern-like. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Position, small pots in partially shaded part of stove. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept.; 70° to 80°. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of light sandy soil, slightly covered with fine mould & placed in temp. 65° to 75° in spring; cuttings inserted singly in small well drained pots of sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75°, Jan. to May; division of plants, Feb. or Mar.

Pilocereus (Houllett's Wool Cactus, Old Man's Head Cactus).—Ord.

PILUMNA. PINANGA.

Cac'acew. Greenhouse succulent perennials. Nat. Bolivia, Grenada, Mexico, Guatemala. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 to 25 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, greenish white, rosy purple; very rarely produced. Stems, tall, erect, fleshy, ribbed, bearing hairy tubercles furnished with bunches of short spines & clothed at apex with long white hairs. Compost, two parts fibrous sandy loam, one part brick rubble, old mortar, & sand. Position, well drained pots in light dry sunny warm greenhouse or stove. Pot, Mar. Water moderately, Mar. to May, & Sept. to Oct.; copiously, May to Sept. No shade required. Temp., Sept to Max., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by seeds sown \frac{1}{2} in deep in pans of sandy soil in temp. 75°, Mar., keeping soil moderately moist.

Pilumna.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Greenhouse epiphytal orchids. Nat. New Grenada, Columbia. Int. 1858. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, yellow, green, white; very fragrant; winter. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat, fresh sphagnum moss, charcoal or clean crocks. Position, well drained pots with base of plants slightly elevated above rim in light part of greenhouse close to glass. Pot, Feb. or Mar., or immediately new growth begins. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., May to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Feb., 45° to 55°; Feb. to May, 50° to 60°. Growing period, Feb. to Sept.; resting period, Sept. to Feb. Syringe lightly daily in sum. Keep atmosphere constantly moist in sum. by damping floors, stages, etc., several times daily. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Pimelea (Rice-flower, Victorian Bird Cherry).—Ord. Thymelaceæ. Greenhouse evergren flowering shrubs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1793. Itt. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 6. Flowers, pink, rose, white, borne on points of shoots of previous year's growth; Ap. to July. Compost, three parts fibrous peat, one part turfy loan, half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Prune moderately close immediately after flowering. Pot soon as new growth commences. Firm potting essential. Nip off points of shoots of young plants occasionally to induce bushy growth. Water freely, Ap. to Oct; moderately afterwards. Grow in a moist atmosphere for a few weeks after potting, then gradually harden off & place in an airy greenhouse. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown \(\frac{1}{16}\) in. deep in light sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, Feb. to May; cuttings of young shoots, 2 in. long, inserted in compost of one part peat, two parts silver sand under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. or Ap.

Pimenta (Allspice, Black Cinnamon, Bay-berry-tree, Wild Clove, Pimento Bush).—Ord. Myrtacess. Stove evergreen flowering trees. Nat. W. Indies. Int. 1759. Ht. 2 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, red; May to July. Leaves, oval, coriaceous, hairy, aromatic. Berries, aromatic. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, & one part sand. Position, well trained pots or beds with branches trained to wall. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Syringe, Ap. to Aug. Prune straggling shoots moderately in Mar. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55 to 60°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots in serted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in sum.

Pimento Bush (Pimento officinalis)—see Pimento.

Pimpled Blue-Bush (Ceanothus papillosus)—see Ceanothus.

Pinanga.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Java, Sumatra, Penang, Borneo, Philippines. Int. 1848. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, about 4. Leaves, feather-shaped, green. Compost, one part loam, two parts peat, half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady lofty stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syrings twice daily, Mar. to Sept.; once daily afterwards. Place few crystals of sulphate of iron on surface of soil occasionally to insure deep green foliage. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°.

PINUS.

Propagate by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep singly in 2-in. pots of sandy loam & peat under bell glass in temp.  $75^\circ$  to  $85^\circ$  in spring.

Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)—see Quercus.

Pin-pillow Cactus (Opun'ia curassavica)—see Opuntia.

Pincushion Flower (Scabiosa atropurpurea) - see Scabiosa.

Pine Apple (Ananassa sativa)—see Ananassa.

Pine-apple-flower (Eucomis punctata)—see Eucomis.

Pine-apple-leaved Eryngo (Eryngium bromeliæfolium)—see Eryn-

Pine-apple-scented Sage (Salvia rutilans)—see Salvia.

Pine Barren Beauty (Pyxidanthera barbulata)—see Pyxidanthera

Pine-barren Sand-wort (Arenaria squarrosa)—see Arenaria.

Pine Strawberry (Fragaria chilensis grandiflorus)—see Fragaria.

Pine-tree (Pinus austriaca)—see Pinus.
Pinguicula (Butter-wort, Bog Violet, Earmug Grass, Butter-root, Eccle Grass, Rot grass, Steep Grass, Yorkshire Sanicle. Ord. Lentibulariaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America. Mexico. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 4 greenhouse, 5 hardv. Flowers, white, yellow, crimson, violet, purple; May to Oct. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE Position, well drained pots or shallow pans placed on inverted pots in saucer of water under bell-glass or hand-light in shade. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Admit air for a few minutes delivery proving by tilting bull-glass or hand light. daily every morning by tilting bell-glass or hand light. Temp., Mar. to Oct., thing every morning by thing bell-glass of hand light. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 45° to 55°. CULTURE of HARDY Species: Soil, rich loam for P. grandiflora; peat & rough gravel for P. alpinu; moist peat or peaty loam for P. vulgaris & P. lusitanica. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry positions in sum. Mulch with thick layer of cocoanut-fibre refuse in May. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of shallow pans filled with equal parts of sphagnum moss, peat, & sand, placed under bell-glass & kept moist in temp. of 55° to 65°, Feb., Mar., or Ap.; division of plants at potting or planting time.

Pink (Dianthus plumarius)—see Dianthus.

Pink Crane's-bill (Geranium sanguineum lancastriense) - see Geranium.

Pink-flowered Hawk-weed (Hieracium incarnatum)—see Hier-

Pink-flowered Kidney-Vetch (Anthyllis vulneraria rubra)—see Anthyllis.

Pink-flowered St. John's-wort (Hypericum virginicum) - see Hypericum.
Pink-of-my-John (Viola tricolor)—see Viola.

Pink-rosette Everlasting (Rhodanthe Manglesi)—see Rhodanthe. Pinus (Fir, Deal Tree, Pine Tree).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy orn. foliage trees. Evergreen. Nat. Britain, U.S. America, N. America, China, California, Greece, Levant, Himalayas, Siberia, Central Europe, Philippines, Japan, Persia, Russia. Int. (foreign species) 1596. Ht. 5 to 200 ft. Species cultivated, about 76; varieties several. Leaves, needle-like, long, two to five in a whorl. Cones, conical, erect. Soil, ordinary for common kinds; deep rich loam for choice sorts. Position, singly or in groups in parks: P. austriacs, P. macrocarpa, P. ponderosa, P. cembra, P. excelsa, P. Iambertiana, P. strobus; singly on lawns: P. contorta, P. Bungeana, P. parviflora; banks of streams & swamps: P. rigida; chalk soils: P. austriaca, P. Laricio, P. pinaster, P. sylvestris, P. excelsa, P. insignis; avenues: P. austriaca, P. excelsa, P. strobus; shelters or screens: P. austriaca, P. Laricio, P. pinaster, P. excelsa, P. cembra, P. strobus; memorial trees: P. excelsa, P. Lambertiana; seaside: P. Laricio, P. pinaster, P. insignis, Plant, Sept. to Nov., Feb. to May. No PINXTER-FLOWER.

pruning required. Distance apart for planting for screens 10 to 15 ft. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in well drained pots filled with sandy loam, placed in cold greenhouse or frame in Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors following spring; or 4 in. deep outdoors in Ap. in bed of moist sandy soil, transplanting seedlings the next year; grafting on common species in Ap.

Pinxter-flower (Azalea nudiflora)—see Azalea.

Piony (Paonia officinalis)—see Paonia.

Pipe Privet (Syringa vulgaris)—see Syringa.

Pipe-tree (Syringa vulgaris)—see Syringa. Pipe Vine (Aristolochia Sipho)—see Aristolochia.

Piper (Pepper Piant).—Piperaceæ. Stove & greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. E. Indies, Japan, Columbia, Peru, New Zealand. Int. 1748. Ht. 9 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 24 stove; 2 greenhouse. Flowers, green; various. Leaves, large, green, or purple, marbled or blotched with white or bronze. CULTURE OF STOVE SPECIES: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, half a part sand. Position, well drained pots in shade. Pot. Feb. to Ap. Prune slightly into shape, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Ap. to Sept.; once daily after wards. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost as for stove species. Position, well drained pots in partial shade. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 56° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings of half-ripened shoots inserted in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. of 65° to 75°, Mar. to July.

Pipperidge (Berberis vulgaris)—see Berberis.

Pipperidge (Bervers vulgaris)—see Berberis.

Piptanthus (Nepaul Laburnum).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Himalayas, China. Int. 1821. It. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; May to June. Soil, rich sandy loam. Fostion, warm sheltered shrubberies, S. & S.W. of England; against S. walls, N. of London. Plant, Sept., Oct., Ap. or May. Prune straggling shoots moderately after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy soil in cool greenhouse or co'd frame in spring; cuttings of ripened shoots inserted in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass or hand-light outdoors, Aug. or Sept.; lavering shoots. Sept. or Oct. layering shoots, Sept. or Oct.

Piptatherum.—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy perennial flowering grass. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1778. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Inflorescence borne in large panicles, graceful. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Gather inflorescence when fully expanded & dry for winter use. Propagate by seeds sown outdoors in Ap.; division of

plant in Mar.

Pistacia (Pistachio-nut Tree, Turpentine Tree, Mastich Tree) .-Ord. Anacardiaces. Hardy evergreen & deciduous trees. Flowering & orn. toliage. Nat. S. Europe, Syria, Canary Islands. Int. 1656. Ht. 15 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 2 evergreen, 2 deciduous. Flowers, small, green; Ap. to July. Leaves, unequally feather-shaped, green; reddish in young state. Soil, deep rich sandy loam. Position, sheltered shrubberies S. & S.W. England; against S. walls, N. of London. Plant evergreen species, Sept., Oct., Ap. or May; deciduous species, Nov. to Feb. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil and former or under hand light. Sept. or Oct. Leaveing in Sept. in cold frame or under hand-light, Sept. or Oct.; layering in Sept.

Pistachio Nut (Pistacia vera)—see Pistacia.

Pistia (Tropical Duck Weed, Water Lettuce).—Ord. Aroidacex. Stove aquatic perennial. Nat. Jamaica. Int. 1843. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green, borne on spadix at base of leaves. Leaves, wedgeshaped, notched, pale green, hairy. Soil, rich loam. Position, shallow tub or tank in stove. Place 2 in. layer of soil on bottom of tub or tank & plant on surface of water. Replenish with tepid water occasionally. Add fresh soil PISUM. PISUM.

annually. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by offsets.

Pisum (Garden Pea, Sugar Pea, Tall Pea, Crown or Mummy Pea).—
Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy annuals. Edible seeded & podded vegetables.
Orn. flowering climbers. Nat. (Garden Pea) S. Europe; (Tall Pea), Iberia.
Int. (Garden Pea) 1548; (Tall Pea) 1820; (Orown or Mummy Pea) date not known. Flowers of garden peas white or red; tall pea, red or purple; mummy pea, purple; May to Oct. CLASSIFICATION OF GARDEN PEAS: (a)
Pods with parchment-like lining & round or roundish, smooth seeds. Frames: Small, white, thin-skinned seeds; typical var., Sutton's Ringleader. Prussians: Small, thin-skinned blue seeds; typical var., Blue Prussian. Imperials: Large thick-skinned blue seeds; typical var., Laxton's Fillbasket. perials: Large thick-skinned blue seeds; typical var., Laxton's Fillbasket.

Marrows: Large, white, thick-skinned seeds; typical var., Giant Marrow.

Green Marrows: White & coloured seeds; typical var., William I. (b)

Pods with parchment-like lining & wrinkled, more or less flatish seeds;

Wrinkled White Marrows: Green seeds; typical var., American Wonder.

Wrinkled Blue Marrows: Green seeds; typical var., Ne Plus Ultra.

Wrinkled Blue Marrows: Blue seeds; typical var., Ne Plus Ultra.

Wrinkled Blue Marrows: Green seeds; typical var., Ne Plus Ultra.

Wrinkled Blue Marrows: Green seeds; typical var., Ne Plus Ultra.

Supical var., Géant Sans Parchemin. Sub Classes: (l) Earliest Round

Seeded: Typical vars., First Crop, Sangster's No. 1., Day's Early Sunrise;

sow Nov. to Feb. to gather May & June. (2) Second Early Round Seeded:

Typical vars., Hundredfold, Laxton's Supreme, Pride of the Market; sow

Jan. to Ap., to gather June & July. (3) Marnorop Round Seeded: Typical

vars., Blue Scimitar, Laxton's Fillbasket, Sharp's Invincible; sow Feb. to

May, to gather July & Aug. (4) Earliest Wrinkled Marrow-fats: Typical

vars., American Wonder, Alpha, Advancer; sow Mar. or Ap., to gather June

& July; also May & June, to gather Aug. & Sept. (5) Second Early Wrinkled

Marrow-fats: Typical vars., Champion of England, Fortyfold, Tolephone;

sow Mar. & Ap., to gather June & July; also May & June, to gather Aug.

& Sept. (6) Maincrop Wrinkled Marrow-fats: Typical vars., British Queen,

Ne Plus Ultra, Veitch's Perfection; sow Mar., Ap., & May, to gather July, Ne Plus Ultra, Veitch's Perfection; sow Mar., Ap., & May, to gather July, Aug., & Sept. CULTURE OF GARDEN PRAS: Soil, deep, rich calcareous loam, previously trenched three spits deep & containing a thick layer of manure between first & second spit. Position, open sunny, protected from N. & N.E. & E. winds. Suitable Manures: Solid-Horse dung or peat-moss litter for heavy soils; cow or pig dung for light or sandy soils. Chemical-(1) Kainit 2 lb., nitrate of soda 5 lb., superphosphate of lime 9 lb., half of each to a square rod before sowing, remainder when plants are 6 in. high; (2) nitrate of soda 1½ lb., kainit 1½ lb., superphosphate 1½ lb., salt 3 lb., applied same as No 1; (3) native guano 6 lb. to a square rod applied before sowing, & 6 lb. when plants are 3 in. high; (4) Peruvian guano 1 lb. for square rod before sowing, also 1 lb. when plants are 3 in. high; (5) Beeson's 1 lb. per square yard placed along drill & covered with layer of soil before sowing. Liquid—Horse & cow urine diluted with two thirds water; Clay's fertilizer loz. to gallon of water; nitrate of soda \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. to gallon, all to be applied when ground is moist only & when pods have just formed. Direction of rows: E. to W. or S.E. to N.W. for early sorts; N. to S. for main crops. Depth of drills, 21 to 3 in.; width 6 to 9 in. Distance apart for sowing the seeds: 1 in. each way for dwarf sorts; 2 in. for medium kinds; 3 in. for tall vars., arranged in three rows, thus: . . . . . . Distance between rows: 18 in. for varieties not exceeding 2 ft. in height; 3 ft. for those not more than 4 ft. high; 6 to 8 ft. for those growing 5 to 6 ft. high. Sow earliest sorts on south border, Nov. & Jan., or in 42 in. pots in temp. 550 in Jan., harden. ing plants off when 3 in. high in cold frame & planting outdoors in Feb. or Mar.; second early sorts in open garden in Feb. & Mar.; main-crop, Ap. & May; late crops, June & July. Draw mould up to each side of row when plants are 6 in. high & place supports to them. Mulch to width of 15 in. on each side of row with manure. Water copiously in dry weather. Nip off

ITA-FIBRE-PLANT. PLANE-TREE.

points of shoots of tall kinds when 4 ft. high, & again when 5 ft. high. Protect seeds from mice by placing them in sweet oil, then rolling in red lead or powdered resin. Quantity of seed required for a row 50 ft. long: I pint. Seeds retain their vegetative powers 3 years. Round seeded sorts germinate more quickly than wrinkled kinds. Culture of Sugar Pass (P. satismum seedaratum): Soil, same as for garden peas. Sow in Mar. or Ap., 2½ in. deep in drills 6 in. wide & 6 ft. apart, & earth up & stake in the usual way. Gather pods when fully developed & cook like French beans. Rotation: Peas may follow potatos, carrots, paremijs, turnips, broccoli, or cabage; & be succeeded by cabbage, turnips, spinach, or celery. Culture of Tall ob Ornamental Flowering Pea (P. elatum): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds 2½ in. deep & 3 in. apart in groups, in Mar. or Ap. Support with stakes when 6 ir. high. Remove pods as they form to ensure continuous flowering. Culture of Mummy Pea (P. sativum umbellatum): Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny borders. Sow seeds ½ in. deep, three or four in a 3-in. pot filled with light soil & placed in warm window or greenhouse in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May; or 2½ in. deep in open ground in Ap. Support with stakes when 6 in. high. Water copiously in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally when flowers appear.

Pita-fibre-plant (Agave americana)—see Agave.

Pitcairnia.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove perennial herbs. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1777. Ilt. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 43, Flowers, scarlet, yellow, white; all the year round. Leaves, narrow or sword-shaped; margins prickly. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, rough peat, & leaf-muld. Pot, Mar. Water freely always. Good drainage essential. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by offshoots inserted in small pots at any time.

Pitch Pine-tree (Pinus rigida)—see Pinus.

Pitcher-plants.—(Sarracenias & Nepenthes)—which see.

Pittosporum (Parchment-bark, Brisbane Laurel, Queensland Laurel).

Ord. Pittosporiaceæ. Greenhou e evergreen & half-hardy flowering shrubs.

Nat. Africa, Asia, Australasia, Polynesia. Int. 1783. Ht. 4 to 20 ft. Species
cultivated, 5 greenhouse, 4 half-hardy. Flowers, white, red, purple, yellow;
fregrant; Mar. to Aug. Culture of Greenhouse Species. Compost, two
parts fibrous loam, one part fibrous peat, half a part silver sand. Position,
pots or tubs in light airy sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Prune straggling shoots moderately immediately after flowering. Water moderately,
Sept to Ap.; freely afterwards. Syringe occasionally, except when in flower,
during sum. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 40° to 50°; Ap. to Oct., 60° to 70°. Culture of Half-Hardy Species: Soil, deep sandy foam. Position, well drained
border against S. walls S & S.W. England; pots in cold greenhouse, Oct. to
May; sunny border outdoors, May to Oct., N. of London. Plant, Mar. or
Ap. Propagate by cuttings of moderately firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. log, inserted
singly in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in shade in temp. 55°
to 65° in sum.

Places.—Ord. Amaryllidaces. Greenhouse bulbs. Deciduous. Nat. Chili. Int. 1840. It. 12 to 18 in. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decayed cow manure or leaf-mould, & one part coarse sand. Pot, Aug. or Sept., placing point of bulb just below surface of soil in a 4½-in. pot or three in a 6-in. pot. Good drainage essential. Plunge pots to rim in coal ashes or cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame, & protect from frost until Dec., then remove to greenhouse. Water moderately from time growth begins until leaves decay, then keep quite dry. Repot annually in Aug. Season of growth, Jan. to Aug.; season of rest, Aug. to Jan. Temp., Dec. to Ap., 50° to 55°; Ap. to Aug., 60° to 70°; Aug. to Dec., 35° to 40°. Propagate by offsets in

Plane-tree (Platanus orientalis).—see Platanus.

Plantain-leaved Leopard's-bane (Doronicum plantagineum) -- see Doronicum.

Plantain-Lily (Funkia grandiflora)—see Funkia.

Plantain-tree (Musa paradisiaca)—see Musa.
Platanus (Plane-tree, American Plane-tree, American Sycamore, Eastern Plane-tree, Oriental Plane-tree, Western Plane-tree).—Ord. Platanacew. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Western U.S.A., Levant. Int. 1548. Ht. 60 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Leaves more or less deeply lobed, coriaceous, pubescent; green or variegated. Soil, deep rich moist loam. Position, sunny open & sheltered. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune into shape when desirable, Oct. to Feb. Plenty of moisture at roots essential; dry soil not suitable. Propagate by seeds simply pressed into surface of soil in moist position outdoors in autn.; cuttings of shoots 6 to 8 in. long inserted in moist soil in sheltered position in Nov.; layering shoots in autn. or spring.

Platanus-leaved Maple (Acer platanoides)—see Acer.
Platycerium (Elk's-horn Fern, Stag's-horn Fern, Australian Elk's-horn Fern, Wallich's Elk's-horn Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Austra'ia, East Indies, Malay Peninsular. Int. 1808.
Species cultivated, about 6. Fronds more or less broad, divided; resembles stag's horn. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & sphagnum moss. Position, blocks of wood supported from roof or sides of greenhouse or stove. Place blocks of wood suspended from roof or sides of greenhouse or stove. Place plant on block of wood, cover roots with layer of mees & peat, & secure in posi-tion by means of copper wire. Top-aress annually with fresh peat & moss in Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Mar. Shade from sun. Temp. for stove species, 55° to 65°, Oct. to Mar.; 70° to 80°, Mar. to Oct.; greenhouse species, 45° to 55°, Oct. to Mar.; 60° to 70°,

Mar. to Oct.; greenhouse species, 37 to 30, oct. to mair, oct. to Mar. to Oct. Propagate by offsets in Feb. or Mar.

Platycodon (Chinese Bell-flower).—Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. China, Mandschuria, Japan. Int. 1782. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; July. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 55°, Mar. or Aug.; cuttings in long of young shoots, inserted singly in small poits of light sondy soil in

3 in long of young shoots, inserted singly in small pots of light sandy soil in temp. 55° in Mar. or Ap.; division of plants in Ap.

Platylobium (Flat Pea).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse flowering shrubs. Evergreen. Nat. Australia. Int. 1790. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow; May to Aug. Compost, three parts peat, one part loam & little silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Nip off points of young shoots in spring to induce bushy growth. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Ap. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°. Stand plants outdoors from July to Sept. to mature flowering shoots for following year. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in well drained pots of sandy peat in temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55°, Ap. to July.

Platyloma.—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. N. & S. America, Australia, New Zealand. Int. 1823. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Fronds, narrow, once divided. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat. & sand, with a little charcoal & sandstone. Fot or plant, Mar. Position, well drained pots in shady part of greenhouse or in beds or rockeries in shade. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 60° to 65°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in shallow pan in temp. 70° to 80°, any time; division

of plants in Feb. to Ap.

Platystemon (Californian Poppy, Cream Cups).—Ord. Papaveracez. Hardy annual. Nat. California. Int. 1833. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, yellow; July & Aug. Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny beds,

PLATYSTIGMA. PLEROMA.

borders, or rockeries. Sow seed in deep in patches where required to grow In Ap. Thin seedlings 1 to 2 in. apart when & in. high. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch with decayed manure or cocoanut-fibre refuse in June.

Platystigma.—Ord. Papaveracex. Half-hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. California. Int. 1833. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; May. Soil, deep sandy loam. Position, sunny rockeries or warm well drained borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect in winter by placing layer of decayed manure or leaves around base of plant. Propagate by seeds sown in box of light sandy soil in cold greenhouse or frame in spring or outdoors in July, transplanting seedlings singly in small pots & keeping in cold frame until following Ap., then planting outdoors.

Plectranthus (Cock's-spur Flower).—Ord. Labiatæ. Stove & greenhouse perennial herbs & shrubby plants. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Australia, Cape Colony, Madagascar. Int. 1774. Ht. 9 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2 greenhouse perennials, 2 greenhouse shrubs, 1 stove perennial. Flowers, purple, lilac, blue; May to Sept. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, half a part sand. Position, pots close to glass in light part of stove or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Remove points of shoots of P. fruticosus in spring to induce bushy growth. Temp., for stove species, 55° to 65°, Sept. to Mar.; 70° to 80°, Mar. to Sept.; greenhouse species, 40° to 50°, Oct. to Mar.; 55° to 65°., Mar. to Oct. WINDOW CULTURE OF P. FRUTICOSUS: Compost as above. Position, light sunny window. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Train shoots to fan-shaped trellis. Remove points of young shoots in Mar. & Ap. if bushy plants are desired. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Propagate perennial species by seeds sown vs in. deep in shallow boxes or well drained pots of light sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in spring; division of plants, Feb. to Ap. Shrubby species by cuttings inserted singly in small pots filled with sandy soil placed under bell-glass in greenhouse or window, spring or sum.

Pleione (Indian Crocus).—Ord. Orchidacex. Stove deciduous epiphytal orchids. Nat. India. Int. 1837. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, orange, crimson, purple, rose; Oct. to Jan. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & Ioam, half a part each of finely chopped sphagnum moss & silver sand. Position, 5 or 6-in. pots or shallow pans, three parts filled with drainage, fully exposed to light & sun in warm greenhouse whilst growing, cool house when at rest. Pot directly after flowering, removing old compost from roots & shortening latter to 2 in. Arrange pseudo-bulbs 2 in. apart on surface raised 1 in. above rim in centre, & cover surface with sphagnum moss. Place plants on shelf in temp. 45° to 55° until Ap., then in temp. 65° to 75° until Sept., when replace in temp. 45° to 55°. Water freely when new leaves are half developed until Aug., then gradually discontinue, withholding it altogether from Sept. till new leaves are half-grown. Apply weak stimulants twice a week, May to Aug. Growing period, Dec. to Aug.; resting period, Sept. to Dec. Propagate by pseudo-bulb offsets in Nov.

Sept. to Dec. Propagate by pseudo-bulb offsets in Nov.

Pleopeltis.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferns. Nat. Borneo, Malay Archipelago, Java. W. Indies, Brazil, Polynesia. Int. 1812. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 15. Fronds entire or once divided. Compest, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand. Position, well drained pots or pans in shade. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Ap.; freely, Ap. to Oct. Moistatmosphere essential. No syringing required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine sandy peat in well drained pans in temp. of 70° to 80° any time; division of plants at potting time.

Plarooma (Pernyian Glory Bush).—Ord. Melastomacex. Greenhouse

Pleroma (Peruvian Glory Bush).—Ord. Melastomaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Brazil. Int. 1816. Ht. 3 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, about 11. Flowers, violet, purple; sum. & winter. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part peat, & one part charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots, tubs, or beds, with shoots trained to trellis, or up pillars, rafters,

PLEURISY-ROOT. PLUMIERA

or walls. Pot, or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants once a week, May to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of firm side shoots 3 in. long inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil, under bell-glass or in propagator, in temp. 70° to 80°, Feb. to Sept.

Pleurisy-root (Asclepias tuberosa)—see Asclepias.

Pleurothallus.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. W. Indies, Tropical America. Int. 1826. Ilt. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, about 5. Flowers, purple, green, yellow, red, crimson, brown; all the year round. Compost, sphagnum moss only. Position, small blocks of wood suspended from roof. Place layer of moss on block, then roots of plant, then another layer of moss, & secure with copper wire. Water abundantly, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Syringe blocks 2 or 3 times daily in sum; once daily in winter & autn. Temp., Nov, to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Nov., 55° to 60°. Propagate by division, Feb. to Mar.

Plum-coloured Christmas Rose (Helleborus colchicus)—see Helleborus.

Plum Fir (Podocarpus andina)—see Podocarpus.

Plum-fruited Juniper (Juniperus drupacea)—see Juniperus.

Plum Grape (Vitis Labrusca)—see Vitis.

Plum-leaved Thorn (Cratagus prunifolia)—see Cratagus.

Plum-tree (Prunus domestica)—see Prunus.

Plumbago (Leadwort, Cape Leadwort).—Ord. Plumbaginaceæ. Stove & greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Care of Good Hope, E. Indies, S. America, Mexico, S. Europe, China. Int. 1596. Ht. 1 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 3 greenhouse, 4 stove, 3 hardy Herbaceous; vars. 2. Flowers, white, blue, red, brown, violet; Ap. to Dec. Culture of Stove Species (P. rosea, etc.) Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & leaf-mould, half a part each loam & sand. Position, pots, shoots trained to stakes or balloon trellis, or in borders, shoots trained to wall in light part of stove. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Prune shoots moderately in Jan. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Springe daily, Mar. to Sept. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of Greenhouse Species (P. capensis, etc.): Compost, two parts fibrous loam, half a part each of peat & silver sand. Position, pots, shoots trained to stakes or trellis; borders with shoots trained up rafters, pillars, or walls in light part of house. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune shoots to within 1 in. of base immediately after flowering; flowers borne on points of shoots of current year's growth. Water copiously, Mar. to Sopt.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; very little afterwards. Syringe daily until flowering begins. Apply weak stimulants twice a week during flowering period. Shade only from very bright sun. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Culture of Herbackous Species (P. Larpentæ, etc.): Soil, ordivary light or sandy loam. Position, sunny rockery, margins of raised beds, or in masses in well drained borders. Plant, Nov., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in very dry weather. Mulch with decayed manure in Mar. P. capensis may be grown on sunny rockeries outdoors in sum. Plant out June, lift Sept. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of sandy peat & slightly covered with fine sandy soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb. or Mar.; cuttings of side shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted singly in 2 in.-pots of sandy peat in temp. 60° to 70°, Feb. to Aug.; herbaceous species by division of roots, Nov. to Ap.

Plume-like Japan Cypress (Retinospora plumosa)—see Retinospora.

Plume Poppy (Bocconia cordata)—see Bocconia.

Plumiera (Frangipanni Plant, Jasmine Mango, Red Nosegay Tree).—
Ord. Apocynaces. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Tropical America,
Int. 1690. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, pink, white, yellow, red; fragrant; May to Sept. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part

fibry peat, half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light stove. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Prune straggling shoots moderately close immediately after flowering. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar., & until flowers appear. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of ripe shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in small pots filled with sand under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb.

Plumy Bleeding Heart (Dicentra eximia)—see Dicentra.

Poa (Variegated Meadow Grass).—Ord. Gramminaceæ. Hardy peren nial flowering & orn. foliaged grass. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers of P. palustris purplish or violet; borne in panicles. Leaves of P. trivalis albo-vittate erect, soft green & margined with white. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of streams & ponds for P. palustris; edgings to sunny beds or borders, or in clumps in borders for P. t. allo-vittata. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. POT CULTURE OF P. T. ALBO-VITTATA: Compost, two parts good ordinary soil, one part leaf mould, half a part sand. Position in 4 or 5-in. pots in cold or cool greenhouse or window. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Repot & divide annually. Propagate by division of plants, Mar. or Ap.

Pocock's Bladder Senna (Colutea Pococki)—soe Colutea. Pod Fern (Ceratopteris thalictroides)—see Ceratopteris.

Podocarpus (Japanese Laurel, Totara Pine). - Ord. Corniferæ. Hardy & half-hardy evergreen trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Chili, Cape of Good Hope, China, Japan, Tasmania, Nepaul, Australia. Int. 1774. Ht. 40 to 200 ft. Species cultivated, 3 hardy; 12 half-hardy. Leaves, linear, more or less long, leathery deep green. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES: Soil, good, deep loam, well drained. Position, sunny sheltered lawns. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Culture of Half-Hardy Species: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould. Position, pots or tubs in light airy greenhouse. Pot or plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, May to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Ap., 45° to 55°; Ap. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in small pots of sandy loam under bell-glass in temp. 60° to 70°, sum.

Podolepis.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annuals & half-hardy perennials. Nat. Australia. Int. 1803. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2 annuals; 1 half-hardy perennial. Flowers, yellow, purple, lilac, white; June to Aug. Outpoor Culture of Annual Species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders or rockeries. Sow seeds A in. deep in well drained pots of light soil in temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outpoors in diversing position, and of Mar. doors in flowering position, end of May; or sow outdoors in sunny position end of Ap. where required to grow & flower, thinning seedlings to 3 in apart when ½ in. high. Por Culture of Annual Species: Compost, equal parts sandy foam, leaf-mould, & sand. Fill 5-in. pots to within ½ in. of rim moderately firm with above compost; sow seeds thinly in Mar., & cover with sprinkling of fine soil. Place pots in temp. of 55° till seedlings have formed 3 or 4 leaves, when remove to cool greenhouse or cold frame. Thin seedlings to 1 in. apart. Water moderately until plants are 3 in. high, then freely. CULTURE OF HALF-HARDY PERENNIAL: Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny rockery or borders, May to Sept. Lift & repot in Sept., & store away in greenhouse until following May. May be successfully treated as an annual also. Propagate half-hardy perennial species by division of plants in spring.

Podophyllum (Mexican Mandrake, May Apple, Podophyllum Plant, Raccoon-berry, Wild Duck-food, Wild Lemon, Himalayun May-flower).—
Ord. Berberidaces. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. India, N. America.
Int. 1664. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; May.
Leaves, large, shield shaped; divided, ornamental. Soil, moist peat. Position, partially shaded horders, woods, marshes or long gardens. partially shaded borders, woods, marshes, or bog gardens. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

POET'S LAUREL. POIVREA

Poet's Laurel (Laurus nobilis)—see Laurus.

Poet's Narcissus (Narcissus poeticus)—see Narcissus.

Poinciana (Crimson Thread-flower, Barbadoes Pride, Royal Peacock flower).—Ord. Leguminose. Stove evergreen trees. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. W. Indies, Madagascar. Int. 1691. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, orange, scarlet; sum. Leaves, fern-like, green, graceful. Compost, two parts peat or loam, one part leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, pots in light part of stove or outdoors during July & Aug. Pot, Fob. or Mar. Mater freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Trapagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil in temp. of 75° to 85° in spring; cuttings of short young shoots inserted singly in small pots filled with pure sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in sum.

Poinsettia (Mexican Easter Flower, Mexican Flame Leaf, Lobster Flower).—Ord. Euphorbiacea. Stove evergreen flowering plants. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1834. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, insignificant. Bracts, searlet, white; winter. Foliage, green or variegated with creamy white. Compost, four parts fibrous loam, one part decayed cow manure, & half a part silver sand. Position, pots or beds with shoots trained to back wall of stove. Young Plants: Pace old plants in terms 650 to 750 in May. Benezor values better when 2 to 2 in last in least. temp. 65° to 75° in May. Remove young shoots when 2 to 3 in. long, insert singly in 2-in. pots filled with sandy loam & peat, & plunge to the rims in bottom heat of 85°, under a bell-glass or in propagator. When rooted, place singly in 4-in. pots, plunge again in bottom heat for a few days, then remove to shelf near glass. As soon as well rooted, transfer to 6 or 8 in. pots, keep near glass for week or so, then gradually harden, place in cold sunny frame until Sept., when remove to temp. 55°. Shade from mid-day sun when in cold frame. Water freely. Syringe twice daily. Ventilate freely on fine days. Transfer plants into temp. 60° to 65° end of Sept. Water moderately. Apply stimulants twice a week. After flowering remove to a temp. of 40° to 45°, keep roots quite dry & store pots on their side under staging. OLD PLANTS: Prune shoots, unless required for producing cuttings, to second latent bud or eye from their base, end of Ap. When new shoots form I in long, turn plants out of their pots, remove old soil from roots, cut off the straggling ends of latter, & repot in pots just large enough to take roots and little compost. Place in temp. 65° to 75° from pruning time. Repot into larger size when small pots are filled with roots. Place in cold sunny frame or pits during July & Aug. Water & syringe freely. R-move to temp. 55° to 60°, Sept.; 60° to 70°, Oct. onwards. Apply stimulants twice a week Oct., until bracts are fully developed, then cease. After flowering, treat as advised for young plants. BEDS: Compost, as above. Plant, July. Irain the shoots thinly to wall. Water freely while growing; after flowering keep quite dry. Prune shoots to within one latent bud of their base, end of Sopt. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 65° to 76°; Sept. to Ap., 55° to 66°. Average height of a well-grown young plant 12 to 18 in. Average diameter of a well-grown head of bracts 10 to 15 in. Suitable manures: Half oz. guano or Clay's fertilizer to 1 gallon of water, or teaspoonful of Standen's manure sprinkled on surface of soil once in ten days.

Pointed-flowered Adam's Needle (Yucca acuminata)—see Yucca.
Pointed-leaved Octoneaster (Cotoneaster acuminata)—see Cotoneaster.

Pointed-leaved White Alder (Clethra acuminata)—see Clethra.

Poison Ash (Chionanthus virginica)—see Chionanthus.

Poison Bay Tree (Illicium Floridanum)—see Illicium.

Poison Elder (Rhus venenatum)—see Rhus.

Poison Oak (Rhus toxicondendron)—see Rhus.

Poivres. - Ord. Combretaceæ. Stove evergreen climbers. Nat.

POKE. POLYBOTRYA

Madagascar. Int. 1818. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet; June to Dec. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & sand. Position, pots, tubs, or borders in plant stove, shoots trained to pillars or roof. Pot, Mar. Pruns side shoots to within 2 in. of base after flowering & cut away all weak ones. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Aug. Temp., Mar. to Sept.; 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagats by cuttings of side shoots 3 in. long, removed with slight portion of stem attached, & inserted in well drained pot of sandy soil in temp. 85° in sum.

Poke (Phytolacca decandra)—see Phytolacca.

Poke Milk-weed (Asclepias phytolaccoides)—see Asclepias.

Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder, Dwarf J. L., Creeping J. L., Dense-flowered J. L., Richardson's J. L., Greek Valerian, Charity).—Ord. Polemoniacem. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), Siberia, Himalayas, Rocky Mountains, Dahuria, Mexico. Int. (foreign species) 1768. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 5; varieties several. Flowers, blue, purple, white; Ap. to Aug. Soil, good ordinary or deep rich weld drained loam. Position, open sunny borders for P. caruleum & vars; sunny well drained rockeries for other species. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut off flower stems immediately after flowering. Top-aress annually in spring with well decayed manure or leaf-soil. Propagate P. caruleum by division of plants in Oct. or Nov.; other species by division in Mar, or Ap.

Polianthes (The Tuberose).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous plant. Flowering. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1629. Itt. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, white; fragrant; double; autn. & winter. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part of equal proportions of leaf-m-uld, decayed manure & coarse silver sand. Iot, African kinds in Oct., Nov. & Dec., to flower following autn.; American or Pearl varieties in Jan., Feb., Mar. & Ap., to flower following winter & spring. Plant bulbs about two-thirds of their depth singly in a 5-in. pot, or three in a 6-in. size. Pot firmly. After treatment: (a) Plunge pots to their rims in bottom heat, 75° to 55°, & give one application of water only until growth begins, then remove to a shelf near the glass in temp. 55° to 65°, & remove to temp. 50° to 55° when in bloom. (b) Place pots on bed of coal ashes in cold frame, cover with 4 in. cocoanut-fibre refuse, & give no water until growth begins. After this, remove the fibre refuse, water moderately, & transfer most forward plants to the greenhouse. (c) Pot bulbs in Ap., plunge pots just above rim in a sunny spot in garden, keep moderately moist, lift pots in Set. or Oct., & place in greenhouse to flower. Water freely when in full growth. Syringe foliage frequently. Apply stimulants (\frac{1}{2} oz. guano or Clay's fetilizer) once a week when growing freely. After flowering, bulbs of no further use. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, warm sunny border. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 6 in. apart, Mar. to Ap., to flower in Aug. & Sept. Plant fresh bulbs annually. Propagate by offsets.

Polished Saxifrage (Saxifraga polita)—see Saxifraga.

Polyanthus (Primula elatior)—see Primula.

Polyanthus Daffodil (Narcissus tazetta) - see Narcissus. Polyanthus Narcissus (Narcissus tazetta)—see Narcissus.

Polybotrya.—Ord. Filices. Stove evergreen ferms. Nat. W. Indies, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Luzon. Int. 1823. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 12. Fronds, twice or thrice divided. Compost, equal parts peat, loam & leaf-mould, sand & charcoal. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, spring & sum.; moderately other times. Temp., stove species, Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 65°; greenhouse species, Mar. to Sopt., 55° to 60°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°. Propagate by division of rocts a: potting time, or by spores sown on surface of pans filled with fine peat, & placed in temp. 85° any time.

POLYBALA. POLYPODIUM.

Polygala (Milk-wort).—Ord. Polygalaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials, greenhouse & hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Europe, S. Africa, N. America. Int. 1658. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1 hardy evergreen shrub (P. chamæbuxus); 2 perennials (P. paucifolia & P. senega); 2 greenhouse evergreens (P. myrtifolia grandifora & P. oppositifolia). Flowers, purple, yellow, & white, Mar. to Sept. Culture of Hardy Even green Shrub: Soil, sandy peat. Position, sunny border or rockery. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Ap. No pruning required. Culture of Perennial Species: Soil, ordinary. Position, dryish sunny borders. P'ant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cul down flowering stems in Oct. Lift & replant every three or four years. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost, two earts fibrous peat, one part silver sand. Iostion, well drained pots in cool, airy greenhouse. Pol. Feb. or Mar. Prune straggly shoots only into shape, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. No stimulants required. Shade unnecessary. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate perennials by division in Mar. or Ap.; hardy evergreen species by cuttings inserted in sandy peat under hand-light or in cold frame in autn.; or by suckers removed in Sept.; greenhouse species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in small pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° in spring.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal, David's Harp, Fraxinell, Ladder-to-Heaven, Lady's Seal, Lily of the Mountain).—Ord. Liliacem. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. (Solomon's Seal) Europe (Britain); others, Japan, India, Siberia, & N. America. III. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Plowers, white, rose, Illac & green; Ap. to June. Soil, ordinary light mould. Pesition, partially shaded beds, borders, or woodlands. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Top-dress annually with decayed manure in Mar. Apply stimulants occasionally in sum. Por Culture of Solomon's Seal: Pot roots in ordinary light soil in 6 or 8 in. pots in Nov. Cover with coccanut-fibre refuse outdoors or in frame until growth begins, then remove to heated or cold greenhouse to flower. Water freely. Propagate by division of roots in Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Polygonum (Willow Grass, Knob Grass, Knob Weed, Persicary).—Ord. Polygonacese. Hardy annuals, herbaceous perennials, greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. Australia, China, India, Alps, Siberia, Mexico, N. America, Sachalin Islande, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ht. 6 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, I annual; 11 hardy perennials; 3 greenhouse. Flowers, red, white, purple & rose, sum. Habit, graceful. Cultiure of Annual Species (P. orientale): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Sow seeds in deep in light soil in temp. 65° in Mar., planting seedlings outdoors in June; or sow in open border in Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants during flowering period. Cultiure of Perennial Species (P. cuspidatum, P. sachalinense, P. vaccinifolium, etc.): Soil, good righ ordinary. Position of P. cuspidatum & P. sachalinense in large sunny or shady moist borders, as isolated specimens on lawns, or on margins of ponds. P. vaccinifolium in ordinary sunny borders or on rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Mulch with decayed manure annually in Mar. Apply stimulants occasionally during July & Aug. Water copiously in dry weather. Culture of Greenhouse Species (P. capitatum, etc.): Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, half a part silver sand. Pot, Mar. Position, well drained pots in cool greenhouse. Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Repot annually. Propagate perennials by seeds as advised for annuals, or by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.; greenhouse species by outtings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in spring.

Polypodium (Common Polypody, Alpine Polypody, Lime-stone Polypody, Welsh Polypody, Oak Fern, Beech Fern).— Urd. Filices. Stove, greenhouse & hardy ferns. Evergreen & deciduous. Nat. Europe (Britain), Iropical America, W. Indies, New Zealand, China, S. America, India. Ist.

(foreign species) 1793. Species cultivated, 5 stove, 10 greenhouse, 5 hardy. CULTURE OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE SPECIES: Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Position, pots, baskets, or rock beds. Shade from sun. essential. Moist atmosphere, Feb. to Sept.; moderately moist afterwards. No syringing required. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Mar. No stimulants. Temp. for greenhouse species, Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; stove species, Mar. to Oct., 65° to 76°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of Hardy Species; Soil, equal parts fibry peat, decayed turfy loam, leaf-mould, & coarse silver sand for  $P.\ vulgare$  & vars.; equal parts peat, loam, coarse sand & small lumps of sandstone for P. dryopteris (Oak Fern) & P. phegopteris (Beech Fern); two-thirds sandy fibry loam, one third pounded limestone for P. Robertianum. Position, shady fernery, bank, or rockery for P. vulgare; partially shaded dryish rockery for P. dryopteris & P. phegopteris; dry partially shady rockery for P. Robertianum; other species anywhere in shade in ordinary soil. Plant, Water in dry weather. Top-dress annually in Ap. with the special soils bed above. Por Culture of Hardy Species: Composts as above. described above. Pot, Mar. Position, shady, airy cold greenhouse, room or frame. Water evergreen kinds freely in sum., moderately at other times; deciduous kinds freely whilst growing; occasionally after foliage dies down. Repot annually. Propagate by spores sown on surface of shallow pan or box filled with fine sandy peat, covered with pane of glass & placed in temp. 65° to 75°; division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Polypody (Polypodium vulgare)—see Polypodium.

Polyatichum (Prickly & Soft Shield Ferns).—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse & hardy evergreen ferns. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America, East Indies, Assam, Japan, Madeira, W. Indies, Luzon, Columbia, Brazil, Mauritius, Tasmania, New Zealand. Int. (foreign species) 1793. It. 9 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 23; varieties many. Fronds, feather-shaped. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Con post, two parts peat, one part loam, silver sand, & charcoal. Fostion, well drained pots or beds in shady greenhouse. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Outdoor Culture of Hardy Species: Compost, equal parts peat & loam. Position, shady borders or banks. Plant, Ap. Water opiously in dry weather. Indoor Culture of Hardy Species: Compost, equal parts peat & loam, half-part sand. Position, pots in cold frame, greenhouse or dwelling room. Shade from sin essential. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine peat in well drained pans, placed in temp. of 75° any time; division of piants, Mar. or Ap.

Pomegranate-tree (Punica Granatum)—see Punica.

Pontederia (Pickerel Weed).—Ord. Pontederiaceæ. Hardy aquatic perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1579. Ilt. 18 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, blue, white, green; June to Oct. Soil, rich loam. Position, shallow ponds or tanks, containing water, 6 to 12 in. in depth. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots any time in spring.

Pontic Azalea (Azalea pontica)—see Azalea. Pontic Daphne (Daphne pontica)—see Daphne.

Fontic Milk-Vetch (Astragalus ponticus)—see Astragalus.

Pontic Rhododendron (Rhododendron ponticum)—see Rhododendron.

Poor-man's Rhubarb (Thalictrum flavum)—see Thalictrum.

Pope's-head (Melocactus communis)—see Melocactus.

Poplar-leaved Fig-tree (Ficus religiosa)—see Ficus.

Poplar-leaved Stone-crop (Sedum populifolium)—see Sedum.

Poppy Anemone (Anemone coronaria)—see Anemone. Poppy-Mallow (Callirrhoë involucrata)—see Callirrhoë. Poppy Oil-plant (Papaver somniferum)—see Papaver,

Populus (Aspen-tree, Cotton Wood, Abbey, Abele-tree, Poplar).—
Ord. Salicaces. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe
(Britain), N. America, Egypt, Caucasus, Turkestan, China, Siberia.
Int. (foreign species) 1692. Ht. 30 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 10;
varieties many. Flowers, catkin-shaped; Mar. & Ap. Leaves, roundish, lobed, toothed, green, whitish beneath. Soil, ordinary moist. margins of ponds, lakes, rivers, moist shrubberies or woods. P. monilifera (Black Italian Poplar) & P. fastigiata (Black Poplar), good trees for forming screens in town or suburban gardens. Plant, Oct. to Feb. For screens, plant 4 to 6 ft. apart. Prune, Nov. to Feb. Dry soils not suitable. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil in moist border in autn.; cuttings of firm shoots, 8 in. long., inserted in ordinary soil outdoors in Oct. or Nov.; layering shoots in Oct.; suckers, Oct. to Feb.; weeping kinds by grafting on common poplars in Mar.

Portenschlag's Bell-flower (Campanula Portenschlagiana) -- see

Campanula.

Campanula.

Portlandia.—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs.

Nat. Jamaica. Int. 1775. Ht. 5 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 30. Flowers,
scarlet, white; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & leaf-mould
& half a part silver sand. Pt. Feb. or Mar. Position, well drained pots in
partially shaded part of stove. Prune into shape immediately after fi-wering.

Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily,
Mar. to Oct.; once afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 8£°; Sept. to
Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long,
inserted in sand under hell, class in temp., 75° to 85° in sum. inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp., 75° to 85° in sum.

Port Orford Cedar (Cupressus Lawsoniana)—see Cupressus.

Portugal Broom (Genista lusitanica)—see Genista.

Portugal Cypress (Cupressus pendula) - see Cupressus.

Portugal Laburnum-tree (Cytisus albus)—see Cytisus.

Portugal Laurel (Cerasus lusitanica)—see Cerasus.

Portugal Myrtle (Myrtus communis lusitanica)—see Myrtus.

Portugal Quince-tree (Cydonia vulgaris lusitanica)—see Cydonia.

Portugal Wood Daisy (Bellis sylvestris)—see Bellis.
Portulaca (Purslane Sun Plant).—Ord. Portulacacee. Hardy & half-hardy annual flowering & edible-leaved plants. Nat. (Sun Plant) Chili; (Purslane) S. Europe. Int. (Purslane) 1582; (Sun Plant) 1827. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1 hardy, 1 half-hardy. Flowers, rose, crimson, yellow, white; June to Sept. Leaves of Purslane form an excellent summer salading, CULTURE OF HALF-HARDY ANNUAL SPECIES (P. grandiflora & vars.): Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries, raised beds or borders. Sow seeds thinly on surface of light sandy soil in well drained pot, box, or pan, lightly cover with fine soil & place in temp. 65° in Mar. Transplant seedlings wher three leaves form singly into 2-in. pots, gradually harden off, & plant outdoors end of May. Water in dry weather. Plant 3 in apart each way. Por Culture: Compost. equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & coarse silver sand. Raiss CULTURE: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & coarse silver sand. Raise plants from seeds as advised above. Transplant seedlings 1 in. apart in 5-in. pots, well drained & filled with above compost. Grow near glass in temp. 55° PUBSIANE (P. oleracca): Soil, light, rich ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Sow seeds thinly broadcast, middle of Ap., lightly rake in and keep well watered. To ensure a succession, sow at intervals of a month up to Aug. Gather shoots when 2 to 3 in. long, cutting them off close to the ground.

Posoqueria.—Ord. Rubiacez. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs.

Nat. Brazil, French Guiana, Caracas. Int. 1815. Ht. 5 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, white, crimson, pink; fragrant; Ap. to Aug. Compost, one part leam, one part leat, one part well decayed manure & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, or beds in plant stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syringe daily (except when in bloom) Mar. to Sept. Apply liquid manure occasionally to healthy plants in flower. Plants one to two years old produce the best blooms. Propagate by cuttings of firm young side shoots, 2 to 3 in. long inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Jan. to Ap.

Post Oak (Quercus obtusiloba)—see Quercus.

Potato (Solanum tuberosum)—see Solanum.

Potato Oil-plant (Solanum tuberosum)—see Solanum.

Potato Onion (Allium cepa aggregatum) - see Allium.

Potato Vine (Ipomaa pandurata)—see Ipomaa.

Potentilla (Cinquefoll).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy herbaceous peren nials. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America, Himalayas, Siberia, California. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 27. Double potentillas are hybrids between P. insigns & P. argyrophylla atrosanguinea. Flowers, white, yellow, crimson, scarlet; Mar. to Sept. Soil, ordinary deep rich sandy. Position, sunny rockeries for dwarf species (P. albo, P. alpestric, P. ambigua, P. calabria, P. mitida, & P. pyrenaica); sunny borders for tall kinds (P. argyrophylla atrosanguinea & vars., P. fruticosa, etc.) Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Mulch tall kinds with decayed manure annually in Mar. Water copiously in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally during flowering period. Lift, divide, & replant border kinds in fresh soil every 3 or 4 years Propagate by seeds sown in deep, in shallow pans or boxes of light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May or June; or similar depth in partially shaded border outdoors in Ap.; division of roots, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap.

doors in Ap.; division of roots, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap.

Poterium (Burnet).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat.
Europe (Britain). Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green, purple; sum. Leaves used for flavouring soups, salads, & wines. Soil, ordinary light. Position, sunny dryish bed or border. Plant, 6 in. apart in rows 8 in. asunder, Feb. Water freely in dry weather. Remove flower stems directly they appear. Roots to be lifted & replanted annually. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in drills 8 in. apart, Mar., Ap. or Sopt., thinning seedlings when 2

in. high, 6 in. apart.

Pot-herb Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—see Thymus.

Pothos.—Ord. Aroidaceæ. Stove evergreen climbing shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Solomon Islands, Borneo, China. Int. 1821. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. solution states, Borneo, China. Int. 1821. It. 1 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, about 3. Leaves, roundish or lance shaped, green, or variegated with creanay yellow. Compost, equal parts rough peat, sphagnum moss, charcoal, & coarse sand. Position, pots with shoots trained to old tree stems, tranks of tree ferns or walls. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe freely all the year round. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 60° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 80° to 85°. Shade from sun essential. Propagate by division of roots, Feb. or Mar.

Pot Marigold (Calendula officinalis)—see Calendula. Pot Marjoram (Origanum onites)—see Origanum.

Prairie Lily (Mentzelia ornata)—see Mentzelia.

Prairie Rose (Rosa setigera)—see Rosa.

Prairie Sun-flower (Helianthus rigidus)—see Helianthus.

Pratia. - Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial trailing plants. Nat. New Zealand, Falkland Islands. Int. 1879. Species cultivated, Flowers, white, violet; June to Oct., succeeded by violet-coloured berries.

OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, two parts peat, one part leaf-mould & little sand, Position, sunny well drained rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely indry weather. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, half a part each leaf-mould & silver sand. Pet, Mar. Position, cool or cold greenhouse, frame or window. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards.

Apply weak stimulants occasionally when flowering. Shade from midday sun. Propagate by seeds sown it in deep in equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & sand in temp. 85°, Mar.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in well drained nots July to Sort. pots, July to Sept., & stored in cold frame or greenhouse until Mar., then planted outdoors.

Preacher-in-the-Pulpit (Orchis spectabilis)—see Orchis.

Pretty Grass (Calochortus pulchellus)—see Calochortus. Pretty Mariposa Lily (Calochortus pulchellus)—see Calochortus.

Pretty St. John's-wort (Hypericum amænum)—see Hypericum.

Prickly Artichoke (Cynara cardunculus)—see Cynara.

Prickly Ash (Xanthoxylon frazineum)—see Xanthoxylon. Prickly Box Tree (Ruscus aculeatus & Lycium barbarum)—see Ruscus & Lycium.

Prickly Cedar (Juniperus oxcycedrus) - see Juniperus.

Prickly Custard-apple (Anona muricata)—see Anona.

Prickly Fir (Abies morinda)—see Abies.

Prickly-fruited Gherkin Cucumber (Cucumis anguria) - see Qucumis.

Prickly Heath (Pernettya angustifolia)—see Pernettya.

Prickly Ivy (Smilax aspera)—see Smilax.

Prickly-leaved Dragon's-head (Dracocephalum peregrinum)—see Dracocephalum.

Prickly Pear-tree (Opuntia vulgaris)—see Opuntia. Prickly Pettigree (Ruscus aculeatus)—see Ruscus.

Prickly Poppy (Argemone mexicana)—see Argemone.

Prickly-seeded Spinach (Spinacia oleracea spinosa) - see Spinacia. Prickly Shield Fern (Polystichum aculeatum)—see Polystichum.

Prickly Thrift (Acantholimon glumaceum)—see Acantholimon.

Prickly-withe (Cereus triangularis)—see Cereus.

Prick-wood (Cornus sanguinea & Euonymus europæus)—see Cornus & Euonymus.

Pride-of-Barbadoes (Casalpinia pulcherrima)—see Casalpinia.

Pride-of-China (Melia azedarach)—see Melia.

Pride-of-Columbia (Phlox speciosa) - see Phlox.

Pride-of-India (Melia azedarach)—see Melia.

Prim-fruit (Ligustrum vulgare)—see Ligustrum.

Primrose (Primula acaulis)—see Primula.

Primrose-leaved Bell-flower (Campanula primulæfolia—see Cam-

Primrose-Peerless (Narcissus biflorus)—see Narcissus.

Primrose Sunflower (Helianthus annuus var.)—see Helianthus.

Primula (Auricuía, Ox-lip, Primrose, Polyanthus, Cowslip).—Ord. Primulaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy perennial herbs. Auricula: Nat. European. Frimulaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy perennial herbs. AURIQUIA: Nat. European-Alps. Int. 1596. Ht. 4 in. Flowers, various colours; spring. Alpine type-have blooms one colour, white or yellow eye, stems smooth & free from-powder. Florists' type, stems & blooms covered with mealy powder; blooms-with more than one colour, & white, grey, or green-edged petals. Preperties of florists' auricula: Stem erect, elastic, carrying truss well above foliage; stalk proportionately long to size of petals; pips (blooms) seven to each truss, round; anthers, bold; eye, whit2, smooth & round; colours, well defined, PRIMULA. PRIMULA.

rich; edges, distinct. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part cow manure, leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, choice kinds in 3 in. pots in airy frame or cool greenhouse; others in rich soil in shady borders. Pot & plant, Feb. or Mar. Water those in pots moderately in winter; freely other times. Top-dress with rich soil in Mar. plants that were not repotted. Apply liquid manure in a weak state to plants in flower. Propagate by seeds sown in pans of light rich soil, just covered with fine soil, in Mar., in cold frame or greenhouse; by offsets in Feb. CHINESE PRIMULA (P. sinensis): Nat. China. Int. 1820. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; Sept. to Ap. Compost, one part fibrous loam, half a part each of leaf-mould & decayed cow manure, half a part silver sand. Sow seeds in May on surface of a compost of two parts leaf-mould & one part loam, half a part sand, pressed moderately firm in a shallow pan or 6-in. pot, half filled with drainage. Cover seeds thinly with similar soil. Place pane of glass over pot or pan & put in temp. 55° to 65°. Shade from sun. Keep soil just moist. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form 1 in apart in 3-in. pots, well drained & filled with compost advised for seeds. Still keep in temp. 55° to 65°. When leaves of seedlings meet each other, place singly in 2-in. pots, keep in same temp. for a week, then transfer to cold frame. Shade from sun. Admit air freely. Sprinkle foliage in evening. Transfer to 5-in. pots when well rooted. Replace in frame, shade from sun, water moderately, & sprinkle foliage as hefore. foliage as before. Apply liquid soot & cow or sheep manure—1 bushel of latter & 1 peck of former to 36 gallons of water—diluted with two-thirds latter & 1 peck of former to 36 gallons of water—diluted with two-thirds water twice a week when well rooted. Water freely. Remove to temp. 50° to 55° in Sept. Admit air freely on fine days. Nip off first truss of bloom if not required to flower before Nov. Temp. for flowering 50° to 55°. When potting, allow base of leaves to just touch the compost. Pot moderately firm. Suitab.e artificial manures: (1) \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. each sulphate of ammonia & kainit to 2 gall. of water. (2) Teaspoonful of Clay's fertilizer to 1 gall. of water. To be applied twice a week to plants established in flowering pots. (3) Half a teaspoonful of Standen's manure sprinkled on surface of soil in each pot once a fortuint. Single flowered kinds best raised from seed annually rejecting a fortuight. Single flowered kinds best raised from seed annually, rejecting old plants after flowering. Sow in June for spring flowering. Double varieties require to be propagated annually by cuttings inserted singly in small pots filled with equal parts leaf-mould, loam, & sand, placed in temp. 65° to 70°, after flowering; or by division of plants in Ap. Culture same as advised for seedlings. Temp. for flowering 55° to 60°. Semi-double varieties raised from seed as advised for singles. P. OBCONICA: Nat. Central China. Int. 1882. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Flowers, lilac; all the year round. Compost & mode of raising from seed & general treatment same as advised for P. sinensis. Temp for flowering 45° to 55°. Top-dress old plants with decayed cow manure in Feb. to promote spring flowering. Repot old plants in Mar. to flower in sum. Old plants may also be divided in Mar. P. CORTUSOIDES SIEBOLDI. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Japan. Int. 1865. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Flowers, various; Mar. to June. Compost, equal parts fibry loam, leaf-mould, by decayed cow manure & coarse silver sand. Position, sunny rockery, or well drained pots or pans in cold frame or greenhouse. Plant outdoors, Mar. Mulch with cocoanut-fibre refuse or decayed manure in Ap. Water freely in pots, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep dry afterwards. Repot Feb. or Mar. Apply stimulants advised for P. sinensis when growing. Mis-ORLIANEOUS SPECIES: P. amana, ordinary soil, sheltered rockery or border; P. capitata, moist loam, shady border; P. cartusoides, light rich soil, sunny rockery or border; P. denticulata & P. purpurea, rich loam, shady border; P. farinosa & P. scotica, sandy loam & peat, moist crevices of rockery; P. Allioni & P. Clusii, loam & leaf-mould, sunny rockery; P. japonica, deep rich loam, shady border; P. viscosa & P. latifolia, sandy peat, sunny rockery; P. luteola, leaf-mould & moist loam, partially shady rockery; P. marginata, leaf-mould & loam, sunny rockery; P. minima, sandy peat & loam, sunny rockery; P. involucrata & P. Munroi, boggy peat, moist border; P. Parryi,

moist loam & peat, partially shady border; P. rosea, rich loam, moist shady rockery or border; P. sikkimensis, deep moist loam, shady rockery; P. Stuarti, light soil, sunny rockery; P. viscosa & P. nivalis, peat, loam, & sand, Plant, Mar. or Ap. P. FLORIBUNDA & P. VERTICILLATA; Compost, equal parts sandy fibrous loam & leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot after flowering. Flowering period, spring. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Ap., 50° to 55°. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants as advised for P. sinensis. PRIMEOSE (P. vu'garis): Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Britain. Soil, ordinary rich moist. Position, partially or wholly shaded beds & borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Feb. & Mar. Mulch surface of beds containing choice sorts with decayed manure in Feb. Lift those grown in flower beds directly after flowering, divide & replant 6 in. apart each way in shady border until Oct., then replant in beds. Pot Culture, as advised for Polyanthus. Polyanthus (P. variablis): Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Britain. Supposed to be a hybrid between the primrose and cowslip. Flowers, various; spring. CLASSIFICATION: Gold-laced, having centre and edges of bloom golden; Fancy, blooms of various hues; Hose-in-Hose, semi-double, one bloom growing out of another; Jack-in-the-Green, bloom surrounded by a collar like calyx; Pantaloons, small, curiously-coloured blooms. Properties of Gold-laced Polyanthus: Pip (bloom) perfectly flat and round, slightly scalloped on edge, and divided into five or six lobes or segments; Tube or throat, thrum eyed, that is, not showing the pistil; Edging and centre of lobes or florets to be even in width, and of same shade of sulphur, lemon or yellow as the eyes, and one shade of yellow only in centre; Ground or body colour, black or red; Flower stem, stiff, strong, erect. Outdoor Culture: same as for primrose. Pot Culture: Compost, two parts good yellow fibrous loam, one part of equal proportions of thoroughly decayed manure, leaf-mould and silver sand. Pot in Aug. Place in shady cold frame, in a north aspect after potting, until Oct., then transfer to frame in south aspect. Give just enough water to keep soil moist between Aug. & Mar., afterwards water freely. Admit air freely always, except in severe weather. Top dress in Feb. with compost of equal parts loam & decayed cow manure. Apply weak stimulants once a week Mar. to July. Transfer to cold frame or greenhouse with north aspect when in flower. Repot annually. Propagate miscellaneous species by seeds sown on surface of equal parts peat, leaf-mould, & loam in shallow pans or boxes in shady cold frame in Mar. or Ap., or by division in spring; P. verticillata & P. floribunda by seeds sown as advised for P. sinensis, also by division after flowering; primrose & polyanthus by seeds sown on surface of light sandy soil, slightly covered in cold frame in Mar. or Ap., or outdoors in shady position in Ap., likewise by division after flowering.

Prince's-Feather (Amaranthus hypochondriacus)—see Amaranthus-Pritchardia.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Sandwich & Pomoton Islands. Int. 1870. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 6. Leaves more or less fan shaped, green. Compost, two parts peat & one of loam & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot. Feb. to Ap. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept.; once daily, Sept. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 650 to 750; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in light rich soil in temp. 80° to 90°, Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)—see Ligustrum.

Procumbent Broom (Genista procumbens)—see Genista.

Procumbent Phlox (Phlox procumbens)—see Phlox.
Procumbent Sun-rose (Helianthemum procumbens)—see Helianthe-

Procumbent Yellow-flowered Wood-Sorrel (Oxalis corniculata)
--see Oxalis.

Profuse-flowering Chinese Crab (Pyrus Malus floribundus)-see Pyrus.

Profuse Sea-Lavender (Statice profusa)—see Statice.

Proliferous Aloe (Aloe prolifera)—see Aloe.

Proliferous St. John's-Wort (Hypericum prolificum)—see Hyperi-

Prophet-flower (Arnebia echioides)—see Arnebia.

Prostanthera (Victorian Dog-wood, Australian Smut-tree).—Ord. Labiates. Greenhouse & half-hardy flowering trees. Nat. Australia. Int. 1808. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 5 greenhouse, 1 half-hardy. Flowers, white, purple, violet, red, blue; May to Sept. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE SPECIES (P. violacea, P. nivea, etc.): Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part equal proportions of charcoal, broken crocks, & coarse silver sand. Position, sunny light airy greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; occasionally afterwards. Firm potting, good drainage, & shade from bright sun essential. No stimulants required. Prune into shape, Feb. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Ap., 40° to 50°. Culture of Half-Hardy Species (P. lasianthos): Soil, as above. Position, against S. wall, well drained borders, S. & S.W. of England only; pots in cold greenhouse other parts. Plant, Ap. Protect in severe weather. No pruning beyond training straggly shoots required. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy peat in temp. 65° to 75°, Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil in temp. 50° to 55°, spring or sum.

Prostrate Speedwell (Veronica prostrata)—see Veronica.

Protea (Cape Artichoke, Cape Honey-flower, Sugar Bush).—Ord. Proteacem. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Int. 1774. Nat. S. Africa. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 19. Flowers, purple, white, scarlet; Feb. to Sept. Compost, two parts light well decayed turfy loam, one part equal proportions silver sand, charcoal, broken pots, freestone, & peat. Position, light airy greenhouse fully exposed to sunshine. Pot, Mar. Drain pots 1 of depth with broken potsherds. Pot firmly. Water moderately, Mar. to Sept.; occasionally afterwards, keeping soil just moist. No syringing or stimulants required. Stand plants in sunny position outdoors during June, July, & Aug. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots out off close to a joint, pared quite smooth inserted thinly in small pots half filled with drainage, & remainder with pure sand, placed under bell glass in cool part of greenhouse in sum.

Provence Furze (Ulex provincialis)—see Ulex.

Provence Oil-plant (Olea europæa)—see Olea.

Provence Rose (Rosa centifolia pomponia)—see Rosa.

Prunella (Selfheal).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3; varieties numerous. Flowers, purple, white; May to Sept. Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, moist shady border or rockery. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Ltf., divide, & replant every 2 or 3 years. Water in dry weather. Mulch with decayed manure in Mar. Apply stimulants during flowering season. Propagate by division of roots, Oct., Nov. or Mar.

Prunetree (Prunes domestica).—see Prunes

Prune-tree (Prunus domestica)—see Prunus.

Prunus (Plum, Damson, Myrobalan Plum, Double Chinese Plum).-Ord. Rosaces. Hardy deciduous trees. Edible fruit-bearing, flowering & orn. foliage. Plum (P. domestica): Nat. England. Ht. 15 to 20 ft. Varieties cultivated, about 190. Flowers, white; spring. Fruit, round or oval; white, yellow, red, or purple. Soil, shallow, moderately moist sandy loam, or good ordinary, intermixed freely with old mortar. Subsoil, gravelly or chalky. Position, open, sunny, sheltered gardens, orchards, walls, or fences. Plint, Nov. to Feb. Distance for planting—Standards, 21 to 24 ft. each way;

PRUSSIAN FIR. PSEUDOPANAX:

pyramids, 9 to 10 ft.; fan trained, 15 ft; bush-trained, 6 to 9 ft.; cordons, 8 in. Distance from paths—Pyramids, 5 ft.; bush-trained, 2 ft. 6 in. Num-Ser of trees required to plant 1 acre—Standards (21 ft. apart), 99; pyramids 19 ft. apart), 537; bush-trained (6 ft. apart), 1,210. Cost of trees per 100—Standards and pyramids, £5 to £10; bush-trained, £2 10s. to £5. Cost of single trees—Standards, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; pyramids, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; fan-trained, 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; bush trained, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; cordons, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Mode of Bearing-On spurs formed at base of shoots of previous year's growth, & on older branches. Prune, sum., July & Aug.; winter, Dec. to Feb. Simply thin out branches of standards, & keep centres open. Shorten leading shoots of pyramids & bushes at sixth leaf from base in July; remainder two inches from their base, week or so later. Shorten leading shoots of fan-trained trees in Dec.; also side or front shoots not required to forward new branches to within 2 in. of base, July or Aug. Leading shoots of cordons to grow unpruned until full height is attained; side shoots to be shortened to within I in. of base, June or July. Thin fruit of greengages to 3 in. apart; large kinds to 4 or 6 in. apart, when size of hazel nut. Mulch newly planted trees with thick layer of cow manure. Root-prune vigorous & unfruitful trees in Sept. Lift, root-prune, & repot pyramids, bush, & cordon trees every third year. Chemical manures: kainit (sulphate of potash), 5 parts; (by weight), magnesium sulphate, 2 parts; superphosphate, 2 parts. Apply at rate of 7 lbs. per tree immediately after pruning to area of soil equal to circumference of branches, & 22 lbs. more in Mar., forking it in (Griffiths). Propagate by seeds (stones) sown 2 in. deep, 1 in. apart in sandy soil outdoors in Sept. or Oct.; budding in July; grafting in Mar.; layering in autn. Stocks used for budding and grafting: Mussle for standards & pyramids; common plum for dwarfs. Damson (P. domestica var. damascena): Nat. England. Varieties cultivated, 6. Fruit, round or oval, yellow or purple; Sept. & Oct. Soil, moderately rich deep loam. Position, south aspect, well drained site. Shape of trees, standard, pyramidal, or bush. Flant bush trained trees 5 ft. apart; pyramidal, 15 ft.; standards, 24 ft., in Nov., Dec. or Jan. Depth for roots, 6 in. Prune in Dec., simply cutting away old branches or weak shoots & moderately shortening strong ones. Manures, cost of trees, etc., same as for plums. Propagate by seeds (stones) sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Oct., Nov. or Dec. Myrobalan Plum (P. cerasifera): Nat. country unknown. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Flowers, white, Ap. Fruit, oval; violet rose; autn. Branches therny. Used chiefly for hedges; occasionally as a stock for plums. Hedge culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Flant, Oct. to Feb. Distance apart to plant, 6 in. Size of plants, two-year old. Trim into shape, June or July. Cost per 100, 5s. to 7s.; per 1,000, 35s. to 40s. Prepagate by seeds (stones) sown as advised for plums; layering shoots in Mar.; suckers in auth. MISOELLANEOUS SPECIES (P. Pissardii, P. sinensis, P. triloba, & P. divaricata): Nat. Persia, China, & Caucasus. Int. (P. Pissardii) 1881, (P. sinensis) 1869, (P. triloba) 1857, (P. divaricata) 1322. Flowers. white or rose, single & double, Mar. to May. Leaves of P. Pissardii, reddish-purple. Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained sunny borders or shrubberies; S. or S.W. wall for P. triloba. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune as advised for bush plums. Por Cur-TURE OF P. SINENSIS & P. TRILOBA: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, cold greenhouse, Jan. to June; outdoors, pots plunged to rim in garden soil, June to Nov.; sheltered corner or pit, Nov. to Jan. Pot, Nov. Repot annually. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally, Ap. to Sept. Temp. for forcing 55° to 65°. Propagate by budding in July, or grafting in Mar. on common plum or myrobalan plum; cuttings of young shoots, 3 to 4 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in shady close cold frame in July; layering in spring.

Prussian Fir (Abies excelsa)—see Abies.

Pseudopanax.—Ord. Araliaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Orn foliage. Nat. New Zealand. Int. 1846. IIt. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated

PSIDIUM.

2. Leaves, hand-shaped, shining. Compost, equal parts loam, peaty leaf-mould, charcoal, & sand. Pot, Feb. to Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 60°; Sept. to Mar, 45° to 55°. Propagate by grafting in heat in spring; inserting portions of roots in light soil in temp. 80° in Ap.

Psidium (Guava Tree).—Ord. Myrtaceæ. Stove evergreen shrubs. Flowering & edible fruit-bearing. Nat. Brazil, W. Indies, Cayenne. Int. 1692. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, white; May to June. Fruit (berries) yellow or claret-coloured, round or pear-shaped, aromatic, edible. Compost, two parts fibrous sandy loam, one part equal proportions dry cow manure & silver sand. Position, well drained pots, tubs, or beds with shoots trained to back we'lls of stove, warm greenhouse, or vinery. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape annually, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe freely, Mar., until fruit begins to ripen, then keep foliage dry. Apply weak stimulants occasionally after berries form until fruit ripens. Tenp., Mar. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 80, spring or sum.

Psoralea (Scurfy Pea, Mexican Tea Plant).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, Chill, N. America. Int. 1690. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 21 greenhouse; 5 hardy herbaceous. Flowers, purple, blue, white, violet; May to Sept. Culture of Shrubby Species: Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, peat, & silver sand. Position, pots in sunny airy greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Good drainage essential. No stimulants or shade required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. P. glandulosa may be grown in well drained bed of equal parts sandy peat & loam against sunny walls S. or S.W. England only. Culture of Hardy Herbaccous Species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch with decayed manure annually in Mar. Lift, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Propagate shrubby species by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in pots half filled with drainage, remainder layer of moss & pure sand, placed under bell-glass in shady part of greenhouse, May or June; division of roots in Ap.

Ptelea (Hop Tree, Shrubby Trefoil, Wafer Ash, Swamp Dog-wood, Wing-seed, Yellow-leaved Hop Tree).—Ord. Rutaces. Hardy herbaceous shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. America. Int. 1704. Ht. 4 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, green; May & June. Leaves, trifoliate, green, or variegated with yellow. Soil, ordinary. Position, open shrubberies, plantations, or woods. Plant, Nov. to Feb. Prime into shape, Dec. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sunny position outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; layering shoots any time.

Pteris (Bracken, Brake-fern, Eagle Fern, Spider Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy ferns. Evergreen, one deciduous. Nat. E. & W. Indies, Mexico, Madeira, Europe (Britain), Azores, Chili, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand. Int. (foreign species) 1770. Species cultivated, 5 stove; 26 greenhouse; 1 hardy (deciduous); varieties many. Culture of Hardy Species (P. aquilina): Soil, ordinary. Position, shady borders or woods. Plant, Ap. Culture of Stove Species: Compost, equal parts loam, leafmould, peat, & sand. Position, pots, beds, or rockeries in shady part of stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Cultures of Greenhouse Species: Compost, as above. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, pots, beds, or rockery in shady part of house. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately, Oct. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Propagate by spores sown on fine sandy peat in well

PTEROSTYRAX. PUNICA

drained pans in temp. 80° any time; dwarf species by division of plants, Oct.

or Ap.

Pterostyrax.—Ord. Styracaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrub. Nat. Japan. Int. 1875. Ht. 8 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; borne in drooping clusters end of July. Soil, deep moist sandy loam. Posttion, against S. or S.W. walls. Pruns away weak shoots only, Nov. to Feb. Propagate by cuttings of rots inserted in sandy soil outdoors in Mar. or Oot.;

layering shoots in Oct. or Nov.

Ptychosperma (Australian Feather Palm).—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Queensland, New Guinea, Australia, Fiji Islands. Int. 1867. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, about 5. Leaves, feather-shaped, green, very graceful. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, shady part of stove, warm greenhouse, or conservatory; pots or tubs. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe freely daily, Mar. to Oct. Shade from sun. Top-dress large plants occasionally with layer of cow manure. Apply stimulants occasionally, Ap. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 60° to 75°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 60°. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in light rich soil in temp. 80° to 90°, Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Pudding-berry (Cornus canadensis)—see Cornus.

Pulmonaria (Lung-wort, Blue Cowslip, Sea Bugloss, Jerusalem Cowslip, Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle, Beggar's Basket, Beddlam Cowslip, Sage of Bethlehem).—Ord. Boraginacese. Hardy herbaceous herbs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Siberia. Ht. 9 to 16 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, blue, pink, white, red; Mar. to July. Leaves, lance shaped, green, spotted with white. Soil, ordinary. Position, partially shaded rockeries or borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Lift & replant in fresh soil every 4 or 5 years. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in ordinary soil in shady position outdoors, Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Pulque-plant (Agave americana)—see Agave.

Pulteness (Victorian Wallflower).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrqbs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1792. Ht. 1to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 17. Flowers, yellow, red, purple; Ap. to July. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part equal proportions silver sand & pounded charcoal. Position, light, airy greenhouse. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Well drained pots & firm potting essential. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately other times. Use soft water only. No stimulants required. Shade unnecessary. Stand plants in sunny position outdoors during July & Aug. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to July, 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of shallow well drained pans, filled with sandy peat, slightly covered with fine peat, placed under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in shade in temp. 55° to 65° in sum.

Pumpkin (Cucurbita Pepo)—see Cucurbita.

Punica (Pomegranate).—Ord. Lythraceæ. Hardy deciduous fruitbearing trees. Nat. S. Europe, Cabul, Persia, India. Int. 1548. Ht. 10 to 20 tt. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, about 7. Flowers, red, white, yellow; single or double; June to Sept. Fruits, roundish, golden red. Compost, two parts rich fibrous loam, one part thoroughly decayed cow manure. Position, well drained borders against S. & S.W. walls, S. & S.W. England; in tube, pots, or borders, with shoots trained against back wall of cool or cold houses or conservatories in other parts of the country. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Train branches thinly to walls. Prune weak shoots only. Blossom & fruit borne on extremities of shoots of previous year's growth. Water outdoor trees copiously in dry weather; indoor trees frequently in sum.; moderately in autn. & spring; give none in winter. Mulch surface of soil annually with cow manure in Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in well drained pots of sandy soil in temp., 55° to 65° in spring, transplanting seedlings singly into small pots &

keeping in greenhouse until following spring, then plant outdoors or continue to grow in pots. Double-flowered sorts by cuttings of firm shoots, 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse any time; suckers removed from roots & transplanted in Oct. or Nov.; layering shoots Oct. or Nov.; grafting on single-flowered species in Mar.

Purification-flower (Galanthus nivalis)—see Galanthus.

Purple Beech (Fagus sylvatica purpurea)—see Fagus.

Purple Butterfly Orchis (Orchis papilionacea)—see Orchis.

Purple Camomile (Aster tripolium)-see Aster.

Purple Chick-weed (Arenaria rubra)—see Arenaria.

Purple Christmas Rose (Helleborus purpurascens)—see Helleborus.

Purple Cone-flower (Echinacea purpurea)—see Echinacea.

Purple Crocus (Colchicum autumnale)—see Colchicum.

Purple-flowered American Raspberry (Rubus odoratus)—see Rubus.
Purple-flowered Barren-wort (Epimedium purpurcum)—see Epi-

medium.
Purple-flowered Bramble (Rubus odoratus)—see Rubus.

Purple-flowered Hellebore (Helleborus purpurascens)—see Helle-

Purple-flowered Henbane (Hyoscyamus physaloides) — see Hyoscyamus.

Purple-flowered Indigo-plant (Indigofera floribunda)—see Indi-

Purple-flowered Laburnum-tree (Cytisus purpureus)—see Cytisus.

Purple-flowered Magnolia (Magnolia purpurea)—see Magnolia.

Purple-flowered Mullein (Verbascum pheniceum)—see Verbascum. Purple-flowered Onion (Allium acuminatum)—see Allium.

Purple-flowered Oxytrope (Oxytropis uralensis)—see Oxytropis.

Purple-flowered Rock-rose (Cistus purpurcus)—see Cistus.

Purple-flowered Saxifrage (Saxifraga oppositifolia & S. retusa)—see Saxifraga.

Purple-flowered Thorn-apple (Datura fastuosa)—see Datura.

Purple-fringe (Rhus cotinus)—see Rhus.

Purple-fringed Orchis (Habenaria fimbriata)—see Habenaria.

Purple-fringed Sumach (Rhus cotinus)—see Rhus.

Purple Hemp-Agrimony (Eupatorium purpureum)—see Eupatorium.

Purple Himalayan Saxifrage (Saxifraga purpurascens)—see Saxifraga.

Purple Jacobæa (Senecio elegans)—see Senecio.

Purple-leaved Elm (Ulmus campestris purpurea)—see Ulmus.

Purple-leaved Filbert (Corylus Avellana purpurea)—see Corylus.

Purple-leaved Peach-tree (Amygdalus persica foliis purpureus) see Amygdalus.

Purple-leaved Spider-wort (Tradescantia discolor)—see Trades-

Purple-leaved Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus purpureum)—see Acer.

Purple Mexican Aster (Cosmos bipinnatus)—see Cosmos.

Purple Milk-weed (Asclepias purpurascens)—see Asclepias.

Purple Moor-grass (Molinia cærulea)—see Molinia. Purple Orchis (Orchis mascula)—see Orchis.

Purple Osier (Salix purpurea)—see Salix.

Purple Rock-cress (Aubretia purpurea)—see Aubretis.

Purple Sand Verbena (Abronia umbellata)—see Abronia.

Purple Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia purpurea)—see Sarracenia.

Purple Stone-crop (Sedum purpureum)—see Sedum.

Purple-tassels (Muscari comosum)—see Muscari.

Purple-tipped House-leek (Sempervivum calcareum)—see Semper vivum.

Purple Toad-flax (Linaria purpurea)—see Linaria.

Purple Willow (Salix purpurea)—see Salix.

Purple Wolf's-bane (Aconitum cammarum)—see Aconitum.

Purplish-flowered Sand-wort (Arenaria purpurascens)—see Are-

Purplish Marsh-Marigold (Caltha palustris purpurascens)—see Caltha.

Purplish Meadow-Rue (Thalictrum purpurascens)—see Thalictrum. Purplish-red-flowered Christmas Rose (Helleborus atro-rubens) -see Helleborus.

Purslane (Portulacca oleracea)—see Portulacca.

Purshane (Portunacea vieracea)—see Formacea.

Puschkinia (Striped Squill).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous flowering plants. Nat. Orient. Int. 1819. Ht. 4 to 8 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, white, striped pale blue; Mar. to June. Soil, ordinary light sandy. Position, sunny well drained border or rockery. Flant bulbs 4 in. deep, 1 in. apart, Oct. or Nov. Protect immediately after planting with covering 1 in. deep of cocoanut-fibre refuse or decayed manure. After flowering account material fully exposing surface to sun to riped bulbs. Lift. remove protective material, fully exposing surface to sun to ripen bulbs. Lift & replant every 2 or 3 years. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in shallow well drained pans filled with light sandy soil in Aug. or Sept., placed in cold frame; offsets removed & planted as advised for old bulbs, Oct. or Nov.

Pygmy Japan Cypress (Retinospora obtusa pygmæa)—see Retinospora.

Pyramidal Bell-flower (Campanula pyramidalis)—see Campanula. Pyramidal Box-tree (Buxus sempervirens pyramidalis)—see Buxus.

Pyramidal Bugle (Ajuga pyramidalis) - see Ajuga.

Pyramidal Chinese Arbor-vitæ (Biota orientalis pyramidalis)see Biota.

Pyramidal-flowered Squill (Scilla peruviana)—see Scilla.

Pyramidal Orchis (Orchis pyramidalis)—see Orchis.

Pyramidal Saxifrage (Saxifraga cotyledon pyramidalis) — see Saxifraga.

Pyrenean Adonis (Adonis pyrenaica)—see Adonis. Pyrenean Avens (Geum pyrenaicum)—see Geum.

Pyrenean Cinquefoil (Potentilla pyrenaica)—see Potentilla.

Pyrenean Columbine (Aquilegia pyrenaica)—see Aquilegia.

Pyrenean Cowslip (Primula intricata)—see Primula.

Pyrenean Dead Nettle (Horminum pyrenaicum)—see Horminum.

Pyrenean Fritillary (Fritillaria pyrenaica)—see Fritillaria.

Pyrenean Flag (Iris xiphioides)—see Iris.

Pyrenean Flea-bane (Inula montana)—see Inula.

Pyrenean Gentian (Gentiana pyrenaica)—see Gentian.

Pyrenean Honeysuckle (Lonicera pyrenaica)—see Lonicera.

Pyrenean Lily (Lilium pyrenaicum)—see Lilium. Pyrenean Lychnis (Lychnis pyrenaica)—see Lychnis.

Pyrenean Meadow-Saffron (Colchicum montanum) - see Colchicum, Pyrenean Monk's-hood (Aconitum pyrenaicum)—see Aconitum.

Pyrenean Saxifrage (Saxifraga longifolia) - see Saxifraga.

Pyrenean Self-heal (Prunella pyrenaica)—see Prunella.

Pyrenean Star of Bethlehem (Ornithogalum pyrenaicum)—see Ornithogalum.

Pyrenean Violet (Viola cornuta)-see Viola.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew, Featherfew, Golden Feather, Giant Ox-eye, Turfing Daisy).—Ord. Composite. Hardy deciduous & evergreen perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. P. parthenifolium aureum—Golden Feather, Caucasus; P. roseum—Rosy-flowered Featherfew, Orient; P. uliginosum—Giant Ox-eye, E. Europe; other species, Britain, Portugal. Int. Golden Feather, 1804; Rosy-flowered Featherfew, 1804; Giant Ox-eye, 1816. Ht. 3 in. to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 8; varieties many. Flowers, variously coloured; sum. Leaves, feather-shaped, green or golden. CULTURE OF GOLDEN FEATHER: Sow seeds in shallow box or pan, or well drained pot, filled with light sandy soil, just cover with fine mould & place in temp. 55° to 65°, Feb. to Ap. Keep soil moderately moist & shaded from sun. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form 1 in. apart each way in shallow boxes, pans, or well drained pots filled with light ordinary soil. Keep in heat until May, then place in cold frame & plant out in June. Plant 2 to 3 in. apart in beds. Kemove flower stems as they form, also points of large leaves to ensure even growth. Sow stems as they form, also points or large leaves to ensure even growth. Sow seeds also in sunny spot outdoors early in Ap., & transplant seedlings when large enough. Old plants not worth preserving. Best results obtained by raising plants annually from seeds. Culture of P. Roseum and Vars.: Soil, good rich loam, liberally enriched with decayed manure. Position, sunny well drained bed or border. Plant, Nov., Mar. or Ap. in groups of three, 6 to 9 in. apart. Mulch liberally with decayed manure in Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Apply liquid manure occasionally during flowering period. Cut off first flowers directly they fade to ensure second crop of blooms in autn. Lift, divide, & replant in fresh soil very third year. CULTURE OF P. ULIGI-NOSUM: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady border. Plant, Nov., Mar. or Ap. Cut down stems to within 1 ft. of ground in June to ensure dwarf plants. Water, manure, & divide, as advised for P. reseum. Culture of P. Tohihatohewii: Soil, ordinary. Position, dry sunny banks, slopes, beds, & under trees. Plant, 3 in. apart in May. Remove flowers where a dense green carpet is preferred. Propagate as advised for Golden Feather. Old plants will survive the winter outdoors. CULTURE OF P. PARTHENIUM FL. PL., P. ACHILLEFOLIUM AND P. CORYMBOSUM: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Nov., Mar. or Ap. in groups of three, 6 to 9 in apart. Water & apply manure, etc., as advised for P. roseum. Propagate P. roseum, P. Parthenium, etc., by seeds sown in in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 550 in Mar., transplanting seedlings when three leaves form 1 in. apart in pots, pans, or boxes of light soil in similar temp., placing in cold frame in May, & planting outdoors in June; P. roseum also by division of roots in Mar., placing divisions singly in 3 in. pots in cold frame until June, then planting out; others by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Pyrola (Winter Green, American Shin-leaf, Wood Lily, Canker Lettuce).—Ord. Ericaces. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America, W. Indies. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, red; fragrant; June to Sept. Soil, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, sandy loam. Position, moist partially shady borders or rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Lift, divide, & replant only when overgrown. Propagate by seeds sown thinly & slightly covered with very fine standy next in nosition where intended to grow Mar. sandy peat in position where intended to grow, Mar. or Ap.; division of roots Mar or Ap.

Pyrus (Apple, Pear, Crab, Service Tree, Sandy Pear, Snow Pear, Mountain Ash, Rowan Tree, White Beam Tree, Chokeberry).—Ord. Rosaces. APPLE (Pyrus malus): Hardy deciduous edible fruit-bearing tree. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 15 to 30 ft. Varieties in cultivation about 1,550. Flowers, pink or white; May. Fruit, round or conical; Aug. to May. Soil,

deep loam. Position, open, sheltered gardens, N.W. or E. walls; land soping to S.E. & S.W., well drained, just above valley for orchards. Plant, Nov. to Feb. Distance for planting: Cordons, 18 in.; bush-trained trees, 5 to 6 ft.; pyramids, 9 to 10 ft.; fan-trained trees, 15 ft.; espaliers, 18 ft.; standards, 21 to 24 ft. Distance from paths: Pyramids, 5 ft.; bush-trained, 2 ft. 6 in. Number of trees required to plant 1 acre: Standards, 21 ft. apart, 99; 24 ft. apart, 75; bush trained, 6 ft. apart, 1,210; 9 ft. apart, 537; pyramids, 9 ft. apart, 537; 10 ft. 435. Cost of trees per 100: Standards & pyramids, £5 to £10; bush-trained, £2 10s. to £5; cordons, £3 to £6. Cost of single trees: Standards, 1s. Ed. to 2s. 6d.; pyramids, 1s. 6d. to 5s.; bush, 1s. to 2s.; espaliers, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; cordons, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Mode of bearing: On spurs formed on older branches & base of shoots of previous year's growth. Fruit buds may be distinguished from growth buds by having four leaves growing in a cluster. Sum. pruning: Shorten all side shoots on cordon trees to the second latent bud-about I in .- from their base in June; leave the leader unpruned. Remove the points of the strongest young shoots on pyramids & bushes in July; leave the weak ones untouched. Secure to the wall suitably-placed young shoots of fan-trained trees to form future branches, & nip off points of remaining ones in July. Allow the extremity of each espalier branch to grow unchecked & just take off tips of strongest side shoots in July. Standards require no sum. pruning. Autn. & winter pruning: Shorten secondary shoots of cordons to within 1 in. of their base in Sept.; no further pruning required. Shorten all shoots, except leading ones, of bushes & pyramids to within 2 in. of their base in Sept.; leading shoots to 6 or 8 in. in Nov. Prune to within 2 in. of base all side shoots on fan-trained trees in Aug. or Sept.; leading shoots, intended to form new branches, to 6, 9, or 12 in. in Nov. Espalier side shoots shorten to 2 in. in Aug. or Sept.; leaders at end of branches to 6, 9, or 12 in. in Nov. Simply thin out branches of standards, keep centre quite open, & shorten any extra vigorous shoot. Mulch newlyplanted trees with thick layer of manure. Root prune vigorous unfruitful trees in Sept. Lift & replant every third year cordon, bush, & pyramid trees to keep them fruitful. Gather fruit when, on lifting it by the hand, from a vertical to a horizontal position, it readily parts from the tree. Store in dark, cool, frost-proof room. Chemical minures: (1) Superphosphate of lime 12 parts (by weight) nitrate of potash, 10 parts; common salt, 4 parts; sulphate of magnesia, 2 parts; sulphate of iron, 1 part; sulphate of lime, 8 parts. To be applied at the rate of 4 lb. per square yard in Mar. or Ap. (2) Equal parts (by weight) kainit, sulphate of soda, & superphosphate of lime. To be applied at the rate of 6 lbs. per tree after pruning (Griffiths). Natural manures: (3) Decayed cow manure spread on surface of soil over roots in Nov. or Dec. (4) Poultry dung applied in a similar manner. (5) Soapsuds applied liberally in autn. & winter. (6) Liquid horse or cow manure & urine applied at any time. Stocks used for budding or grafting: Crab & seedling apple for standards; English Paradise for pyramids & bushes; French Paradise for cordons & very dwarf trees. Propagate for new sorts by seeds sown 3-in. deep outdoors in Mar.; grafting in Mar., or budding in July & Aug., to perpetuate existing varieties. Prake (Pyrus communis): Hardy deciduous edible fruit-bearing tree. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 20 to 40 ft. Varieties cultivated, about 650. Flowers, white; Ap. to May. Fruit, round or pyriform; July to May. Soil, deep rich loam; clay soils unsuitable. Position, S., W. or E. walls, the contract of the condense of the c fences, or arches, for cordons, fan, or espalier-trained trees; open sheltered garden for pyramids or bushes; land sloping to S.E. & S.W., for standards. *Plant.* Nov. to Feb. Remaining cultural details, except chemical manures & stocks, same as advised for the apple. *Chemical manures*: Kainit, 4 parts; (by weight) superphosphate, 1 part. Apply at rate of 4 lbs. per tree in Feb. or Mar. Apply also nitrate of soda at the rate of 1 oz. per glion of water in liberal quantities once a week, July to Sept. (Griffiths). Stocks: Common Pear for standards; quince for pyramids, bushes, & cordons. Propagate as advised for the apple. Flowering Species: (1) P. malus & vars.; (2) P.

PYXIDANTHERA. OUERCUS.

foribunda; (3) P. spectabilis; (4) P. Toringo; (5) P. sinensis; (6) P. domestica. True Service Tree: Hardy deciduous trees & shrubs. Nat. (1) Europe; (2 & 4) Japan; (3 & 5) China; (6) Britain. Ht. 5 to 30 ft. Flowers, red, white, rose; Ap. to June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or shrubberies. Plant, Nov. to Feb. Prune, Dec. to Feb., shortening previous year's side shoots of P. spectabilis to within 2 in. of base, leading shoots to 6, 8, or 12 in. Other species require no pruning beyond thinning out branches. Propagate by seeds sown 3 in. in sandy soil in sunny position outdoors in Mar.; cuttings of shoots 8 to 12 in. long inserted in ordinary soil outdoors in autn.; layering in autn.; budding on common pear or quince in July; grafting in Mar. MISCELLANEOUS SPECIES (P. aucuparia—Mountain Asn.; P. aria—White Beam, etc.): Hardy deciduous trees & shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe, Pritain, Siberia. Ht. 4 to 40 ft. Flowers, white; May & June. Berries of P. aucuparia, scarlet; autn. Leaves, feather-shaped. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny shrubberies or woodlands. Plant, Nov. to Feb. Prune, Dec. to Feb., simply thinning out branches. Propagate P. aucuparia by seeds sown in. deep, & I in. apart in ordinary soil outdoors in Oct. or Nov.; also by other methods advised for flowering species.

Pyxidanthera (Pine-Barren Beauty).—Ord. Diapensiaceæ. Hardy evergreen creeping shrub. Nat. New Jersey. Int. 1851. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose; May to Sept. Soil, equal parts sandy peat & leaf-mould. Position, sunny rockeries. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown where required to grow, lightly covering with fine sandy peat,

Sept., Oct., or Mar.; division of plants, Oct. or Mar.

Quadrangular-branched Broom (Genista tetragona)—see Genista.

Quaint Garlic (Allium paradoxum)—see Allium.

Quaking Grass (Briza media)—see Briza.

Quamash (Camassia esculenta)—see Camassia. Quamoclit (Ipomæa quamoclit).—see Ipomæa.

Queen Lily (Phadranassa chloracra)—see Phadranassa.

Queen-of-the-Meadow (Spira salicifolia)—see Spira.

Queen-of-the-Orchids (Grammatophyllum speciosum)—see Gram. matophyllum.

Queen-of-the-Prairie (Spiræa lobata)—see Spiræa.

Queen Olga's Snowdrop (Galanthus regin e olgæ)—see Galanthus.

Queen's Cushion (Saxifraga hypnoides)—see Saxifraga.

Queen's-flower (Lagerstræmia reginæ)—see Lagerstræmia.

Queen's Gilliflower (Hesperis matronalis)—see Hesperis.

Queensland Elk's-horn Fern (Platucerium grande)—see Platycerium.

Queensland Orange-tree (Citrus australis)—see Citrus.

Queensland Spear-lily (Doryanthes Palmeri)—see Doryanthes.

Queen's Stock (Matthiola incana)—see Matthiola.

Quercitron Bark-tree (Quercus tinctoria)—see Quercus.

Quercitron Oak (Quercus tinctoria)—see Quercus.

Quercus (Oak).—Ord. Cupuliferæ. Hardy deciduous & evergreen trees & shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Common Oak (Q. robur), Britain; Evergreen Oak (Q. ilæ), S. France; Cork Oak (Q. unber), Spain; Turkey Oak (Q. cerris), S. Europe; other species, Japan, N. America, S. Europe, China, Levant, U. S. America. Int. Evergreen & Cork Oak, 1581; Turkey Oak, 1735. Ht. 1 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 12 evergreen; 80 deciduous. Flowers, greenish; male & female organs borne in different flowers on the same plant; Ap. Male blooms in long pendulous catkins; females, short, solitary, or clustered. Fruit or seed (acorns), more or less bullet shaped; autn. Approximate age attained by old oaks, 2,000 years. Supposed oldest oak tree in England-the Cowthorpe Oak; age, 1,800 years. Greatest diameter

of spread of branches of oak growing in England, 180 ft. Soil, clay, gravelly, sandy, ironstone, or reclaimed boggy ground for Common Oak & varieties; chalky or clay ground for Evergreen Oak (Q. ilex); gravelly & sandy for Cork Oak (Q. suber); chalky for Q. mirebecki, rubra, & Turneri; ordinary for remainder. Position, open well drained shrubberies, fields, & woods. ilex & Q. cerri, well adapted for planting near the sea. Plant evergreen kinds, Sept. to Nov., or Ap., deciduous ones, Oct. to Feb. Depth for planting in heavy soils, 6 in.; light soils, 9 in. Distance apart for deciduous oaks, 20 to 25 ft.; evergreen oaks, used for shelter, 6 to 10 ft.; for hedges, 4 to 6 ft. Prune deciduous oaks in Dec.; evergreen kinds in Ap. Propagate by acorns gathered in autn., stored in sand until March, then sown 2 in. deep & 3 in. apart each way. Transplant when one year old 12 in. apart each way, & plant in permanent position when three or four years old. Also choice kinds by grafting in March on common oak.

Quick (Cratagus oxyacantha)—see Cratagus. Quick-beam (Pyrus aucuparia) - see Pyrus.

Quicken-tree (Pyrus aucuparia)—see Pyrus.

Quick-set Thorn (Cratægus oxyacantha)—see Cratægus.

Quince-tree (Pyrus cydonia)—see Pyrus.

Quincy-berry (Ribes nigrum)—see Kibes. Quisqualis Kangoon Creeper).—Ord. Combretaceæ. Stove climbing flowering shrub. Deciduous. Nat. Tropical Asia & Africa. Int. 1815. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange-red; fragrant; May Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, & a little sand. Position, well drained pot or tub, or in a bed with shoots trained up rafters. Pot, Feb. Prune shoots moderately close after flowering. Hater freely, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry remainder of year. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from mid-day sun only. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots taken off with a small portion of old stem attached, & inserted in sandy soil in small pots under a bell-glass in a temp. of 75° to 85° in spring.

Rægner's Ivy (Hedera helix Rægneriana)—see Hedera. Rabbit-berry (Shepherdia argentea)—see Shepherdia.

Raccoon-berry (Podophyllum peltatum)—see Podophyllum. Racemed Passion-flower (Passiflora racemosa) —see Passiflora.

Racemose Asparagus (Asparagus racemosus)—see Asparagus.

Radish (Raphanus sativus)—see Raphanus.

Rafnia.—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1794. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, purple; May to July. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & sandy peat, & one part equal proportions charcoal, broken pots & coarse silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. No stimulants required. Temp., Mar to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Shade from mid-day sun. Prune straggling shoots moderately immediately after flowering. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in compost of equal parts peat, loam, & sand, in well drained pot or pan in temp. 555 to 655, Feb. to May; cuttings of firm side shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted singly in 2 in. pots, well drained, & filled with sandy peat, under bell-glass, June to Sept.

Ragnal Oak (Quercus cerris Ragnæ)—see Quercus.

Rag-weed (Senecio jacobæa)—see Senecio.

Rag-wort (Senecio jacobæa)—see Senecio.

Rain-berry (Rhamnus catharticus)—see Rhamnus.

Rainbow-flower (Iris germanica)—see Iris.

Rajah Brooke's Rhodedendron (Rhodedendron Brookeanum)—see Rhododendron.

Rajah Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes Rajah)—see Nepenthes.

Ramanos Rose (Rosa rugosa alba)—see Rosa.

Ram-of-Libya (Paliurus aculeatus)—see Paliurus.

Ramondia (Rosette Mullein).—Ord. Gesneraceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowering. Nat. Pyrenees. Int. 1731. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, purple, white; Ap. to June. Outdoor Culture: two parts sandy peat, one part leaf-mould. Position, fisures or tecesses of moist well drained shady rockeries, or in partially-shady peaty beds or borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water occasionally in dry weather. Should not be disturbed oftener than is absolutely necessary. Por Culture: Compost, two parts peat, one part equal proportions of leaf-mould & silver sand. Position, shady, well-ventilated frames. Pot, Mar. or Ap. in 3 or 41 in. pots. Water moderately, Ap. to Sept.; occasionally afterwards. Repot annually. No stimulants required. Propagate by seeds sown on the surface of sandy peat in well drained pots or pans under bell glass in cold shady frame or greenhouse, Mar. to May; division of plants, Mar. or Ap.

Rampion (Campanula rapunculus)—see Campanula. Ram Rest-barrow (Ononis natrix)—see Ononis.

Ram's Horn-bean (Dolichos bicon'ortus)—see Dolichos.

Randia (Indigo-plant, Ink-berry, Ink-plant).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. W. & E. Indies, Brazil, Peru, Cochin China, Sierra Leone. Int. 1733. Ht. 3 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, about 8. Flowers, white, yellow; fragrant; May to Aug. Compost, one part loam, one part peat, one part well decayed manure & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, or beds in plant stove. Pot or Plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Water moderately, Oct. to Feb.; freely afterwards. Syringe daily (except when in bloom), Mar. to Sept. Apply liquid manure occasionally to healthy plants in flower. Plants one to two years old produce the best blooms. Propagate by cuttings of firm young side shoots, 2 to 3 in long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat under bell glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Jan. to Ap.

Rantry (Pyrus aucuparia)—see Pyrus.
Ranunculus (Crow-foot, Frog-flower, Fair Maids of France, Fair Maids of Kent, Butter cup, Frog-wort, New Zealand Water Lily).—Ord.
Ranunculaces. Hardy & half-hardy annuals; herbaceous, tuberous-rooted & aquatic perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, Australia, New Zealand, & America. Turban & Persian Ranunculus (R. asiaticus), Syria & the Levant. Int. (Turban & Persian), 1596. Ht. 3 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 7 annuals, 4 hardy aquatics, 24 hardy tuberous-rooted, 62 hardy herbaceous, 2 hardy evergreens, & 4 greenhouse herbaceous. Flowers, various; spring & sum. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockery or border. Sow seeds in Ap. where required to grow & flower. Cover lightly with fine mould, & thin to 2 or 3 in. apart when 1 in. high. Water freely in dry weather. Culture of Tuberous-rooted Species (R. asiaticus) & varieties—the Turban, Persian, Dutch, & Scotch Ramunculus—R. cortusæfolius, etc.): Soil, two parts good sandy loam & one part decayed cow manure for fine blooms; good ordinary soil, enriched with rotten manure & leaf-mould for general culture. Position, open, sunny beds or borde s. Plant Turban, Scotch & Dutch varieties in Oct of Nov. in warm sheltered districts. Turban, Scotch, & Dutch varieties in Oct. or Nov., in warm sheltered districts; end of Feb. otherwise; Persian kinds, end of Feb. Place tubers claw-side downwards 2 in. deep & 3 in. apart if to be grown in beds; 2 in. deep & 4 in. apart in rows 5 in. asunder if to be grown in lines in border. Press tubers firmly in soil & cover with fine soil. Protect autumn-planted tubers with mulch of manure or leaves. Mulch in Ap. with rotten manure or cocoanutfibre refuse. Water copiously in dry weather. Sprinkle Peruvian guano on the bed at the rate of 1 oz. per square yard when leaves appear. Apply liquid manures—‡ oz. each of nitrate of soda, superphosphate, & sulphate of iron to 1 gal, of water-once a week from time leaves appear until flower

buds open. Lift tubers when flowers fade & leaves turn yellow-generally early in July - dry them in the sun, & store away in sand in cool place till planting time. Culture of Hardy Herbackous Species (R. aconitifolius, ctc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, shady or partially shady border. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Lift, divide, & replant in fresh soil triennially. Mulch annually in Mar. with decayed manure. CULTURE OF HARDY AQUATIO SPECIES (R. oblusifolius, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, shallow ponds or ditches. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Culture of Hardy Evergeren Species (R. lapponicus): Soil, ordinary. Position, shady or partially shady borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. CULTURE OF R. LYALLI: Soil, sandy peat. Position, shady border at base of wall or fence; or in pots standing in shallow pans of water in cool frame or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Plant, tubers 3 in. deep & 3 in. apart in Mar. Water freely outdoors in dry weather, also at all times when grown in rots. Repot annually. Propagate by seeds sown as soon as ripe in autn. 14 in. deep in boxes or pans filled with equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & sand, & placed in a cold frame or cool greenhouse; herbaceous kinds by division in Oct. or Mar.

Rape (Brassica napus)—see Brassica.
Raphanus (Radish).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annual. Esculentrooted. Us dextensively for salads. Nat. China. Int. 1648. Socies cultivated 2; varieties several. Flowers, white and purple; May. Roots, long, round or oval, crimson & white shades. Ourdook Culture of Common RADISH: Soil, deep, light, ordinary. Position, warm south border for first & habin: Soil, deep, light, ordinary. Fostion, warm south border for first cast sowing; cool partially shady ones for intermediate crops. Sow for first crop in Feb., either broadcast or in drills 1 in. deep & 6 in. apart; successional crops in similar manner at intervals of a month until Oct. Long-rooted kinds best for spring sowing; round & oval ones for summer. Thin when three leaves form to 1 in. apart. Water copiously in dry weather. Seeds required, \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. for a quare yard, or \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. for a row 50 ft. long. Manures: (1) \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. kainit, 1 oz. sulphate of ammonia, 2 oz. superphosphate, \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz iron sulphate to 1 gall, of water; to be applied once a week from time seedlings are 1 in. high. (2) \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. Peruvian guano to 1 gall, of water applied as No. 1. (3) \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. high. (2) \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. Peruvian guano to I gall. of water applied as No. 1. (3) \( \frac{1}{2} \). oz nitrate of soda to I gall. of water, applied as No. 1. (4) \( \frac{1}{2} \) lb. of native guano per square yard, forked in before sowing. Forcing: Make a hot-bed of manure, cover with 4 in. of fine mould, & place a frame over it. Sow seeds thinly, lightly cover with mould, moisten with tepid water, & keep close until seedlings appear, then admit air daily. Thin early to ensure good roots. First sowing should be made in Dec., second in Jun., third in Feb., & fourth in Mar. Apply stimulants as advised for outdoor kinds. Long-rooted varieties best for forcing. CULTURE OF SPANISH RADISH: Sow seeds in drills 1 in. deep, & 6 in. apart in July or Aug. Thin seedlings when 1 in. high to 6 in. apart. Water freely in dry weather, & apply stimulants as directed for ordinary kinds. Lift roots in Nov. & store in sand in a cool shed to use as required. CULTURE OF RATTAILED RADISH (R. caudatus): Nat. Java.
Int. 1815. Sow seeds in drills 1 in. deep & 6 in. apart in Ap., May, or June. Thin to 6 in. apart when 1 in. high. Gather seed pods when grown for pickling, mixing with salads, or cooking & eating, like asparagus.

Raspberry (Ruhus idæus)—see Rubus.
Rat-tailed Radish (Raphanus caudatus)—see Raphanus. Rat's-tail Cactus (Cereus flagelliformis)—see Cereus. Rattan Cane (Calamus draco) - see Calamus. Rattle-root (Cimicifuga racemosa) - see Cimicifuga. Rattle-snake Fern (Botrychium virginicum)—see Botrychium. Rattle-snake-leaf (Goodyera pubescens)—see Goodyera. Rattle-snake Plantain (Goodyera pubescens)—see Goodyera. Rattle-snake-root (Trillium latifolium)—see Trillium.

Rattle-snake's Master (Agave virginica)—see Agave

Ravenala (Traveller's Tree).—Ord Scitaminaceæ. Stove evergreen perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Madagascar. Int. date unknown. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; sum. Leaves, very large, green. Compost, two parts good loam, one part well decayed manure, & one part sand. Position, pots, tubs, or beds in lofty sunny stove. Pet or plant, Jan. to Ap. Water copiously, Feb. to Oct.; about once fortnightly afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Feb. to Sept.; once daily, Sept. to Feb. Moist atmosphere essential. Apply stimulants twice or three times weekly, Mar. to Oct. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 50° to 70°. Tempagate by suckers removed from parent plant & placed in pota in temp. 75° to 85° by suckers removed from parent plant & placed in pots in temp. 75° to 85° any time of year.

Ravenea.—Ord. Palmacex. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, feather-shaped, green. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, shady, moist. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water abundantly, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in 1918 of light soil in temp. 850 in Mar.

Ravenna Grass (Erianthus Ravanna)—see Erianthus.

Ray-flowered Bind-weed (Convolvulus sepium roseum) - see Convolvulus.

Reaumuria. - Ord. Tamariscineæ. Evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Syria. Int. 1800. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; Aug. Soil, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Position, sheltered sunny rockeries, or against S. or S. W. walls. Plant, Sept. to Oct., Ap. or May. Prune into shape only, immediately after flowering. Por Culture: Compost, equal parts fibry loam, peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, cold greenhouse, frame, or pit, Oct. to May; sunny position outdoors, May to Oct. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately other times. Propagate by cuttings of young side shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in small pots filled with pure sand under bell-glass, in shady position in cold greenhouse or frame, spring or sum.

Recurved-leaved Adam's Needle (Yucca recurva)—see Yucca. Recurved-leaved Stonecrop (Sedum recurvatum)—see Sedum.

Recurved Prickly-toothed Fern (Lastrea amula)—see Lastrea.

Red Alder (Cunonia capensis)—see Cunonia.

Red American Ash (Fraxinus pubescens)—see Fraxinus.

Bed Bane-berry (Actaa spicata rubra)-see Actaa.

Red-bead Vine (Abrus precatorius) -see Abrus.

Red Beef-wood (Ardisia coriacea)—see Ardisia.

Red Beet (Beta vulgaris)—see Beta.

Red Birch (Betula nigra)—see Betula.

Red-branched Amelanchier (Amelanchier sanguinea) -- see Ame

Red Broom-rape (Orobanche rubra)—see Orobanche.

Red-bud (Cercis canadensis)—see Cercis.

Red Californian Cedar (Libocedrus decurrens)—see Libocedrus.

Red Camomile (Adonis autumnalis)—see Adoni.

Red Castor-bean (Ricinus sanguineus)—see Ricinus.

Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)—see Juniperus.

Red Clover (Trifolium pratense)—see Trifolium.

Red Crowfoot (Ranunculus asiaticus sanguineus)—see Ranunculus.

Red English Elm (Ulmus campestris stricta)—see Ulinus.

Red Eye-bright (Bartisia odontites)—see Bartisia.

Red Filbert (Corylus avellana tubulosa)—see Corylus.

Red Fir (Abies excelsa nigra)—see Abies.

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Red-flowered Bladder Senna (Colutea cruenta)—see Colutea.
 Red-flowered Buck-eye (Pavia carnea)—see Pavia.
 Red-flowered Bugloss (Echium ruhrum)—see Echium.
 Red-flowered Current (Ribes sanguineum)—see Ribes.
 Red-flowered Hawk's-beard (Crepis rubra)—see Crepis.
 Red-flowered Horned-poppy (Glaucium phæniceum)—see Glau-
 Red-flowered Horse Chestnut ( Esculus rubicunda)—see Æsculus.
 Red-flowered Indian Daphne (Daphne indica rubra)—see Daphne.
 Red-flowered Larkspur (Delphinium grandiflorum rubrum)—see
Delphinium.
 Red-flowered Mignonette (Reseda odorata rosea)—see Reseda.
 Red-flowered Procumbent Wood-sorrel (Oxalis corniculata
rubra) - see Oxalis.
 Red-flowered Purslane (Portulaca splendens)—see Portulaca.
 Red-flowered Strawberry-tree (Arbutus unedo rubra) - see
Arbutus.
 Red-flowered Sweet Sultan (Centaurea moschata rubra) - see Cen-
 Red-fruited Bullace (Prunus insitia fructa rubro)—see Prunus.
 Red-fruited Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster vulgaris erythrocarpa)—see
Cotoneaster.
  Red-fruited Mulberry-tree (Morus rubra)—see Morus.
 Red Ginger (Zingiber officinale) - see Zingiber.
 Red Globe Everlasting (Gomphrena globosa)—see Gomphrena.
 Red-head (Asclepias curassavica)—see Asclepias.
 Red Helleborine (Cephalanthera rubra)—see Cephalanthera.
 Red-hot Poker-plant (Tritoma uvaria)—see Tritoma.
 Red-ink-plant (Phytolacca decandra) - see l'hytolacca.
 Red-leaved House-leek (Sempervirum triste) - see Sempervirum.
 Red-leaved Orach (Atriplex hortensis rubra)—see Atriplex.
  Red-leaved St. John's-wort (Hypericum ascyron)—see Hypericum.
 Red-legs (Polygonum bistorta)—see Polygonum.
 Red Maple (Acer rubrum)—see Acer.
 Red Morocco (Adonis autumnalis) - see Adonis.
 Red Nightshade (Physalis Alkekengi)—see Physalis.
 Red Nosegay-tree (Plumieria rubra)—see Plumieria.
  Red Oak (Quercus rubra)—see Quercus.
  Red Osier (Salix rubra)—see Salix.
 Red Osier Dog-wood (Cornus stolonifera)—see Cornus.
 Red Pine-tree (Abies rubra)—see Abies.
 Red Pottage Pea (Ervum Lens)—see Ervum.
 Red Puccoon (Sanguinaria canadensis)—see Sanguinaria.
 Red Rattle Grass (Pedicularis palustris)—see Pedicularis.
 Red River Snake-root (Aristolochia reticulata)—see Aristolochia.
 Red Rod-wood (Eugenia axil/aris)—see Eugenia.
 Red-root (Ceanothus americanus) - see Ceanothus.
 Red-rot (Drosera rotundifolia) - see Drosera.
 Red Sand-wort (Arenaria rubra & Spergularia rubra)—see Arenaria
 Spergularia.
 Red Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia rubra)—see Sarracenia.
 Red Star Lily (Lilium concolor)—see Lilium.
Red-stemmed Poke (Phytolacca icosandra)—see Phytolacca.
 Red-stemmed Star-wort (Aster rubicaulis)—see Aster.
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Red-twigged Lime-tree (Tilia europæa rubra)—see Tilia.

Red-twigged Red-root (Ceanothus sanguineus)—see Ceanothus.

Red-twigged Whortle-berry (Vaccinium erythrinum)—see Vaceinium.

Red Valerian (Centranthus ruber)—see Centranthus.

Red-veined Rhubarb (Rheum Emodi)—see Rheum.

Red Whortle-berry of Mount Ida (Vaccinium vitis-idaa)—see Vaccinium.

Red Winter Cherry (Physalis Alkekengi)—see Physalis.

Red-wooded Buckthorn (Rhamnus erythroxylon)—see Rhamnus.

Reddish-veined Ash (Fraxinus rubicunda)—see Fraxinus.

Reed (Arundo phragmites)-see Arundo.

Reed Grass (Arundo conspicua)—see Arundo.

Reed Mace (Typha latifolia)—see Typha.

Reem (Calamus flagellum)—see Calamus.

Reflexed Snowdrop (Galanthus reflexus)—see Galanthus.

Regelia.—Ord. Myrtaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. W. Australia. Int. 1874. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; May to July. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, one-sixth sand. Position, largo tub or border, well drained. Shoots to climb roof. Pot or plant, Mar. Water abundantly, May to Aug.; moderately afterwards. Temp, Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by cuttings insorted in sandy soil in temp, 75° in Mar.

Rehmannia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. China. Int. 1835. III. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; Ap. to July. Soil, moist sandy peat. Institut, partially shady borders or at base of walls running E. & W. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch liberally with cocoanut-fibre refuse or decayed manure in Ap. In cold districts it is best to lift plants in Oct.; place in pots & store in cold frame or pit until following Mar., then plant out. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy peat, one part leaf mould. Position, well drained pots in cold frame, pit, or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water liberally, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants once a week during flowering period. Shade from bright sun essential Propagate by cuttings of stout healthy shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, in sandy soil, under bell-glass or handlight, in cold frame or greenhouse, July to Oct.

Reidia.—Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Stove orn. foliage plant. Evergreen. Nat. Java. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Howers, yellow, red; sum. Leaves, feather-shaped, glaucous; a pretty plant for table decoration. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & fibry peat, one part equal proportions of charcoal, dried cow manure, powdered brick, & course silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. For, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Syringe morning & evening, Ap. to Sept. Frune into shape, Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in long, inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil under propagator or bell-

glass in temp. 75°, spring or sum.

Reineckea.—Ord. Lidaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. China, Japan. Int. 1792. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety, 1. Flowers, flesh-co'oured; fragrant; Ap. Leaves, green, or striped with creamy yellow. Soil, ordinary good. Position, sunny rockeries or borders; variegated variety as edgings to borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Lift, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Water copiously in dry weather. Propagate by division of creeping rhizomes in Mar. or Ap.

Rein Orchis (Habenaria ciliaris)—see Habenaria.

Reinwardtia (Fast-Indian Flax, Winter Flax).—Ord. Linaces.

RENANTHERA. RETINOSPORA.

Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. India & E. Indies. Int. 1779. H. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; Oct. to Ap. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little sand. Po', Mar. or Ap. Prune previous year's shoots to within 1 in. of their base in Feb. or Mar. Position, warm greenhouse, Sept. to June; cold sunny frame, June to Sept. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely other times. Syringe twice daily, Feb. to Sept. Apply weak stimulants occasionally when in flower. Temp., Sept. to Feb., 55° to 65°; Feb. to June, 65° to 75°. Nip off points of young shoots in June to induce bushy growth. Propagate by cuttines of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Ap. or May.

Renanthera. - Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Cochin China, Borneo. Int. 1816. Ht. 1 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, scarlet, orange-yellow; July to Nov. Fix R. coccinea to Fix R. coccinea to blocks of wood or stems of dead tree feins by means of copper wire. Syringe roots twice daily, Mar. to Oct.; about once a week afterwards. Shade from mid-day sun.; expose fully to light other times. Plant R. Lowi in fresh clean sphagnum moss & charcoal in pots filled # depth with charcoal & clean crocks. Il aler copiously, daily, Mar. to Oct.; about a fortnight afterwards. Shade from mid day sun, but otherwise keep growing in a light position. Growing period, Mar. to Oct.; resting period, Oct. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-

bulbs at potting time.

Reseda (Mignonette).—Ord. Resedacee. A sub-perennial, but usually grown as an annual. Nat. N. Africa, Egypt. Int. 1752. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, red, green; Aug. OUTDOOR CULTURE; Soil, ordinary, containing old mortar or slaked lime. Position, sunny beds. borders, or rockeries. Sow seeds in deep in masses rosition, sunity beas, borders, or rockeries. Sold seeds § in. deep in masses or rows in Mar. or Ap. Thin seedlings when 1 in. high to 2 or 3 in. apart. Water freely in sum. Apply stimulants occasionally when in flower. In warm dry positions plants will survive the winter outdoors for several years. Indoor Culture: Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, dried cow manure, old morter, & silver sand. Sow Mar. or Ap. for sum. flowering; July or Aug. for winter & spring. Fill 3-in. pots to within 1 in. of rim, sow 5 or 6 seeds in each, cover with 1 in. of soil, & place in temp. 55° to 65°. When seedlings are 1 to 2 in. high, transfer bodily to flowering pots (5 in.) Pot firmly & disturb roots as little as possible. Water moderately at first; freely afterwards. Pinch off points of main shoots when 3 in. high if abundance of bloom is required. Apply stimulants—\(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. ammonia to 1 gall. of water—once a week from time flower spike forms till blooms expand. Tree Mignonette: Insert cuttings singly in 2-in. pots in spring in temp. 55° to 65°. Transfer to larger pots when well rooted. Nip off all side shoots & allow main stem to grow one or more feet high, then remove point, & let side shoots form at apex. Shorten these from time to time until bushy head is obtained, then allow blooms to form. Water freely in sum.; moderately in winter. Apply stimulants when in bloom. Repot annually.

Restrepia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Columbia, Costa Rica, Caraccas, Mexico, Guatemala. Int. 1837. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, about 12. Flowers, yellow, purple, white; all the year round. Compost, sphagnum moss only. Position, small blocks of wood suspended from roof. Place layer of moss on block, then roots of plant, then another layer of moss, & secure with copper wire. Water abundantly, Mar. anomer layer or moss, & secure with copper wire. Water abundantly, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Syrings blocks 2 or 3 times daily in sum.; once daily in winter & autn. Temp., Nov. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to Nov., 55° to 60°. Propagate by division, Feb. to Mar. Resurrection Plant (Sclaginella lepidophylla)—see Sclaginella. Retinospora.—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen trees & ahrubs. Nat. Japan. Int. 1861. Ht. 10 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 7; varieties several. Leaves small, scale-like. Habit pyramidal, graceful. Soil, deep rich

loam. Position, sheltered, on lawns or in shrubberies. Plant, Sept., Oct., or Nov. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in pans of light soil in cold frame in Ap., transplanting seedlings singly into small pots following spring & peanting outdoors a year afterwards; cuttings of young branchlets, 2 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in cold frame or under hand-light, Sept. or Oct.

Rhætian Dwarf Wallflower (Erysimum rhæticum) - see Erysimum. Rhamnus (Buckthorn, Harts-thorn, Ram, Barren Privet, Californian Coffee-tree, French-berry, Way-tree, Black Alder).—Ord. Rhamnacem. Stove, greenhouse & hardy, evergreen & deciduous trees & shrubs. Hardy species only worth cultivating. Nat. Europe (Britain), Siberia, N. America, Azores, Asia Minor, China. Int. (foreign species), 1629. It. 4 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 3 evergreen; 8 deciduous. Flowers, green; insignificant. Frut, berries; black, yellow; autn. Culture of Stove and Greenhouse Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & s.ind. Position, pots indoors all the year round for stove species: nots insight from Sout. to June. indoors all the year round for stove species; pots inside from Sopt. to June, & outdoors June to Sept. for greenhouse kinds. Pol. Feb. or Mar. Prune, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp. for stove species 5.5° to 65°, Sept. to Mar.; 70° to 80°, Mar. to Sept.; greenhouse species, 40° to 50°, Sept. to Mar.; 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept. Culture of HARDY Species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady shrubberies; good seaside shrubs. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune, Feb. Propagate stove & greenhouse species by cuttings inserted in sand under bell-glass in spring; hardy species by seeds sown outdoors in autn.; cuttings inserted outdoors in ordinary soil in Sept.; by layering in Sept. or Mar.

Rhaphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn, Japanese Hawthorn).—Ord. Rosacew. Half-hardy & hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. China, Japan. Int. 1806. Ht. 3 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 3. Flowers, white, pink; fragrant; Feb. to Aug. Soil, equal parts peat, loam, & silver sand. Position, S. & S.W. walls, well drained borders for half-hardy species (R. indica): sunny rockeries or sheltered borders for hardy species (R. japonica). Plant, Sept., Oct., or Ap. Prune straggling shoots into shape, Ap. Protect half-hardy species in severe weather with mats or straw hurdles. Por CULTURE OF HALF-HARDY SPECIES AND VARIETIES. Compost, as above. Position, well drained pots in cold greenhouse or pit, Sept. to May; sunny place outdoors, May to Sept. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. No stimulants required. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in compost of equal parts sand, peat, & loam, under bell-glass or hand-light in

cold frame, Aug. to Nov.

Rhapis (Ground Rattan Cane).—Ord. Palmacex. Greenhouse palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. China, Japan, Cochin China. Int. 1774. Ht. 4 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 3; variety, 1. Leaves, fan shaped, green; variety, green striped with white. Compost, two parts rich loam, one part decayed leaf-mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in greenhouse or dwelling-room, during sum. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sum. Place small lump of sulphate of iron on surface of soil to ensure deep healthy green foliage. Shads from sun essential. Syrings twice daily in sum.: once other times. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown l in. deep in light soil in temp. of 80° in Feb. or Mar.; suckers removed in Ap. or Aug.

Rhaponticum (Swiss Centaury).—Ord. Composites. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Switzerland. Int. 1640. Ht. 22 ft. Species cultivated, 1., Flowers, purple; June to Aug. Leaves, large, egg or heart shaped, silvery. Soil, deep moist ordinary. Position, sunny borders or isolated specimens on lawns. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Water liberally in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally during sum. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.

RHEUM. RHODOGHITGN

Rheum (Rhubarb).—Ord. Polygonaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Edible stalked & orn. foliage plants. Nat. Thibet, India, China, Russia, Austria; edible rhubarb, Siberia. Int. edible rhubarb (R. rhaponticum), 1573. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 8; varieties numerous. Flowers, white or green; May. Leaves, large, hand-shaped, green. Roots, large, fleshy. Cultube of Edible Rhubarb (R. rhaponticum): Soil, light deep rich. Position, sunny, open. Plant single roots with crowns 2 in. below surface, 3 ft. apart in rows 3 ft. asunder, in Nov., Feb., or Mar. Top-dress with manure in Nov. or Feb., forking it into surface of soil. Lift, divide, & replant every four years. No stalks should be gathered the first year. Remove flower stems directly they appear. Forcing: Cover two or more-year old crowns with pots or headless casks or tubs, & place fresh manure & tree leaves ever these in Jan. or Feb., or lift strong roots & place them close together in cleep boxes underneath staging in warm greenhouse, or in corners of dark cellars, in the mushroom houses, with a little soil between. Keep moist and dark. Temp., 55° to 75°. Forcing season, Nov. to Feb. Roots, 2 to 5 years' old, best for forcing. Reject roots after forcing. Cultuber of Ornamental-leaved Spectes (R. Emodi, R. palmatum, R. nobile, etc.): Soil, deep, rich ordinary. Position, isolated specimens on lawns, wild gardens, islands; sunny. Plant, Nov. to Feb. Water copiously in dry seasons. Apply stimulants occasionally in sum. Chemical Manures: 2 oz. kainit, 2 oz. superphosphate, 2 oz. iron sulphate to 1 gall. of water applied at intervals of a fortuight during growth (Griffiths). Propagate by seeds sown 3 in. deep in ordinary soil outdoors in Mar. or Ap.; by division of roots with crowns or buds attached, Nov. to Feb.

Rheumatism-root (Jeffersonia diphylla)—see Jeffersonia.

Rhexia (Deer Grass, Meadow Beauty).—Ord. Melastomaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Eastern N. America. Int. 1759. Ht. 6 in. to 18 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, purple; July to Sept. Soil, sandy peat or bog earth. Position, open sunny bog, swamp, or moist border. Prani, Oct., Nov., Mar., or Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Rhine-berry-thorn (Rhamnus catharticus)—see Rhamnus.

Rhipsalis.—Ord. Cactaceæ. Greenhouse succulent shrubs. Nat. Brazil, Tropical & Central America, Jamaica. Int. 1758. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 16. Flowers, white, yellow, greenish; Feb. to Nov. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, brick rubbish, & coarse silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light greenhouse. Pot, Ap. or May; pots to be drained & depth for large plants, & for small plants. Press compost in firmly. Water moderately, Ap. to Aug.; & seep almost dry, Aug. to Ap. Shade from bright sunshine. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown & in. deep in well drained sandy soil & placed in temp. 75°, Mar.; keep soil moderately moist. By cuttings of stems inserted in small pots of sandy soil in sum.; grafting on Cereus speciosissimus.

Rhodanthe (Swan River Everlasting).—Ord. Compositæ. Halfhardy annual. Nat. Western Australia. Int. 1832. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flewers, white, crimson, rose, yellow; sum. Noil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap., harden off in May, & plant out in June. Gather blooms when fully grown, & dry thoroughly in sum. for winter decorations. Por Culture: Compost, equal parts sandy peat, leafmould, loam, & decayed cow-manure. Sow seeds thinly in shallow pan or box in temp. 55° to 65° in Sept. for spring flowering, & in Mar. for sum. blooming. Transplant when three leaves have formed several 1 in. apart in a 5 in. pot. Grow on shelf near glass. Water moderately at first; freely later on. Apply weak stimulants once a week when seedlings are 6 in. high. Support with neat stakes when 3 to 6 in. high. No shade required. Winter temp., 45° to 55°

**R5wers**, reddish purple; sum. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould & half a part silver sand. Postion, well drained pots, boxes, beds, or borders with shoots trained up trellis, walls, or rafters of sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. to May. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Mar. Apply stimulants occasionally during flowering period. Shade from bright sun. This out & shorten shoots moderately in Feb. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar.,  $45^{\circ}$  to  $55^{\circ}$ . Propagate by seeds sown  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  in. deep in ordinary light soil in temp.  $50^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$ , Mar.; transplanting seedlings when an inch high singly in. 2 or 3-in. pots; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass, in temp.  $45^{\circ}$ , Mar. to Aug.

Rhododendron (Alpine Rose). — Ord. Ericaceæ. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nal. India, Java, Borneo, Phillipine Islands, N. America, Siberia, Caucasus, China, Japan, Lapland, Switzerland, Asia Minor. Int. 1656. Ht. 6 in. to 25 ft. Species cultivated, 14 stove; 45 greenhouse; about 45 hardy; varieties numerous. Flowers, rose, pink, crimson, white, yellow, purple, red; mostly spring. Culture of Stove and Greenhouse Species, Hyberds, etc.: Compost, two parts turfy peat, one part silver sand. Position, well drained pots or tubs indoors all the year round for stove kinds; pots indoors from Sept. to June; outdoors on bed of cinder ashes in sunny position; June to Sept. for greenhouse kinds. Pot, Ap. or May, directly after flowering. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Rain water preferable; water containing lime injurious. Apply a little artificial manure to surface of soil when buds show. Repolting only necessary every three or four years. Temp., for stove species, 55° to 65°, Sept. to Mar.; 70° to 80°, Mar. to Sept.; for greenhouse species, 45° to 65°, Sept. to Mar.; 70° to 80°, Mar. to Sept.; for greenhouse species, 45° to 65°, Sept. to Mar.; 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, peat or loam free from lime; or ordinary soil mixed with peat. Position, open sunny borders & shrubberies for tall kinds; sunny rockeries for dwarf kinds like R. hirsulum, R. chamæcistus, R. ferrugineum, etc. Plant, Sept. to Feb. or Ap., 3 to 6 ft. apart. Prune, Ap. Remove seed pods directly flowers fade. Water copiously in dry weather. Mulch choice kinds with 2 to 3 in. of decayed manure in May. To ensure flowers annually, thin out flower buds freely in Ap. Apply liquid cow manure occasionally during sum. Propayate by seeds sown on surface of sandy peat, slightly covered with fine sand, placed ander bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° if stove or grenhouse kinds, in cold frame if hardy. Cover with bell-glass & keep moderately moist. Also by cut tings of firm shoots, 3 in. long, insert

Rhodora (Canadian Rhododendron).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy deciducus flowering shrub. Nat. N. America. Int. 1767. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rosy purple; Ap.; appearing before the leaves. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct. or Feb. Prune into shape moderately after flowering. Propagate by seeds, cuttings, & layering, as advised for rhododendron.

Rhodothamnus (Myrtle-leaved Rhododendron).—Ord. Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Alps. Int. 1786. IIt. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pink; May. Soil, equal parts peat, loam, & sand. Position, fissures between pieces of limestone on rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds, cuttings, & layering as advised for rhododendron.

Rhodotypos (White Kerria).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrub. Nat. Japan. Int. 1866. Itt. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Ap. Soii, good ordinary. Position, against S. or W. walls or fences. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune in May or June, cutting off old or weak shoots only. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Oct. Place in cold greenhouse & water moderately. After flowering, place plants in sunny position outdoors till Oct. Forcing,

place plants in temp. 55° to 65° in Jan. Water moderately. Transfer plants to sunny position outdoors after flowering. Propagate by outtings of young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass or hand light or

in cold frame in sum.; layering shoots in Oct.

Rhopalostylis.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palms Orn. foliage. Nat. Norfolk Island. Int. date unknown. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leave, feather-shaped, green. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, pots or tubs in moist shady greenhouse or conservatory. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally, May to Sept. Keep piece of sulphate of iron on surface of soil to insure deep green foliage. Syringe twice daily, Ap. to Sept.; once daily afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light sandy soil in well drained not in temp. 75° under hell-glass or in propagator. Mar. or An. well drained pot in temp. 75° under bell-glass or in propagator, Mar. or Ap.

Rhubarb (Rheum rhaponticum)—see Rheum.
Rhus (Sumach, Smoke Plant, Wig Tree, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak,
Japan Lacquer or Varnish Tree, Vinegar Tree, Poison Elder, Stag's-horn Sumach). - Urd. Anacardiacem. Greenhouse & hardy deciduous trees. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. N. America, Portugal, Spain, Taurus, Cape of Good Hope, Japan, Caucasus. Int. 1629. Ht. 1 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, about 11 hardy; 3 greenhouse. Flowers, yellow, white, purple; Ap. to July. Leaves, entire, or once divided, green. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE SPECIES: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf mould, half a part sand. Position, pots in light greenhouse. Pot, Jan. to Feb. Prune, Jan. Water freely,
Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°.;
Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune flowering
species moderately after blooming; others in Nov. or Dec. Propagate greenhouse species by cultings of firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sand under
boll-glass, in temp. 55° to 65° sum.; hardy species by cuttings of firm shoots,
6 to 8 in. long, inserted in ordinary soil in cold frame or under hand light. 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in ordinary soil in cold frame or under hand light, Oct. to Nov.; cuttings of roots, 2 to 3 in. long, planted 3 in. deep in sandy soil, Oct. or Nov.; layering shoots in autn.

Rhynchospermum (Chinese Jasmine, Chinese Ivy).—Ord. Apocynaces. Greenhouse evergreen climbing shrub. Flowering. Nat. Shanghai. Int. 1846. III. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Flowers, white; fragrant; sum. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & silver sand. I'osition, pots with shoots trained to wire trellis, or well drained beds or borders with shoots trained up pillars, rafters, or walls. Pot or plant, teb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily except when flowering. Prune moderately after flowering. Shade from sun essential. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 650 to 750; Sept. to Mar., 450 to 550. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat placed under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°, spring or sum.

Ribbed-leaved Barberry (Berberis nervosa)—see Berberis.

Ribbed-leaved Barberry (Bervers nervosu)—see Phalaris.
Ribbon-grass (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris.
Ribes (White, Red, & Black Currant, Gooseberry).—Ord. Saxifragaces. Hardy deciduous fruit bearing & flowering shrubs. Nat. red, white & black currant & gooseberry, Britain; other species, N America, Siberia, Russia, Nepaul, Chili. Ht. 6 in. to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 57; varieties many. Flowers, white, crimson, & yellow; spring. Berress, black, red, white. Culture of Black Currant (R. niarum): Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny. Plant, 5 ft. apart each way, Nov. to Feb. Pruns, Nov. to Feb., thinning out old shoots only. Fruit borne on shoots of previous growth & on older ones. Culture of Red and White Current & . recome & R. r. album). Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny for early crops; against N. walls or fences for late ones. P.ant. Nov. to Feb., 5 to 6 ft. apart each Pruning: Allow as many current year's shoets as are required to

form branches to remain, & shorten remainder to within 1 in. of their base in June or July. Shorten the selected shoots to 4, 6, or 8 in. according to shape of tree, between Nov. & Feb. Cut out old or distorted branches at same time. Keep centres of trees well open. Fruit borne on base of previous years & older shoots only. Cultub of Goosberry (R. grossularia): Soil, good ordinary. Position, sunny for early crops; against N. or E. walls for late crops. Plant, Nov. to Feb., 5 to 6 ft. apart each way. Pruning? Shorten all weak shoots of current year's growth to within 1 in. of base in June or July. Thin out remaining shoots in winter; shortening those left to 4 or 6 in. Shorten side shoots of trees grown against walls to 1 in. in July. Number of currant & gooseberry trees required to plant 1 acre at 5 ft. apart, 1,742. Cost per 100 trees, 10s. to 12s.; per doz., 3s. to 4s. Manures for currants & gooseberries : (1) Decayed cow, horse, or pig dung applied iberally in autn., & forked lightly into surface of ground. (2) 1½ oz. each of superphosphate of lime & kainit per square yard applied in autn., & 1 oz. of nitrate of soda per square yard, applied in spring. (3) 1 oz. nitrate of soda, 2 oz. each of superphosphate of iron & superphosphate, to 1 gall. of water applied occasionally during sum. Cultube of Flowering Cubrants (R. aureum & R. sanguineum): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune directly after flowering only. Top-dress with decayed manure in autn. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in ordinary soil outdoors in Sept. or Oct.; by cuttings 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in ordinary soil outdoors, Oct. to Feb.; by layering in autn.; suckers, Nov. to Feb.

Riccarton's Fuchsia (Fuchsia Riccartoni)—see Fuchsia.

Rice-flower (Pimelea elegans)—see Pimelea.

Rice's Acacia (Acacia Riceana) —see Acacia.

Richardia (Arum or Calla Lily, Lily of the Nile, Trumpet Lily).—
Ord. Aroidaceæ. Greenhouse herbaceous perennials. Nat. S. Africa. Int.
1731. Ilt. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 6; variety 1. Flowers, white, yellow, purple; spring & sum. Culture of R. Africana (Arum Lily): Compost, equal parts loam, cow manure, & coarse silver sand. Position, greenhouse or dwelling room, Oct. to May; outdoors remainder of year. Repot annually in Aug. or Sept. Water moderately, Sept. to Mar.; freely, Mar. to May. Apply stimulants once a week during flowering period. Plant 15 in. apart in ordinary rich soil in sunny position outdoors in May, lift & repot in Aug. or Sept., singly in 5 or 6-in. pots. Supply freely with water in dry weather when outdoors. Suitable stimulants, ½ oz. of Peruvian guano, 1 teaspoonful of Albert's or Clay's manures, ½ oz. nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to 1 gall of water. Temp. Sept. to Mar., 40° to 55°; Mar. to May, 50° to 60°. Cultures of R. Elliotiana, R. Pentlandi, etc.: Compost, same as for R. Africana. Position, greenhouse, Oct. to June; cold frame remainder of year. Repot annually in Feb. Water moderately, Feb. to Ap. & Aug. to Oct.; freely, Ap. to Aug.; keep nearly dry, Oct. to Feb. Apply stimulants during flowering period. Propagate by seeds sown § in. deep in loam, leaf-mould, & sand, in temp. 65° to 75° in spring; division of plants when planting outdoors or repotting; suckers removed at potting time.

Richardson's Jacob's Ladder (Polemonium Richardsoni) - see

Polemonium.

Rich-weed (Collinsonia canadensis)—see Collinsonia.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant, Castor Benn, Red Castor Bean, Palma Christi).—Urd. Euphorbiaceæ. Half hardy annual herb. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical Africa. Int. 1548. Ht. 3 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, several. Flowers, insignificant. Leaves, hand-shaped, large, green, purylish. INDOOR CULTURE: Sow seeds, previously steeped for a few hours in tepid water, \(\frac{1}{2}\) in deep in pots of light sandy soil in temp. of 70° to 75° in Mar., transplanting seedlings when three leaves form singly into 2-in. pots, & keep in similar temp. until well rooted, then transfer to 5 or 6-in. pots, after which remove to cool greenhouse or dwelling room. Water moderately. Shade

from sun. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Sow seeds & transplant into small pots as above. Transfer to cold frame or pit in May to harden. Plant out, June. Position, sunny beds or borders.

Rigid Shield Fern (Lastrea rigida)—see Lastrea.

Rigid Three-branched Polypody (Polypodium calcareum) - see Polypodium.

Rimu-tree (Dacrydium cupressinum)—see Dacrydium.

Ring-flowered Pink (Dianthus plumarius annulatus) - see Dianthus.

Ring-worm Shrub (Cassia alata)—see Cassia.

River Birch (Betula nigra)—see Betula.

River Bull-rush (Scirpus fluviatilis) - see Scirpus.

River-side Windflower (Anemone rivularis)—see Anemone. Riviera Bind-weed (Convolvulus althaoides)—see Convolvulus.

Rivina (Blood Berry, Carpenter's Herb, Rouge Berry, Rouge Plant).

—Ord. Phytolaccace. Stove evergreen berry-bearing plants. Nat. Caribean Islands. Int. 1699. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety I. Flowers, rose, white; June to Oct.; succeeded by scarlet or yellow berries. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould & sandy loam, half a part silver sand. Position, small well drained pots in light part of stove, Sept to June; cold sunny frames, June to Sept. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants occasionally, Oct. to Fob. Shade from sun. Best results obtained by raising plants from seed or cuttings annually. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in well drained pots or shallow hans of good light soil placed in temp. 55° to 65°, spring; cuttings of young shoots inserted in Feb., Mar. or Ap. in small pots of light sandy soil in temp. of 65° to 75°, spring.

Roan-tree (Pyrus aucuparia)—see Pyrus.

Roast-beef-plant (Iris fatedissima)—see Iris.

Robinia (False Acacia, Rosy Acacia, Clammy Acacia, Locust Tree, Fragrant Locust Tree, Bristly Locust Tree).—Ord. Leguminosse. Hardy deciduous flowering trees & shrubs. Nat. N. America. Int. 1640. Ht. 3 to 60 ft. Species cultivated, about 4; varieties many. Flowers, rose, pink, white; May to July. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders & shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prine, Nov. to Feb. Rose acacia (R. hispida) may be grown against S. or W. walls, side shoots being pruned annually to 1 in. of base, Nov. or Dec. Propagate choice varieties by grafting on common species (R. pseudo-acacia) in Mar.; other kinds by seeds sown in. long, inserted in ordinary soil outdoors, Nov. or Mar.; cuttings of shoots, 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in ordinary soil in sheltered position outdoors in autn.; suckers removed from parent tree & planted Oct. or Nov.; layering, Selt. or Nov.

Robinson's Iris (Iris Robinsoniana)—see Iris.

Rochea.—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse succulent plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1795. Ht. 1 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rrimson; June to Sept. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, brick rubble, dried cow manure, & river sand. Position, well drained pots in light greenhouse, close to glass. Pot, Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Aug.; moderately, Aug. to Nov.; very little afterwards. Prune old plants after flowering, shortening shoots to 1 in., & rej ot when new shoots are 1 in. long. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pots or pans of sandy soil, just covering seeds with fine mould, in temp. 69° to 70° in Mar. or Ap.; seedlings to be kept close to glass & have little water; cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, exposed to sun for few days, then inserted in June, July, or Aug. in well drained pots of sandy soil, placed on greenhouse shelf & given very little water.

Rock-brake Fern (Allosorus crispus)—see Allosorus.

Bock Broom (Genista tinctoria)—see Genista.

Bock Buckthorn (Rhamnus saxatilis)—see Rhamnus.

**Bock Candytuft** (*Iberis saxatilis*)—see Iberis.

Rock Cinquefoil (Potentilla rupestris)—see Potentilla.

Rock Cress (Arabis albida)—see Arabis.

Rock Daphne (Daphne rupestris)—see Daphne.

Bock Forget-me-not (Omphalodes Lucilia)—see Omphalodes.

**Bock Gooseberry** (Ribes saxatile)—see Ribes.

Rock Gromwell (Lithospermum petraum) - see Lithospermum.

Rock Heron's-bill (Erodium petræum)—see Erodium.

Bock Jasmine (Androsace chamæjasme)—see Androsa e.

Bock Knot-weed (Polygonum vaccinifolium)—see Polygonum.

Rock Lychnis (Lychnis Lagasca)—see Lychnis.

Rock Mad-wort (Alyssum saxati'e) - see Alyssum.

Rock Maple (Acer saccharinum)—see Acer.

Rock Navel-wort (Omphalodes Lucilia) - see O.nphalod.s.

Rock Pink (Dianthus petræus)—see Dianthus.

Rock Purslane (Calandrinia umbellata)—see Calandrinia.

Rock Red Currant (Ribes netræum)—see Ribes.

Rock-rose (Cistus vulgaris) -see Cistus.

Rock Snapdragon (Antirrhinum rupestre)—see Antirrhinum.

Rock Soap-wort (Saponaria ocymoides)—see Saponaria.

Rock Speedwell (Veronica saxatılis & V. rupestris)—see Veroni a.

Rock Stone-crop (Sedum rupestre) -see Sedum.

Rock Wallflower (Erysimum pulchellum) - see Erysimum.

Rock-wood Lily (Ranunculus Lyal/i)—see Ranuncu.us.

Rock Yarrow (Achillea rupestris)—see Achillea.

Rocket Larkspur (Delphinium ajacis)—see Delphinium.

Rocky Mountain Columbine (Aquilegia carul a)—see Aquilegia. Bocky Mountain Vervain (Verbena montana)-see Verbena.

Rodgersia (Rodger's Bronze-leaf). -Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan. Int. 1880. Ht. 3 to 4 it. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, white; June & July. Leaves, very large, hand-shaped, bronzy green. Compost, two parts peat, one part loam. Position, partially shaded border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Protect in severe weather with covering of fern fronds or litter. Propagate by division of rhizomes, Mar. or Ap.

Rodriguezia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1820. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 6. Flowers, yellowish, white, mauve, salmon, rose; Mar. to July. Compost, sphagnum moss only. Position, blocks of wood or baskets suspended from roof. Place on blocks or in baskets, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately other times. Shade from sun. Mosst atmosphere very essential in sun. Temp., Oct. to Feb., 50° to 60°; Feb. to Oct., 60° to 70°. Iropagate by division of pseudo bulbs at potting time.

Roezl's Begonia (Begonia Roezli)—see Begonia.

Rogue's Gilliflower (Hesperis matronalis)—see Hesperis.

Rohdes.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Orn. foliage
Nat. Japan. Int. 1783. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1;
variety 1. Flowers, white; June to Ap. Leaves, lance-shaped, green, or
variegated with white. Indoor Culture: Compost, equal parts loam,
peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, well drained pots in cool greenhouse, frame, or dwelling room. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water liberally,
Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Repot annually. Apply stimulauts
occasionally during sum. Shade from sun. Outdoor Culture: Soil, good
ordinary. Position, sunny well drained bodder or rockery. Plant. Mar. or ordinary. Position, sunny well drained border or rockery. Plant, Mar. or

ROSARY-PLANT.

Ap. Protect in severe weather with covering of fern or litter. Propagate by division of rhizomes, Mar. or Ap.

Roman Camomile (Anthemis nobilis) - see Anthemis. Roman Heron's-bill (Erodium romanum)—see Erodium.

Roman Laurel (Laurus nobilis) -- see Laurus.

Roman Wormwood (Artemisia pontica)—see Artemisia. Bomanzoffia (Sitka Water-leaf).—Ord. Hydrophyllaces. perennial herb. Nat. Sitka. Int. 1873. Ht. 3 to 4 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Ap. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny ledges of sunny rockery. I'lint, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division, Mar. or Ap.

Romneya (White Bush Poppy).—Ord. Papaveracea. Half-hardy perennial. Nat. California. Int. 1875. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; sum. Outdoor Culture: Soil, sandy peat. Position, well drained elevated border at base of S. wall, or sheltered sunny rockery. Plant, Ap. or May. Protect in severe weather with covering of fern or litter. Indoor Culture: Compost, equal par s, peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, well drained pots in light cold greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap Water moderately, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry afterwards. No stimulants required. Repot annually. Propagate by seeds sown on compost of fine sandy peat in well drained pots or pans under bell glass in temp. 550 in spring.

Romulea.—Ord. Iridacex. Greenhouse or half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Cape of Good Hope, S. Europe. Int. 1739. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, about 8. Flowers, yellow, violet, lilac, rose; Mar. to Aug. OutDOOR CULTURE: Soil, light rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained border.

P ant, Sept. to Jan., placing tubers 4:n. deep & 2 in. apart. 1 if & replant
tubers annually. Mulch surface of bed in Mar. with cow manure. Por CULTURE: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow-manure. Pots, 41-in. in dismeter, well drained. Place five tubers 3 in. deep, in each pot in Nov., & cover with cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage until growth begins. Water moderately from time plants begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually withhold it, keeping dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; other times 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for tubers.

Rondeletia.—Ord. Rubiacec. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. W. Indies, Tropical America. Int. 1752. It. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 10. Flowers, white, pink, rose, yellow; fragrant; July to Sept. Compost, equal parts rough fibrous peat & loam, one part equal proportions charcoal lumps, & coarse silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove with shoots trained to sticks or tiellis. Fot, Feb. or Mar. Prune moderately after flowering. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately after-wards. S.r.moe daily, Mar. to Sept. Shade from bright sunshine. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in pure sand under bell glass in temp. 75° to 85° spring or aum.

Ronnbergia.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove perennial herb. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. New Granada. Int. 1874. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; sum. Leaves, oblong, bright green, bordered or striped with deeper green. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, rough peat, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Pot, Mar. Water freely always. Good drainage essential. Temp.. Sept, to Mar., 650 to 750; Mar. to Sept., 700 to 800. Propagets by large-sized offshoots inserted singly in small puts of sandy peat in temp. 850 in Ap,

Room-plant (Ruellia tinctoria)—see Ruellia.

Rooting - branched Trumpet - flower (Tecoma radicane) - see

Rosary-plant (Abrus precatorius)-see Abrus,

Rosa (Rose). -Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy & half-hardy evergreen & deciduous trees & shrubs. Nat. Austrian Rose, Germany, 1596; Barksian Rose, China, 1807; Boursault, 1683; China, Monthly, or Tea-scented Rose, China, 1897; Damask Rose, Syria, 1593; Dog or Briar Rose, Britain; Evergreen Rose, 1629; French Rose, 1596; Japanese Rose, Japan, 1846; Roserthey Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, China, 1795; Musk & Noisette Rose, Bombay, 1596; Polyantha Rose, Polyant China, 1822; Provence, Moss & Cabbage Rose, Caucasus, 1595. Sweet Brian, Britain. Ht. 9 in. to 20 ft. Species cultivated, about 40; hybrids & varieties innumerable. Flowers, white, pink, yellow, red, & intermediate shades; all seasons; more or less frag ant. Classification: (a) Summer blooming—May, June, & July.—Boursault—Example Amadis; Sulphurea—Ex. Double Yellow; Scotch; Damask-Ex. York & Lancaster; Provence-Ex. Old Cabbage Ross; Pompon-Ex. De Meaux; Moss-Ex. Common Moss Rose; French-Ex. Village Maid; Hybrid French-Ex. Duchesse d'Orleans; Hybrid Chinese-Ex. General Jacquemenot; Hybrid Nois tte-Ex. Madame Plantier; Hybrid Bourbon-Ex. Charles Lausen; Alba-Ex. Maiden's Blush; Sweet Briar; Austrian Briar-Ex. Austrian Copper; Ayrshire-Ex. Ruga; Evergreen-Ex. Felicits Perpetue; Multiflora-Ex. De la Gifferaie; Polyantha-Ex. Grandiflora; Prairie-Ex. Ballimore Belle; Banksian-Ex. White or Yellow Banksian. (b) Autumn-blooming-May to Nov.—Ayrshire Perpetual—Ex. Medime Viviand Morel; Polyantha Perpetual—Ex. Mignonette; Perpetual Scotch— Ex. Stanwell; Perpetual Moss-Ex. Blanche Moreau; Macart.or-Er. Alba Simplex; Clynophylla-Ex. Duplex; Barberry-leaved-Ex. Hardii; Microphylla-Ex. Ma Surprise; Rugosa; Hybrid Perpetual Ex. Mrs. J. Laing; Bourbon Perpetual-Ex. Malame Isaac Pereire; Bourbon-Ex. Sourcein de Malmaison; Rose de Rosomaine - Ex. Geont de Batailles; Orimson Chingso-Ex. Sanguinea; Chinese - Ex. Common or Monthly Rose; Fairy or Lawrencisna - Ex. Fairy; Tea-scented - Ex. Gloire de Dijon; Musk- Ex. Irouble Thits; Noisette - Ex. Aimée Vibert; Noisette Perpetual - Ex. Madame Auguste Pervis. Fruiting Roses: - Dog Rose (R. canina); Japanese Rose (R. rwgosa); Apple boxring Rose (R. mollis pomifera); Sweet Briar (R. rubiginosa); Polymitha Base (R. multifloragrandiflora). Climbing types: Summer-blooming-Alpine or Bourseult, Banksian, Ayrshire, Evergreen, Multiflora, Hybrid Musk; autumn-blooming-Hybrid Ayrshire, Musk, Noisette, & Tea-scented. Dwarf types: Summer bloom. ing-Moss, Provence, Pompon, Austrian, Hybrid Chinese, Bourbon, & Noisekto, Scotch, Damask, Alba, & French; autumu-blooming -Polynutha, Macartner, Microphylla, Rugosa, Perpetual Scotch, Damask Perpetual, Barberry-loaved, Perpetual Moss, Hybrid Perpetual, Chinese, Bourbon, Noisette, & Tesseented. Culture of Summer Roses: (1) Alba Rose (R. alba).—Hardy. Moderate growers. Dwarf. Ordinary soil, richly manured well drained bod Moderate growers. Dwarf. Ordinary soil, richly manured well drained bod or border; sunny sheltered position. I'lant, Nov. to Mar. Frune previous year's shoots to 2 or 3 "eyes" in Mar. (2) Alpine or Boursall wase (R. alpina).—Hardy. Vigorous climbers. Ordinary rich soil, against B. or N. walls, trellises, arbours, or pillars. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Frune in Mar., thinning out weak shoots & removing tips of strong ones. (3) Austrian Rose (B. lutes).—Hardy. Moderate grower. Dwarf. Ordinary soil. Sunny border. Plant, Nov. or Mar. Prune in Mar., removing tips of strong & thinning out weak shoots. (4) Ayrshire Rose (R. arvensis).—Hardy. Robust-climber. Ordinary rich soil, E. or N. walls, trellises, etc. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune in Mar., as advised for No. 2. (5) Banksian Rose (R. Banksise).—Half-hardy. Climbers. Good loam liberally enriched with cow manure. Sunny south wall & well drained border. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune after Sunny south wall & well drained border. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune after flowering, removing gross shoots & tips of remainder. (6) Cabbage or Provence Rose (B. centifolia).—Hardy. Dwarf grower. Ordinary soil, liberally enriched with cow or pig manure. Sunny beds or borders. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune strong shoots to 3 or 4 "eyes"; moderate ones to 1 or 2 "eyes," & remove weak shoots in Mar. (7) Damask Rose (R. damascenu) - Hardy, Dwarf growers. Ordinary rich soil. Sunny beds or borders. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune strong shoots to 6 or 8 in.; moderate ones to 3 in., & remove.

ROSA. ROSA.

weak ones in Mar. (8) Double Yellow (R. sulphurea).—Half-hardy. Dwarf. Deep, rich loam. Well drained border at base of south wall. Plant, Ap. to Deep, rich loam. Well drained border at base of south wall. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune strong shoots to 6 or 9 "eyes"; weak ones to 5 or 6 "eyes." (9) Evergreen Rose (R. sempervirens).—Hardy. Vigorous climber & nearly evergreen. Ordinary soil. East & north walls, pillars, trellises, etc. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune in Mar., thinning out weak shoots freely, & removing tips of strong ones. (10) French Rose (R. gallica).—Hardy. Dwarf. Ordinary rich soil. Sunny beds or borders. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune shoots to 4, 5, or 6 "eyes," according to size, & thin weak ones out well. (11) Hybrid Bourbon (Rosa gallica).—Hardy. Dwarf. Deep rich loam. Sunny position. Plant, Ap. Prune shoots 6 to 12 "eyes," according to size, in Mar. & thin out heads freely in Nov. (12) Hybrid Chinese (R. gallica var.)—Hardy. Dwarf. Require similar soil, position, & pruning to No. 11. (13) Hybrid French (R. gallica var.)—Hardy. Dwarf. Ordinary soil & sunny position. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune same as No. 11. (14) Hybrid Noisette (Rosa gallica var.)—Hardy climber. Ordinary rich soil. Pillars, west or south walls, trellises, etc. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune tips of strong shoots, & thin out weak ones in Mar. (15) Moss Rose (R. centifolia muscosa).—Hardy. Rich soil, liberally manured. Sunny position. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Hardy. Rich soil, liberally manured. Sunny position. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune strong shoots to 3 or 4 "eyes"; others to 1 & 2 "eyes" in Mar. (16) Multifora Rose (R. multiflora).—Hardy & half-hardy climbers. Hardy kinds adapted for pillars or trellises; half-hardy for south walls. Ordinary rich soil. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune tips off the strongest shoots; shorten medium ones moderately, & remove weak ones in Ap. (17) Polyantha Rose (R. multiflora syn. R. polyantha).—Half-hardy climbers. Require rich soil, south wall, & sheltered position. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Prune same as No. 16. (18) Pompon or Miniature Provence Rose (R. centifolia var.)—Hardy. Very dwarf. Adapted for edging to rose beds. Ordinary rich soil & sunny position. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Plune to 2 or 3 "eyes" in Ap. (19) Prairie Rose (R. rubifolia).—Hardy. Climber. Ordinary soil, sunny walls, trellises, or pillars. Plant, Now to Mar. Prune off time of strong shoots. A thin out remainder in Mar. Nov. to Mar. Prune off tips of strong shoots, & thin out remainder in Mar. (20) Scotch Rose (R. spinosissima). – Hardy. Dwarf. Ordinary soil. Sunny banks. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Simply thin out shoots in Nov. (21) Sweet Brace (R. rubiginosa). – Hardy. Dwarf. Ordinary soil. Sunny borders. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune, Mar., thinning out weak shoots & shortening strong ones moderately. Cultues of Autumn Roses: (22) Ayrshire Perpetual (R. arvensis var.)—Habit & culture similar to No. 4. (23) Barberry-leaved Rose (R. berberifolia).—Half-hardy. Dwarf. Ordinary soil. South wall. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune, Ap. (24) Bourbon Rose (B. indica Bourboniana).—Hardy, Dwarf or pillar roses. Ordinary rich soil. Sunny sheltered borders. South walls or trellises. Plant. Nov. or Mar. Prune shoots of strong growing sorts onethird, & weakest two-thirds; those of moderate growth to 3 or 4 "eyes," in Ap. (25) Bourbon Perpetual (R. indica var.)—Hardy. Moderate growers. Ordinary rich soil. Sunny position. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune strong shoots to 3 or 4 "eyes": weak ones to 1 or 2 "eyes." (26) Chinese or Monthly Rose (R. indica). - Hardy. Dwarf. Rich, well drained soil. Sunny position. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune in Oct., thinning out shoots moderately; also in Ap. shortening strong shoots to a foot; moderate ones to 8 in.; weak ones to 3 in. (27) Clynophylla Rose (R. lucida).—Half-hardy. Moderate grower. Evergreen. Rich soil. South or west wall. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune as advised for No. 9. (28) Crimson Chinese (R. semperflorens).—Hardy. Climbing, & of moderate growth. Ordinary rich soil. South or south-west walls or sunny borders. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune strong shoots to 6 or 8 in.; moderate ones to 3 in.; weak ones remove altogether. (29) Hybrid Perpetuals (R. damascena var.)—Hardy. Dwarf. Deep, rich soil. Sunny position. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune in Oct., thinning out shoots moderately; also in Mar. shortening strong shoots to 4 or 6 in.; moderate ones to 3 & 2 in. (30) Lawrenciana or Fairy Rose (R. indica Lawrenciana).—Halfhardy. Light rich soil. Sunny dryish beds or borders. Plant, Ap. to Jung.

Prune, Ap., shortening strong shoots one-third, & others two-thirds. (31) Macartney Rose (R. bracteata).—Half-hardy. Evergreen & climbing. Ordinary rich soil. South or south-west walls. Plant & prune as advised for (32) Microphylla Ross (R. microphylla).-Half-hardy. Dwarf, Sandy soil. South wall, well drained border. Plant, Ap. Prune, Ap., thinning out weak shoots only. (33) Musk Ross (R. moschata).—Hardy. Vigorous climber. Deep rich soil. South or south-west wall. Plant, Nov. or Mar. Prune, Ap., shortening long shoots one-third, & others two-thirds. (34) Noisette Rose (R. moschata var.) - Hardy. Climbers. Ordinary rich soil. South or west walls, trellises, arbours, etc. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune as advised for No. 33. (35) Noisette Perpetual Rose (R. moschata var.) — Similar culture to No. 34. (36) Terpetual Moss Rose (R. centifolia). — Require sume treatment as No. 15. (37) Perpetual Scotch Rose (R. spinosissima). - See No. 20 ment as No. 19. (37) Ferpetual Scotch Rose (R. spinosissima).—See No. 20 for cultural details. (38) Polyantha Perpetual Rose (R. multifora).—See No. 17. (39) Rosamane Rose (R. indica).—Hardy. Dwarf. Ordinary rich soil. Sunny beds or borders. Plant, Nov. to Mar. Prune as advised for No. 29. (40) Rugosa Rose (R. rugosa).—Hardy. Evergreen. Dwarf. Ordinary soil. Sunny borders. Plant, Nov. to Ap. Prune, Ap., thinning out shoots only. (41) Tea-scented Rose (R. indica var.)—Hardy. Climbers & dwarf growers. Light rich soil. South walls for climbing sorts; sunny well drained beds for dwarf varieties. Plant, Ap. to June. Prune in Ap., shortening strong shoots to 6 or 8 in.. moderate ones to 4 in. & thinning out weak ones. Por Culto 6 or 8 in., moderate ones to 4 in., & thinning out weak ones. Por Cul-TURE OF ROSES: Classes of roses suitable for pot culture. - Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Chinese & Bourbon, Bourbon, Tea-scented, Polyantha, Moss, Provence, & Lawrenciana. Compost, two parts turfy loam, two parts decomposed cow or hotbed manure; one part of equal proportions of charred earth & sand. Pot, Oct. Repot annually in Aug. or Sept. Prune newly lifted & potted plants in Nov., shortening shoots to 3, 2, & 1 "eyes," according to size; established plants of hybrid perpetuals, moss, provence, bourbons, & Chinese to 6, 3, & 2 "eyes"; also tea-scented, Chinese, fairy, & polyantha kinds to 8, 6, & 4 "eyes" in Nov. for early flowering; Dec. or Jan. for late flowering. Position, sheltered corner outdoors, with pots protected from frost by straw, or in cold frame, Oct. to Jan.; greenhouse, Jan. to May; sunny place outdoors afterwards. Water moderately, Jan. to Ap.; freely, Ap. to Oct. Keep nearly dry, Oct. to Jan. Apply stimulants once or twice a week during flowering period. Syringe freely in greenhouse. Temp. for forcing, Jan., 40° by night & 45° by day; Feb., 45° at night & 55° by day; Mar. & onwards, 55° by night 60° to 65° by day. Plants for forcing require to be established in pots one year. Culture of Climbers in Greenhouse: Compost, same as for pots. Beds or tubs for each plant, 18 in. deep & 2 ft. wide. Each bed or tub to be provided with 3 in. of drainage. Plant, Sept. to Nov. or Mar. Frune shoots first year to within 8 in. of base at time of planting; second & future years to 6 or 8 in. immediately after flowering. Water freely, Mar. to Nov.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Apply stimulants weekly, Ap. to Sept. to established plants. Syringe daily in spring. Admit air freely in sum. & autn. to ripen shoots. Suitable Solid Manures: (1) Cow or pig dung for light, & horse dung for heavy soils, applied as a mulch in autn., & dug in in spring. (2) Blood applied in moderate quantities at any time & dug in. (3) Native guano, 1 lb. per square yard, forked in in Ap. (4) Beeson's mauure, handful per plant, applied as No. 3. (5) Peruvian guano, 1 oz. per square yard, applied as No. 3. (6) Standen's manure, 1 oz. per square yard, applied in Mar. Suitable Liquid Manures: (7) toz. superphosphate of lime, toz. each sulphate of iron & sulphate of ammonia to 2 galls. of water, applied once a fortnight, Ap. to Aug. to outdoor roses; once a week to pot & climbing roses indoors. (8) ½ oz. Clay's fertilizer to 1 gall. of water, applied twice a week. (9) ½ oz. sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of sods to 1 gall. of water applied once a week during flowering period to plants outdoors or in Dots. STOCKS FOR ROSES: Common briar or dog rose for s andards & halt standards; seedling & cutting briar, manetti & de la grifferaie for dwarfs.

Best adapted for heavy soil-Dog rose, seedling, & cutting briar. Best adapted for light soil-Manetti & de la grifferaie. Distance for planting-Dwarfs, 18 in. to 2 ft.; half standards, 21 ft.; standards, 3 ft.; climbers, 5 ft. Depth for planting -4 to 6 in. on heavy soils; 6 to 8 in. on light soils. Protection in winter—Draw soil up close to base of dwarf teas, fairy, rolyantha, & China roses in Dec.; also cover shoots lightly in severe weather with bracken, litter, etc.; and plants against walls with mats. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light sandy soil in cold frame in Mar. or Ap., or in deep in ordinary soil outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings when a year old; cuttings, 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in pots of sandy soil in cold frame in Oct., or in sheltered position outdoors, Sept. to Nov.; or by small side shoots of tea-scented & other kinds removed with a little of old stem attached, & inserted in small pots of light sandy soil in sum. under a bell-glass or in a propagator; by budding in July; grafting in Feb. or Mar. in a temp. 55° to 65°; layering in Sept. or Oct.

Roscoea. - Ord. Scitaminaceæ. Stove perennial herb. Nat. Himalayas. Int. 1820. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; July. Compost, two parts sandy turfy loam, one part leaf-mould, & a little sand. Position, pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water, copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 55°; Mar. to Sept., 60° to 75°. Propagate by division of rhizomes, Feb. or Mar.

Rose Acacia (Robinia hispida)—see Robinia.

Rose Apple (Eugenia Jambos)—see Eugenia. Rose-a-ruby (Adonis autumnalis)—see Adonis.

Rose-bay (Nerium oleander & Epilobium angustifolium)—see Nerium & Epilobium.

Rose-bay Tree (Nerium oleander)—see Nerium.

Rose-bay Willow-herb (Epilobium angustifolium)—see Epilobium.

Rose-box (Cotoneaster microphylla)—see Cotoneaster. Rose Campion (Luchnis coronaria)—see Lychnis.

Rose-coloured Christmas Rose (Helteborus orientalis)—see Helleborus.

Rose-coloured Water Lily (Nymphæa alba rosea)—see Nymphæa. Rose Elder (Viburnum opulus)—see Viburnum.

Rose-leaved Bramble (Rubus rosæfolius)—see Rubus.

Rosemary (l'osmarinus officinalis)—see Rosmarinus.

Rosemary-leaved Box Tree (Buxus sempervirens rosmarinifolia) -see Buxus.

Rosemary-leaved Candytuft (Iberis rosmarinifolia)—see Iberis.

Rosemary-leaved Gromwell (Lithospermum rosmarinifolium)—see Lithospermum.

Resemany-leaved Lavender-cotton (Santolina resmarinifolia)see Santolina.

Rosemary-leaved Myrtle (Myrtus communis mucronata) - see Myrtus.

Rosemary-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum rosmarinifolium)—see Helianthemum.

Rosemary Oil-plant (Rosmarinus officinalis)—see Rosmarinus.

Rose Oil-plant (Rosa damascena, R. centifolia, etc.)—see Rosa.

Rose Pink (Sabbatia angularis)—see Sabbatia. Rose Willow (Salix purpurea helix)—see Salix.

Rose-wood-tree (Pterocarpus erinaceus)—see Pterocarpus

Roseste Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum rubellum)—see Adiantum.

Rosette Mullein (Ramondia pyrenaica)—see Ramondia.

Rosetted Saxifrage (Saxifraga rosularis)—see Saxifraga.

Rosin-weed (Silphium laciniatum)—see Silphium.

Rosy-calyxed Saxifrage (Saxifraga caly. ifolia)—see Saxifraga.

Rosy Everlasting (Rhodanthe Manglesi maculata)—see Rhodanthe.

Resy-flowered Bramble (Rubus spectabilis) -- see Rubus.

Rosy-flowered Elder (Sambucus niger rosuflora)—see Sambucus.

Rosy-flowered Feverfew (Pyrethrum roseum)—see Pyrethrum.

Rosy-flowered Garlic (Allium roseum)—see Allium.

Rosy-flowered Hydrangea (Hydrangea japonica rosea)—see Hydrangea.

Rosy-flowered Lead-wort (Plumbago rosea)—see Plumbago.

Rosy-flowered Loose-strife (Lythrum salicaria roseum) - see Lythrum.

Rosy-flowered Mountain Everlasting (Antennaria dioica minor) -see Antennaria.

Rosy-flowered Primrose (Primula rosea)—see Primula.

Rosy-flowered Rock-cress (Arabis rosea) -- see Arabis.

Rosy-flowered Rose-mallow (Hibiscus roseus)—see Hibiscus.

Rosy-flowered Snow-flake (Leucojum roseum)—see Leucojum.

Rosy-flowered Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum roseum)—see Poly-.gonatum.

Rosy-flowered Stong-crop (Sedum reseum & S. rhodanthum)—see Sedum.

Rosy-flowered Sun-rose (Helianthemum roseum)—see Helianthe-

Rosy-flowered Wood-sorrel (Oxalis rosea)—see Oxalis.

Rosy Zephyr-flower (Zephyranthes rosea)—see Zephyranthes.

Rot Grass (Pinguicula vulgaris)—see Pinguicula.

Rouge-berry (Rivina humilis)—see Rivina.

Rouge-plant (Rivina humilis) - see Rivina.

Rough-leaved Cow Parsnip (Heracleum elegans)—see Heracleum.

Rough-leaved Sunflower (Helianthus rigidus)—see Helianthus. Rough-leaved Wych Elm (Ulmus montana rugosa)—see Ulmus.

Round-headed Horned-Rampion (Phyteuma orbiculare) -- see

Phyteuma. Round-headed Purple Primrose (Primula purpurea)—see Primula. Round-leaved Box Tree (Buxus sempervirens rotundifolia)—see

Round-leaved Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster rotundifelia)—see Coton easter.

Round-leaved Cyclamen (Cyclamen coum) - see Cyclamen.

Round-leaved Maple (Acer circinatum) - see Acer.

Round-leaved Rest-harrow (Ononis rotundifolia)—see Ononis.

Round-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga rotundifolia)—see Saxifraga.

Round-leaved Stone-crop (Sedum rotundifolium)—see Sedum.

Round-leaved Violet (Viola rotundifolia)—see Viola.

Round-seeded Spinach (Spinacia oleracea glabra)—see Spinacia.

Roupala .- Ord. Proteaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Orn. foliage & flowering. Nat. S. America. Int. 1802. Ht. 6 to 24 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, yellow, orange; fragrant; Ap. to May. Leaves, simple or feather-shaped, covered with brownish wool. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, leaf-mould, peat, & little sand. Position, large pots or tubs in lofty sunny greenhouse or conservatory. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. No syringing required. Temp., Sept. ROWAN-TREE. RUBUS.

to Mar., 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. May be stood outdoors in sunny position, June to Sept. *Propagate* by cuttings of firm shoots, inserted in pure silver sand, in well drained pots, under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, sum.

Rowan-tree (Pyrus aucuparia)—see Pyrus.

Royal Brunswick Lily (Brunsvigia Josephina)—see Brunsvigia.

Royal Fern (Osmunda regalis)—see Osmunda.

Royal Water-lily (Victoria regia)—see Victoria.

Royle's Flea-bane (Erigeron Roylei)—see Erigeron.

Rubber-plant (Ficus elastica)—see Ficus.

Rubus (Raspberry, Bramble, Blackberry, Salmon-berry, Dewberry, Cloudberry).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs, hardy deciduous berry-bearing shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Nat., Raspberry, Cloudberry, Dewberry, & Blackberry - Britain; other species, S. & N. America, India, Australia, Europe, Japan, Palestine, Madagascar, & Mauritius. Ht. 2 in. to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 11 greenhouse; 12 hardy evergreen; 63 deciduous; 4 hardy herbaseous. Flowers, white, pink; May to Sept. Fruit, black, white, red, or yellow; autn. CULTURE OF RASPBERRY (R. Idaus): Soil, deep, rich moist loam, light ordinary or peaty; clay soils unsuitable. Position, open sunny, or partially shady one. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Distances for planting: Singly, 2 ft. apart in the row, & 5 ft. between the rows for training to wire trellis; in groups of three canes, 3 ft. apart in row, & 5 ft. between rows; singly 1 ft. apart in rows 4 ft. asunder for field culture. Quantity of canes required to plant 1 acre-10,890. Approximate cost: per 100, 18s. to 24s.; per doz., 2s. to 2s. 6d. Pruning: Cut canes off to within 6 in. of ground first year; succeeding years, cut off old canes immediately after fruiting close to ground, & reduce number of young canes at each root or stool to three or four of the strongest. Remove tips of latter in Nov. or Dec. Apply decayed manure annually in Nov., forking it in 3 in. deep only. Mulch with littery manure in Ap. on dry soil. Water copiously with liquid manure during bearing period. Remove suckers appearing away from base of "stools." Avoid deep digging. Chemical manurs: (1) 11 oz. cach of superphosphate of lime & kainit per square yard forked in 2 in. deep in Nov., & 1 oz. of nitrate of soda per square yard applied in Mar. (2) 1½ lb. superphosphate of lime, 1½ lb. of nitrate of soda, 1 lb. of kainit, 3 lbs. common salt per square rod, half applied in Mar., remainder in June. (3) Two parts by weight of nitrate of soda, 1 part superphosphate, 1 part kainit, to be applied at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 canes in Oct. or Nov. (Griffiths). CULTURE OF AMERICAN BLACKBERRY (R. fruticosus & varieties): Soil, deep rich loam, liberally mixed with old mortar. Position, open, sunny. Plant, Oct. to Mar, 1 ft. apart in rows 4 ft. asunder. Train shoots to stout wire or wood trellis. Pruning: Shorten shoots to within 6 in. of base first year; afterwards cut away old-bearing shoots, & shorten current year's one-fourth in Nov. or Dec. Manures: Same as advised for raspberry. Culture of Cloudberry (R. chamæmorus) & Dewberry (R. casius): Soil, peaty. Position, sunny rockery. Plant, Oct., Nov. or Mar. Water freely in sum. CULTURE OF HARDY HERBACEOUS SPECIES (R. arcticus, e'c.): Soil, two parts peat, one part loam & sand. Position, moist shady rockery. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry positions in sum. CULTURE OF HARDY DECIDUOUS SPECIES (R. canadensis, R. odoratus, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, shady or sunny borders or shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune, Dec., cutting away old flowering stems. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE SPECIES (R. rosæflorus, etc.): Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse, Sept. to June; out-doors remainder of year. Pot, Jan or Feb. Prune, Jan. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants when in bloom. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°, Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Propagate raspberries by seeds sown in deep in a shady border as soon as ripe, or in shalRUDBECKIA.

low pans filled with sandy peat & leaf-mould in a cold frame; by suckers or offsets removed & replanted in Nov. Blackberries by seeds as advised for raspberries; also by suckers & layers in Oct. or Nov. Dewberries, Cloudberries & hardy herbaceous species by division, Oct. to May. Greenhouse species by division in Jan. or Feb.; cuttings of roots 2 in. long inserted in sandy peat in spring.

Rudbeckia (Cone-flower).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1793. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 9. Flowers, yellow, orange; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Mulch with decayed manure annually, Feb. or Mar. Lift, divide, & replant in fresh position triennially. Propagate by seeds sown in deep outdoors in ordinary soil & sunny position. Mar. or Ap. transplanting seedlings in flowering position. soil & sunny position, Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings in flowering positions following autn.; by division of roots, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap.

Rue (Ruta graveolens)—see Ruta.

Rue-anemone (Thalictrum anemonoides)—see Thalictrum.

Rue-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga tridactylites)—see Saxifraga.

Rue-leaved Spleen - wort (Asplenium ruta-muraria) - see Asplenium.

Rue Oil-plant (Ruta graveolens)—see Fraxinus.

Rue Oil-plant (Ruta graveolens)—see Fraxinus.

Ruellia (Christmas Pride).—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove perennial herbs or shrubs. Nat. Brazil, W. Africa, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, W. Indies, Peru. Int. 1768. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 18. Flowers, violet, lilac, white, red, yellow, orange; spring, sum., & autn. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, leaf-mould, peat, & silver sand. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Posttion, pots in shady part of stove. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Mar. to Sept.; once daily other times. Apply weak stimulants during flowering period to perennial species. Timp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in above compost in well drained pots under bell-glass, or in propagator in temp. 75° to 85°, spring or sum. in temp. 75° to 85°, spring or sum.

Rumex (Herb Patience, Sorrel).—Ord. Polygonaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Herb Patience, Italy; Common Sorrel, Britain. Int. 1573. Ht. 6 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, green, insignificant. Leaves, green, used as a substitute for spinach. Culture of Herb Patience (R. patienta): Soil, ordinary moist. Position, open gurden. Plant 1 ft. apart in rows 18 in. asunder in Mar. Remove flower stems directly they appear, & gather leaves frequently. Iropagate by seeds sown in Mar. 1 in. deep in drills 18 in. apart, thinning seedlings to 1 ft. apart in row in Ap.; division of roots in Mar. CULTURE OF SORREL (R. acetosa): Soil, ordinary rich moist. Position, open borders. Plant, 1 ft. apart in rows 15 in. asunder in Mar. Gather leaves frequently. Remove flower stems. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds 1 in. deep in drills 15 in. apart in Mar., thinning seedlings to 12 in apart in Ap.; division of roots in Mar.

Running Oak (Quercus sericea)—see Quercus.

Rupture-wort (Herniaria glabra)—see Herniaria.

Ruscus (Butcher's Broom, Box Holly, Jew's Myrtle, Knee Holly, Pettigrue, Prickly Box, Double-leaved Butcher's Broom, Double-Tongue, Alexandrian Laurel, Shepherd's Myrtle).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Orn. leaved & berry-bearing. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Africa, Mediterranean. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Leaves (cladodes), oval, dark green. Berries, round, red; winter. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady or sunny shrubberies, borders, or woods. Plant, Sept., Oct., or Ap. Prune, Ap. Propagate by suckers removed from parent plants in Sept. or Oct.; division of roots in Oct.

Rush Broom (Spartium junceum)—see Spartium.

Bush-leaved Daffodil (Narcissus juncifolius & N. triandrus)—see Narcissus.

Rush-leaved Iris (Iris juncea)—see Iris.

Rush-Lily (Sisyrinchium grandiflorum)—see Sisyrinchium.

Rush Nut (Cyperus esculentus)—see Cyperus.

Russ Nut (Cyperus escmenus)—see Cyperus.

Russelia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Stove evergreen shrubs. Flowering. Nat. Mex'co, Central America. Int. 1812. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, red; June to July. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Position in light part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; molerately afterwards. Prune, Feb. Apply weak stimulants when in flower only. Syringe twice daily, Ap. to Oct., except when in flower. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65°

Russian Bast Tree (Tilia europæa)—see Tilia.

Russian Box Thorn (Lycium ruthencium)—see Lycium

Russian Cedar (Pinus cembra)—see Pinus.

Russian House-leek (Sempervivum ruthenicum)—see Sempervivum.

Russian Iris (Iris ruthenica) - see Iris.

Russian Knap-weed (Centaurea ruthenica)—see Centaurea.

Russian Lily (Lilium pulchellum) - see Lilium.

Russian Pink (Dianthus ruthenicus) - see Dianthus.

Rusty-back (Blechnum spicant & Ceterach officinarum)—see Blechnum & Ceterach.

Rusty-leaved Rhododendron (Rhododendron ferrugineum)—see Rhododendron.

Ruta (Rue).—Ord. Rutacess. Hardy evergreen shrub. Europe. Int. 1562. Ht. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; sum. Leaves, finely divided, bluish green; used for medicinal purposes. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Plant. Mar., 8 in. apart in rows 18 in. asunder. Prune the plants closely in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in drills outdoors in Ap.; cuttings or slips inserted in shady border in sum.

Saar's Iris (Iris Saari)—see Iris.

Sabal (Thatch Palm, Palmetti Palm).—Ord. Palmacere. Stove orn. leaved palms. Nat. S. U.S.A., Bermudas, W. Indies. Int. 1810. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Leaves, fan-shaped, green. Compost, two parts rich loam, one part decayed leaf mould & sand. Position, well drained pots in greenhouse or sheltered well drained beds out loors in S. of England. Mar. Plant, Ap. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 50° to 60°. Water moderately in winter; freely in sum. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil in temp. of 80° in Feb. or Mar.; suckers removed from

parent plant in Ap. or Aug.

Sabbatia (American Centaury, Rose Pink).—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Hardy biennial flowering herbs. Nat. N. America. Int. 1812. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, pink, rose, purple; sum. Soil, equal parts good fibrous loam & fluely sifted leaf-mould & little sand. Position, moist partially shaded borders or bogs. Sow seeds thinly in Ap. where required to grow, lightly cover with soil, thin to 3 or 4 in. apart when an inch high to flower following sum; or sow seed , in. deep in well drained pots or shallow pans filled with equal parts sandy peat & leaf-mould; place in a pan partially filled with water & placed in cold frame or greenhouse. Transplant seedlings when an inch high three in a 2-in. pot, in similar compost, keep in cold frame till following Mar., then plant out.

Sabino-tree (Taxodium distichum)—see Taxodium.

Saccharum (Sugar Cane). - Ord. Graminaceæ. Stove & hardy perennial grasses, flowering, & orn. foliage. Nat. Sugar Cane (S. officinarium), E. Indies; S. ægyptiacum, Algeria. Int. Sugar Cane, 1597. Ht. 7 to 10 ft. **SACCOLABIUM.** 

Species cultivated, 2. Inflorescence, silky. borne in pyramidal panieles, July. Leaves, ribbon-like, green, covered with silky hairs. Culture of Sugar Cane (S. officinarum): two parts rich loam, one part leaf-mould or rotten manure & little sand. Position, large pots or tubs in lofty stoves. Pot, Feb or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily during spring & sum. Shade from mid-day sun essential. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of S. Megyptiacum: Soil, good ordinary. Position, margins of beds or lakes, sheltered. Plant, May or June. Propagate sugar cane by cuttings of stems inserted in light soil in temp. of 70° to 80° in spring, or by suckers removed in Feb. or Mar., & potted singly in above compost. S. agyptiacum by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Saccolabium.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. E. Indies & Malayan Archipelago. Int. 1837. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, about 18; varieties several. Flowers, yellow, white, purple, brown, red, rose, violet; more or less fragrant; spring & sum. Compost, sphagnum moss, charcoal, & broken potsherds. Position, hanging baskets or attacled to pieces of wood, or in pots filled to rim with charcoal & potsherds & remainder living sphagnum moss. Grow near glass always. Pot, or fix to blocks in Jan. or Feb. Water plants grown on blocks copiously twice daily, Mar. to Sept.; once daily afterwards; those in baskets copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Shade from mid-day. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Avoid allowing moisture to fall on leaves in winter. Moist atmosphere essential. Growing period, Mar. to Nov.; resting period, Nov. to Mar. Propagate by offsets any time.

Sachalin Knot-weed (Polygonum sachulinense)—see Polygonum.

Sacred Bean (Nelumbium speciosum)—see Nelumbium.

Sacred Fig Tree (Fi us religiosa)—see Ficus.

Sacred Silver Fir (Picea religiona) - see Picea.

Sad-coloured Sword-lily (Gladiolus tristis)—see Gladiolus.

Sad-flowered Iris (Iris Susiana)—see Iris.

Saddle-tree (Liriodendron tulipiferum)—see Liriodendron.

Sadleria.—Ord. Filices. Stove tree fern. Nat. Sandwich Islands. Int. 1877. Ht. 5 to 8 ft. Fronds, feather-shaped. Species cultivated, 1. Compost, two-thirds peat & loam, & abundance of sand. Position, large pots or tubs, well drained, in shady stove or warm conservatory. Repot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Syringe trunks daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Shade in sum. essential. Propagate by spores sown at any time on surface of finely sifted loam & peat in shallow well drained pans; cover with sheet of glass, & keep moist in shady position in temp. 75° to 85°.

Saffron Crocus (Crocus sativus)—see Crocus.

Saffron-flowered Saxifrage (Saxifraga mutata)—see Saxifraga.

Saffron Thistle (Carthamus tinctorius)—see Carthamus.

Sage (Salvia officinalis) - see Salvia.

Sagina (Pearl-weed, Pearl-wort).—Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Orn. foliage & flowering; evergreen. Nat. Corsica. Int. 1826. Ht. 2 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, white; July to Aug. Leaves, narrow, green or golden yellow. Stems, creeping. S. glabra used as a substitute for grass for forming lawns on sandy soils. S. g. aurea, golden yellow foliage, used for carpet bedding. Cultures of S. Glabra on Lawns: Soil, sandy. Position, sunny. Plant small tufts 3 in. apart each way in Mar. or Ap. Keep free from weeds & roll frequently. Bequires frequent renewal. Culture of S. g. aurea. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds, borders, or rockeries. Plant small tufts in Mar., 2 in. apart, in lines, designs, or masses. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy soil in sunny position outdoors in Mar.; by division in Mar. or Ap.

Sagittaria (Arrow-head). — Ord. Alismaceæ. Hardy perennial aquatic herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white; June & July. Compost, two parts strong rich loam, one part well decayed manure. Position, open sunny ponds or lakes. Depth of water, 2 to 3 ft. Plant, Mar. to Oct. Methods of planting: (1) Place plant in small wicker basket containing above compost, & lower to the bottom of pond or lake. (2) Inclose roots with soil & large stone in piece of canvas or matting, tie securely & immerse as above. (3) Place large hillock or mound of compost at hottom of pond when dry & plant roots in centre, afterwards submerging with water. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in rich soil in shallow basket & immersed in ponds or lakes in spring; division of plants, Mar. or Ap.

Sago Palm (Cycas circinalis)—see Cycas.

Sainfoin (Onobrychis sativa).—see Onobrychis.

St. Bernard's Lily (Anthericum liliago)—see Anthericum.

St. Bruno's Lily (Anthericum liliastrum)—see Anthericum.

St. Dabeoc's Heath (Menzesia polifona)—see Menzesia. St. Helena Fleabane (Conyza rugosa)—see Conyza.

St. James's Cross Lily (Amaryllis formosissima)—see Amaryllis.

St. James's Flower (Lotus Jacobaus)—see Lotus.

St. John's-Wort (Hypericum calycinum)—see Hypericum.

St. Joseph of Arimathea's Thorn (Cratagus oxyacantha pracox) -see Cratægus.

St. Julian's Cherry (Cerasus juliana)—see Cerasus.

St. Patrick's Cabbage (Saxifraga umbrosa)—see Saxifraga.

St. Vincent's Rocks Stonecrop (Sedum rupestre)—see Sedum.

Salad Burnet (Poterium sanguisorba)—see Poterium,

Salal-bush (Gaultheria shallon)—see Gaultheria.

Salar-Oushi (Granteria Smatton)—see Gathineria.
Salar Orchid (Orchis mascula)—see Orchis.
Salix (Willow, Sallow, Osier, Withy).—Ord. Salicineæ. Hardy deciduous & evergreen trees and shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain, Europe, N. America, Levant. Ht. 6 in. to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 2 evergreen; 200 deciduous. Flowers, borne in catkins, spring. Bark, yellow, pupple, red, whitish, or orange coloured. Shoots more or less drooping. Soi, ordinary heavy or moderately heavy; lightly soils not suitable. Position, damp, near margins of ponds, etc., for tall species; moist rockeries for ciepping species

—S. herbacea, S. lanata, S. serpyllifolia, S. retuala, S. retuculata, etc. Plant,
Oct. to Mar. Prune, Nov. to Feb. Propagate by cuttings of shoots or stems
of any age or size, inserted in moist soil, Oct. to Mar.; choice kinds by budding on the Goat Willow (S. caprea) in July, bandaging the bud with damp moss, or by grafting on a similar stock in Mar.

Sallow (Salix caprea & S. cinerea)—see Salix.

Salmon-berry (Rubus spectabilis & R. nutkanus)—see Rubus.

Salsafy (Tragopogon porrifolius)—see 'Tragopogon.

Salvia (Sage, Clary).—Ord. Labiatæ. Greenhouse & hardy annuals & herbaceous perennials & evergreen shrubs. Nat. Common Sage & Clary, S. Europe; otherspecies, chiefly Mexico, N. America, Cape of Good Hope, Central America, India, West Indies, Britain. Int. Common Sage, 1597; Clary, 1562. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, about 150. Flowers, blue, purple, violet, scarlet, rose, crimson, yellow; May to Dec. CULTURE OF STOVE ANNUAL SPECIES: Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, decayed manure, loam, & saud. Sow seeds 15 in. deep in shallow pans or well drained pots in temp. 65° in Feb. or Mar. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form, place 5 in a 42in. pot. Water freely. Shade from sun. Apply weak stimulants when in flower. Temp. 65° to 75°. Culture of Hardy Annual Species (S horminum, etc.): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in deep in Ap. where required to flower, & thin to 4 or 6 in apart when 2 in high.

SALISBURIA. SALPIQLOSSIS,

CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE EVERGREEN SPECIES (S. Bethelli, S. fulgens, S. gesneræflora, S. 1 atens, etc.): Compost, equal parts loam & decayed manure, little sand. Position, greenhouse, Sept. to June; cold frame, June to Sept. Pot, Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally a month after repotting until flowers expand, then cease. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Cut down shoots to within 3 in. of their base after flowering. Young plants: Insert cuttings 3 in. long of young shoots in light sandy soil in temp. 65° in Feb. or Mar. When rooted, place singly in 33 in. pots. Nip off point of main shoots, also of succeeding shoots when 3 in. long. Shift into 5 or 6 in. pots when former pots are filled with roots. Water freely. Apply stimulants occasionally. Place in cold frame, June to Sept. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE HEBBACEOUS SPECIES (S. coccinea, S. Grahami, S. rutilans, etc.): Same as advised for evergreen species. OUTDOOR CULTURE OF S. PATENS, S. SPLENDENS, S. GESNERE-FLOBA, S. BUTILANS, S. FULGENS: Soil, rich ordinary. Position, sunny sheltered beds or borders. Plant, June. Lift in Sept., place in pots to flower in greenhouse in autn. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants once a week. Culture of Hardy Herbaceous Species (S. pratensis, S. argentes, S. candelabrum, etc.): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Mulch annually with decayed manure in Mar. Cut down stems close to ground in Oct. Lift, divide, & replant every third year. CULTURE OF CLARY (S. sclarea): Hardy biennial. Leaves used for flavouring soups. Pretty border plant also. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Soiv seeds 1 in. deep in drills 18 in. apart in Ap. Thin seedlings when 2 in. high to 12 in. apart in row. Gather leaves for use following year. CULTURE OF SAGE (S. officinalis): Soil, ordinary rich, light, dryish. Postion, sunny. Plant, Mar. or Ap., 12 in. apart in rows 18 in. asunder. Nip off points of shoots first year to induce bushy growth. Water freely in dry weather first year after planting. Renew plantation every four years Propagate greenhouse herbiceous and evergreen species by cuttings 2 to 3 in. long of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 65° in spring; sage by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors in May or June, also by slips, i.e., young shoots pulled off the old plants in Ap., & inserted in a shady border or under a hand-light, or in a cold frame, & kept moist until rooted.

Salisburia (Maidenhair-tree, Ginkgo-tree).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy deciduous coniferous tree. Orn. foliage. Nat. Northern China. Int. 1754. Ht. 60 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 3. Flowers, male & female borne on separate trees; spring. Fruit, small, globular; edible. Leaves, fan-shaped; green & variegated. Soil, ordinary well drained. Position, sheltered shrubberies or lawns S. of England, against south or west walls other parts. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in pans of light sandy soil in cold frame, Oct. or Mar.

Salpiglossis (Scalloped Tube-tongue).—Ord. Solanaceæ. Half-hardy annual. Net. Chili. Int. 1820. It. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, variously coloured; June to Sept. Outdoor Culture: Soil, saudy loam or good ordinary rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in well drained pots, pans, or shallow boxes filled with compost of equal parts loam, leaf-mould & sand placed in temp. of 65° to 75°, Feb. or Mar. Cover seeds with thin sprinkling of fine soil. Transplant seedlings when three leaves have formed ½ in. apart in well drained pots or shallow boxes of above compost. Keep in temp. of 55° to 65° till May, then place in cold frame to harden, & plant out in June. Water freely in dry weather. Apply weak stimulants occasionally to plants in flower. Indoor Cultures: Compost: two parts sandy loam, half a part each of leaf-mould & decayed cow manure & silver sand. Sow seeds as advised above for sum. flowering; in Aug. or Sept. for spring flowering. Transplant seedlings when three leaves have formed, 3 in a ½-in pot, & place on shelf close to glass in temp. 55° to

SAND-WORT.

65°. When well rooted in small pots, shift into 5-in. size. Water moderately until plants are well established. Apply stimulants—\(\frac{1}{4}\) oz. of kainit, superphsophate of lime, & nitrate of soda to 2 galls. of water—once a week during flowering period. Nip off points of main shoots when 6 in. high to induce bushy growth. Place in cool greenhouse or window whilst in bloom.

Sambucus (Elder, Dane-wort).—Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Common Elder (S. nigrum) & herbaceous elder (S. ebulus), Britain: S. racemosa, S. Europe. Int. (S. racemosa), 1596. Ht. 2 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1 hardy herbaceous; 2 shrubs; varieties many. Flowers, white, pink, green, yellow; May to July Berries, black or starlet. Leaves, feather-shaped, green, golden or white. Culture of Herbaceous Species (S. ebulus): Soil, ordinary. Position, dry banks or shubberies in sun or shade. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Cut down stems in Nov. Culture of Sheubey Species (S. nigra, S. racemosa, & silver & golden-leaved varieties): Soil, ordinary. Position, open shrubbery, hedgerows for common species; moist sunny borders for variegated kinds. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune into shape, Nov. to Jan. Nip off points of young shoots of golden & silver elders during sum. to insure dwarf growth & rich colouring in foliage. Propagate herbaceous species by division, Oct. to Mar.; shrubby species by cuttings of branches or shoots inserted in moist soil in any position outdoors, Oct. to Mar.

. Sambul Plant (Ferula sambul)—see Ferula.

Samolus (Tasmanian Water Pimpernel) — Ord. Primulaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Australia. Int. 1800. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pink; Aug. Soil, sandy peat. Position, moist bog or rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather in sum. Propagate by division of the roots in spring.

Samphire (Crithmum maritimum)—see Crithmum.

Sanchezia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove perennial flowering & orn. foliaged herbs. Nat. Ecuador, Guayagil. Int. 1866. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1. Flowers, purple, yellow, crimson; Ap. Leaves, large, oval, glaucous green, or striped with white or yellow. Compost, two parts peat & loam, one part decayed manure & sand. Position. light part of stove in winter; shady part in spring & sum. Pot, Mar. Syringe twice daily, Ap. to Oct.; once daily afterwards. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately other times. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 65° to 65°, Mar to Sept., 75° to 85°. Iropagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted under bell-glass in fine soil, Mar. to July.

Sandarae Gum-tree (Thuja articulata)—see Thuja.

Sandersonia.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Stove tuberous-rooted herb. Nat. Natal. Int. 1852. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange; sum. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots, with shoots trained to roof or trellis. Pot. Feb. placing tubers 2 in. deep, one in a 6-in. pot, or several in an 8 or 12-in. pot. Water moderately till growth is well advanced, then freely. After flowering, gradually withhold water & keep soil quite dry till potting time. Temp., Feb. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Feb., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds inserted singly \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in 3-in. pots filled with light soil in temp. 75° in Feb. or Mar.; offsets removed from large tubers at potting time.

Sanders-wood (Pterocarpus santalinus)—see Pterocarpus. Sand-hill Rosemary (Ceratiola ericoides)—see Ceratiola.

Sand House-leek (Sempervivum arenarium)—see Sempervivum.

Sand Myrtle (Ledum buxifolium)—see Ledum.

Sand Pear (Pyrus sinensis)—see Pyrus.

Sand Pink (Dianthus arenarius) - see Dianthus.

Sand Verbena (Abronia umbellata)—see Abronia.

Sand-wort (Arenaria balearica) -- see Arenaria.

SANGUINARIA. SAPONARIA.

Sanguinaria (Blood-root, Red Puccoon).—Ord. Papaveraceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. America. Int. 1680. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, white; Ap. & May. Soil, sandy loam or peat. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Top-dress annually with decayed cow manure in Feb. or Mar. Should be interfered with as little as possible. Propagate by seeds sown i, in. deep in equal parts leaf-mould, peat, & sand in cold frame or cool greenhouse in early autn. or spring, transplanting seedlings outdoors when large enough to handle; by division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Sanguisorba (Burnet).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green, purple; sum. Leaves used for flavouring soups, salads, & wines. Soil, ordinary light. Position, sunny dryish bed or border. Plant, 6 in. apart in rows 8 in. asunder, Feb. Water freely in dry weather. Remove flower stems directly they appear. Roots to be lifted & replanted annually. Propagate by seeds sown ½ in. deep in drills 8 in. apart, Mar., Ap. or Sept, thinning seed-

lings when 2 in. high, 6 in. apart.

Sanseviera (Bow-string Hemp, Angola Hemp). — Hæmodoraceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical & S. Africa, E. Indies. Nat. 1690. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 4; varieties several. Flowers, white, green, yellowish; insignificant. Leaves, narrow. ridged, green, long, margined or spotted with white. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, pots in shady part of stove. Fot, Feb. to Ap. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe freely in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by division of plants, Feb. to Ap.

Santolina (Lavender Cotton).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy evergreen shrubby plants. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1573. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties 3. Flowers, yellow; July to Sept. Leaves & shoots covered with cottony down. Soil, ordinary sandy. Position, margins of sunny borders or rockeries for S. incana; backs of sunny borders or large rockeries for S. chamacyparissus & S. rosmarinifolia. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Distance apart for forming edging of S. incana, 6 in. Propagate by cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, pulled off with portion of stem attached & inserted in pots of sandy soil in cold frame, Sept. or Oct., or in sheltered position out-

doors, same time.

Sanvitalia.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1798. Ht. 12 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, yellow; single & double; June to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of sunny borders or rockeries. Sow seeds ration. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. Harden off seedlings in cold frame in Ap. & plant outdoors in May; or in lines or patches in open ground end of Ap., thinning seedlings when 1 in. high to 2 or 3 in. apart. Water freely in dry weather, & apply weak stimulants occasionally during flowering period.

Sapindus Fir (Pinus orientalis) - see Pinus.

Saponaria (Soap-wort, Bouncing Bet, Crow Soap, Fuller's Herb, Hedge Pink, Soap wort Gentian).—Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. Hardy annuals & perennials. Nat. Pyrenees, Calabria, Switzerland, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1596. H. 3 in. to 3 ft. Flowers, rose, red, pink, lilac, white; May to Sept. Culture of Annual Species (S. calabrica): Soil, ordinary. Poston, margins of sunny borders or in beds. Sow seeds in lines or patches & in. deep in Ap. for sum. flowering; in Sept. for spring flowering. Thin seedlings when 1 in. high 2 or 3 in. apart. Water freely in dry weather & apply stimulants occasionally. Culture of Preennial Species: Soil, equal parts sandy loam & peat for S. caspitosa; deep rich loam for S. cymoides & S. officinalis. Position, S. caspitosa, sunny sheltered well drained rockeries; sunny rockeries or borders for S. coymoides; large sunny or shady shrubbery borders or wild garden for S. officinalis. Plant, Oct to Ap. Top-dress annually in Feb. with

SAP PINE. SATUREIA.

decayed manure. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate by seeds sown in shallow boxes of sandy soil in temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar., hardening seedlings in a cold frame in Ap., & planting out in May or June; or outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings in June & July; by cuttings inserted in sandy soil in cold frame, Sept. & Oct. ; division of roots, Oct. to Mar.

Sap Pine (Pinus rigida)—see Pinus.

Sarcochilus.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchid. Sarcochilus.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchid. Nat. Malayan Archipelago, Burmah, Australia. Int. 1821. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, creamy white, mauve, rosy purple; sum. Compost, living sphagnum moss & clean potsherds. Position, teak baskets or pots suspended from the roof. Pot in Feb. or Mar. Water copiously daily, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun essential. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°. Growing period, Mar. to Sept.; resting period, Sept. to Mar. Propagate by division in Feb.

Sardinian Iris (Iris olbiensis)—see Iris.

Sardinian Nut (Castanea vesca)—see Castanea.

Sarmienta (Chilian Pitcher-flower).—Ord. Gesneraceæ. Greenhouse herbaceous creeper. Nat. Chili. Int. 1862. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, scarlet; May to Sept. Compost, soft peat, charcoal, & chopped sphagnum moss. Position, teak baskets or pans, suspended from roof, or in pots with shoots growing up stems of dead tree ferns. Pot or plant, Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe freely daily, Mar. to Oct. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 450 to 55°. Presente by division of related in Mar. 45° to 55°. Propagate by division of plants in Mar.

Sarracenia (Huntsman's Horn, Indian Cup, N. American Pitcher Plant, Side-saddle Flower, Trumpet-leaf).—Ord. Sarraceniacew. Half-hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1752. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 8; hybrids several. Flowers, white, purple, yellow; June. Leaves, tubular. pitcher-shaped, recticulated. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & chopped sphagnum moss. Postion, cool moist corner of greenhouse or fernery, cold frame, or Wardian case in dwelling room. Pot, Mar. Pots to be two-thirds full of drainage. Place pot containing plant inside another not two sizes largers & fills another works. pot two sizes larger, & fill space between with sphagnum moss. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; very little in winter. Syringe foliage gently daily in sum. Shade from bright sun. Top-dress in sum. with a little decayed manure. OUTDOOR CULTURE OF S. PUBPURRA: Compost, equal parts peat & sphagnum moss.

Position, fully exposed bog garden or moist rockery. Plant. Mar. or Ap.

Keep surface of soil covered with layer of moss. Water freely in sum. Propagate all the species & hybrids by division in Mar. or Ap.

Sassafras Oil-plant (Laurus sassafras)—see Laurus.

Sassafras-tree (Laurus sassafras)—see Laurus. Satin-flower (Lunaria biennis)—see Lunaria.

Satin-leaf (Heuchera Richardsoni)—see Heuchera.

Satin-wood-tree (Xanthoxylum caribæum)—see Xanthoxylum.

Satureia (Summer & Winter Savory).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy annual & perennial evergreen herbs. Nat. Italy, S. Europe. Int. 1532. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, pink, purple; July. Aromatic shoots used for flavouring soups & salads, & for boiling with peas & beans. CUL-TURE OF SUMMER SAVORY (S. hortensis): Hardy annual. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Sow seeds 1 in. deep in drills 12 in apart. This seedlings when 2 in. high to 6 in. apart. Water freely in dry weather. Pull plants up when in flower, & dry for winter use. CULTURE OF WINTER SAVORY (S. montana): Hardy evergreen shrub. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Plant, Mar. or Ap. 12 in. apart in rows 15 in. asunder. Prune in closely in Oct., & top-dress with manure. Renew plantations every fourth year. Propagate by seeds sown as advised for annual species, also by cuttings of young shoots inserted in shady border in Ap., division of roots in Mar.

SATYRIUM. SAXIFRAGA.

Satyrium.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Half-hardy terrestrial tuberous-rooted orchid. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1842. It. 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange, crimson; July & Aug. Compost, equal parts good turfy loam, sandy peat, leaf-mould, charcoal. & coarse silver sand. Fosttion, well drained pots in cold shady frame. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing tubers 1 in. below surface, & 3 to 5 in a 6-in. pot. Make compost firm. Plunge pots to rims in cinder ashes or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Waler copiously from time growth begins till foliage fades; then keep nearly dry. Apply weak stimulants from Ap. till flowers fade. Remove flower spikes when blooms fade. Repot gvery 2 or 3 years. Protect from Dec. to Feb. by covering of cocoanut-fibre retuse or ainder ashes. Propagate by division of tubers, Aug. to Nov.

Saussurea (Saw-wort).—Ord. Composite. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Caucasus, Siberia, Nepaul. Int. 1816. Ilt. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 5. Plowers purple, pink; thistle-like; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries for S. alpinz; sunny borders for S. pulchella, S. pygmea, etc. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Ap., trans-

planting seedlings when 3 or 4 leaves have formed.

Savannah-flower (Echites suberecta)—see Echites. Savin Oil-plant (Juniperus sabina)—see Juniperus. Savin-tree (Juniperus sabina)—see Juniperus.

Savory (Saturcia hortenis & montana)—see Saturcia.
Savoy Cabbage (Brassica oleracea bullata major)—see Brassica.

Saw Palmetto Palm (Chamærops serrulata)—see Chamærops.

Saxifraga (Breakstone, London Pride, Rockfoil, St. Patrick's Cabbage).—Ord. Saxifragacæ. Hardy annual & perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Levant, N. America, Japan, India, China. Ht. 1 to 18 in. Specue cultivated, 6 annuals; about 140 perennials. Flowers, white, yellow, flesh; May to Sept. Culture of Annual Species (S. cymbalaria, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny moist rockeries or borders. Sow seed in Ap. where plants are required to grow. Usually perpetuates itself from seed. Culture of Perennials. Species: Soil & Position, limestone, loam & sand, & sunny rockeries for S. longifolia, crustata, Hosti, lantoscana, Aizoon, cotyledon, mutata, florulenta, Kotschyi, media, Rocheliana, Spruneri, diapensioides, Scardica, aretioides, squarrosa, casia, valdensis, Vandelli, Burseriana, & juniperifolia; limestone, loam & sand, & a damp shady position on the rockery for S. sancta; granite chippings, grit, old mortar & sandy loam, & a damp shady rockery for S. oppositifolia, retusa & biflora; loam & peat & a shady rockery for S. hirculus & diversifolius; ordinary soil & sunny borders or rockeries for S. muscoides, Camposi, trifurcata, pedemontana, & Reuteriana; sandy loam & a damp shady rockery for S. Maweana; ordinary soil & sunny or shady borders for S. umbrosa & crucifolia; sandy loam & sunny borders for S. virginica & Mertensiana; ordinary soil & damp shady borders for S. acconitifolia & ranunculifolia; peat & a damp shady border for S. granulata fl. pl.; light sandy loam & a damp border for S. tricuspidata, aspera, & aizoides. Plant, Feb. to May. Mulch surface of soil with occoanut-flure refuse in dry sand. Place a single offset in a 2½-in. pot in sum., & when latter is filled with roots transfer to a 6-in. size. Grow plants in a cold frame until Mar., then transfer to greenhouse to flower. Water moderately in sum.; give little at other times. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during flowering period. After flowering cut off stems, & when offsets are

species referred to for outdoor culture may be grown in pots in a cold frame or greenhouse; admit abundance of air, and avoid over-watering. Compost similar to that advised for outdoors. Propagate annual species by seeds: others by offsets in spring; division in Mar.

Saxifrage Catchfly (Silene saxifraga)—see Silene.
Scabiosa (Scabious, Pincushion Flower, Egyptian Rose, Mournful Widow, Sweet Scabious).—Ord. Dipsacem. Hardy biennial & perennial berbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Caucasus. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, heros. Nat. Europe (Pricain), Caucasses. 11: 1 to 51:. Species cultivated, 1 biennial; 8 perennials. Flowers, lilac, rose, crimson, blue, purple, white; May to Sept. Culture of Biennial Species (S. atropurpurae): Soil, good rich ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{18}$  in. deep in light sandy soil in temp. of 60° to 70° in Feb. or Mar., & plant out in May to insure plants flowering same year, or outdoors in June or July, transplanting seedlings when 1 in. high, 3 in. apart; or warm sunny border, transplanting again following Mar. to flowering position. In cold districts lift the seedlings in Aug., & place in small pots; winter in cold frame & plant out in Ap. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary deep rich. Position, sunny well drained borders for S. caucasica; sunny rockeries for S. gramminifolia; ordinary borders for S. columbaria, etc. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Top-dress annually in Feb. or Mar. with decayed manure. Lift, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Propagate by division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Scale Fern (Ceterach officinarum)—see Ceterach.

Scallion (Allium ascalonicum majus)—see Allium.

Scaly Fern (Ceterach officinarum)—see Ceterach.

Scaly Rhododendron (Rhododendron lepidotum) - see Rhododendron.

Scaly Spleenwort (Ceterach officinarum)—see Ceterach. Scarborough Lily (Vallota purpurea)—see Vallota.

Scarlet-barked Strawberry-tree (Arbutus Unedo Croomi)—see Arbutus.

Scarlet Dahlia (Dahlia coccinea)—see Dahlia.

Scarlet-flowered Avens (Geum coccineum)—see Geuin.

Scarlet-flowered Bindweed (Ipoma coccinea)—see Ipoma.

Scarlet-flowered Clematis (Clematis coccinea)—see Clematis. Scarlet-flowered Larkspur (Delphinium puniceum)—see Delphinium.

Scarlet-flowered Leadwort (Plumbago coccinea)—see Plumbago.

Scarlet-flowered Musk (Mimulus cardinalis)—see Minulus.

Scarlet-flowered Orchid (Sophronitis grandiflora & Lælia harpophylla)—see Sophronitis & Lælia.

Scarlet-flowered Pentstemon (Pentstemon puniceus) - see Pentstemon.

Scarlet-flowered Sage (Salvia coccinea & S. splendens) - see Salvia. Scarlet-flowered Skull-cap (Scutellaria mocciniana)—see Scutel laria.

Scarlet Fritillary (Fritillaria recurva)—see Fritillaria.

Scarlet-fruited Staff-tree (Celastrus bullatus)—see Celastrus.

Scarlet-fruited Thorn (Cratagus coccinea)—see Cratagus.

Scarlet Fuchsia (Fuchsia coccinea)—see Fuchsia.

Scarlet Hawthorn (Cratægus oxyacantha coccinea) -see Cratægus.

Scarlet Lobelia (Lobelia cardinalis)—see Lobelia.

Scarlet Lychnis (Lychnis chalcedonica)—see Lychnis.

Scarlet Mallow (Pavonia coccinea)—see Pavonia.

Scarlet Martagon Lily (Lilium chalcedonicum) - see Lilium.

Scarlet Mexican Sage (Salvia fulgens)—see Salvia

Scarlet Mexican Thistle (Onicus conspicua)—see Cnicus.

Scarlet Mitre-pod (Mitraria coccinea) - see Mitraria.

Scarlet Monkey-flower (Mimulus cardinalis)—see Mimulus.

Scarlet Oak (Quercus coccinea)—see Quercus.

Scarlet Runner Bean (Phaseolus multiflorus coccineus) — see Phaseolus.

Scarlet-striped Lily (Lilium auratum rubro-vittatum)—see Lilium.

Scarlet Tassel-flower (Cacalia coccinea) -- see Cacalia.

Scarlet Wind-flower (Anemone fulgens)—see Anemone.

Scarlet Wound-wort (Stachys coccinea)—see Stachys.

Scented Crocus (Crocus odorus)—see Crocus.

Scented Fern (Lastrea oreopteris)—see Lastrea.

Scented Polypody (Polypodium pustulatum)—see Polypodium.

Scherzer's Flamingo Plant (Anthurium Scherzerianum) — see Anthurium.

Schismatoglottis.—Ord. Aroidæ. Stove perennial herbs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Borneo, New Guinea, Java, Siam. Int. 1862. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 9; varieties several. Flowers, insignificant. Leaves, oblong or heart-shaped, green or striped with silver-grey, purple or yellow. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, fibrous peat, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Apply stimulants occasionally during sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 75° to 85°. Propagate by division, Feb. or Mar.

Schizæa (Comb or Rush Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Australia, N. America, W. Indies, Malayan Archipelago, Trinidad, S. America, Malacca. Int. 1816. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3 greenhouse; 6 stove. Fronds, fan shaped. Compost, equal parts leaf-mould, peat, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in Wardian cases or in moist shady part of stove or greenhouse. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Sprinkle fronds daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 55°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°, for greenhouse species; Mar. to Supt., 75° to 35°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65° for stove species. Propagate by division of roots in Feb. or Mar.

Schizandra.—Ord. Magnoliaceæ. Hardy evergreen climbing shrubs. Nat. China & N. America. Int. 1306. Ht. 20 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, rose-scarlet; sum. Leaves, large & handsome. Berries, scarlet. Soil, loam & peat. Position, sunny walls or arbours. Plant, Sept. & Oct. or Ap. Prune straggly shoots, Ap. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in cold frame, July to Oct.

Schizanthus (Butterfly or Fringe Flower).—Ord. Solanaceæ. Halfhardy annual herbs. Nat. Chili. Int. 1822. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, yollow, lilac, purple, violet; Mar. to Nov. OurDoor Culture: Soil, good ordinary rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds thinly in pots, pans, or boxes filled with light soil, & place in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb. or Mar. Cover slightly with fine mould. Transplant seedlings when 1 in. high, 4 in a 3-in. pot, harden off in frame, & plant out in May. Sow also similarly in Aug., transplant 3 in a 3-in. pot, & place on shelf in light airy greenhouse until following May, then plant out. Sow likewise outdoors end of Ap. where required to grow. Por Culture: Compost, one part loam, half a part each of decayed manure & leaf-mould, little sand. Sow seeds thinly in above compost in cool greenhouse or frame in Aug. Transplant seedlings singly in 3-in. pots, & grow on shelf in greenhouse (temp. 45° to 55°) until Jan., then transfer to 6-in. pots, & grow in light position. Water moderately in winter; freely other times. Apply weak stimulants occasionally whilst flowering. Support plants with stakes. For sum, flowering, sow seeds in

SCHIZOPETALON, SCILLA.

temp. 55° to 65° in Feb. or Mar., transplanting when 1 in. high to 3-in. pots,

then into 5-in. pots.

Schizopetalon.—Ord. Cruciferæ. Half-hardy annual. Nat. Chili. Int. 1821. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, almondscented; May to Aug. Sow seeds in light warm rich soil in open border, Ap. or May. Cover seeds lightly with fine soil. Thin seedlings when 1 to 2 in. high to 3 or 4 in. apart. Support plants when 6 to 12 in. high with small bushy twigs. Water freely in dry weather. Sow also thinly in well drained pans filled with compost of loam, peat, & sand placed in temp. of 55° to 65°, Feb. or Ap.; transplanting seedlings 3 or 4 in 3-in. pots filled with above compost; harden off in cold frame & plant out in May.

Schizophragma (Climbing Hydrangea).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy evergreen self-clinging climbing shrub. Flowering. Nat. Japan. Int. 1879. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, pink; autn. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny wall. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Prine straggly shoots into shape, Ap. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sand under a bell-glass in temp. 55° in

spring.

Schizostylis (Caffre Lily, Crimson Flag) — Ord. Iridaceæ. Hardy bulbous or rhizomatous rooted perennial. Nat. Kaffraria. Int. 1864. Ht. 1to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, crimson; Oct. & Nov. Outdook Culture: Soil, moist loamy. Position, warm sunny border. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Protect in severe weather by covering of dry litter. Water freely in dry weather in sum. & apply stimulants occasionally. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part decayed manure, little sand. Pot. Nov. to Mar. Position, cold frame, Dec. to Ap.; plunged to the rim of pots in sunny border, Ap. to Sept.; cold greenhouse, Sept. to Dec. Water copiously sum.: moderately other times. Apply stimulants occasionally in sum. Repot annually. Propagate by division of rhizomes or roots in Mar. or Ap.

Schomburgkia.—Stove epiphytal orchid. Nat. Trop. America. Int. 1834. Ilt. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 11. Flowers, white, purple, yellow, pink, lilac, brown, carmine; Aug. to Mar. Compost, sphagnum moss & fibrous peat. Position on blocks suspended from roof or in well drained pots or pans. Pot or reblock, Feb. or Mar. Water freely during growing period. Keep dry after growth has completed until flowers appear. Shade from sun. Moist atmosphere essential during growing period. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 75° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at

potting time.

Sciadopitys (Parasol Fir Tree, Umbrella Pine).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen conifer. Nat. Japan. Int. 1861. Ht. 80 to 120 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety i. Leaves, long, tapering, borne in tufts at the end of shoots, parasol-like; green or variegated with pale yellow. Soil, rich moist loam. Ivsition, sheltered from piercing winds. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by imported seeds sown in deep in pots filled with moist sandy loam, & placed in cold frame or greenhouse, transplanting seedlings outdoors following spring; or 1 in. deep outdoors in Ap. in moist bed of sandy loam, transplanting seedlings next year.

Scian Mastich-tree (Pistacia lentiscus)—see Pistacia.

Sciatica Cress (Iberis amara)—see Iberis.

Scilla (Squill, Sea Onion, Blue Bell, Winter Hyacinth, Harebell, Bell Bottle, Crow Bells & Cape Hyacinth).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Britain, S. Europe, Levant, Algeria, S. Afros. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 35 greenhouse, 37 hardy. Flowers, blue, rose or white; spring & autn. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part decayed cow manure & sand. Position, well drained pots in light cool greenhouse. Pot, Aug. to Dec. singly or in threes in 5-in. pots. Water freely when growth begins; keep dry after flowering ceases & leaves begin to decay. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Stand pots in cold sunny frame, June to Sept. Culture or

HARDY SPECIES (S. sibirica, S. peruviana, S. bifolia, S. nutans, etc.): Outdoors' Soil, deep sandy loam. Position, sunny beds, borders or rockeries. Plant, Aug. to Nov. in lines or masses. Depth for planting: Small bulbs 2 m. deep & 2 in. apart; large bulbs 4 in. deep & 3 to 4 in. apart. Mulch with decayed manure, Nov. Lift, divide, & replant every third year. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or well decayed cow manure & one part river sand. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing small bulbs, 1 in. apart, in a 5 in. pot; or 3 to 5 large sized bulbs I in. deep in similar pots. Position, under layer of cinder ashes from time of potting till growth commences, then in cold frame, cool greenhouse or window till past flowering, afterwards in sunny spot outdoors. Water moderately from time growth commences till foliage fades, then keep dry. Repot annually. Apply weak stimulants once or twice during flowering period. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light sandy soil in boxes or cold frame, or outdoors in Sept.; offsets from old bulbs removed when lifting & planted as advised for fullsized bulbs. Seedlings flower when S to 4 years old.

Scirpus (Club Grass or Rush) .- Ord. Cyperaceæ. Hardy perennial marsh or water plants. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 1 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, about 4. Inflorescence, brown, tufted; sum. Leaves, long, grass-like. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of lakes, streams, & ponds. Plant, Oct. to

Ap. Propagate by division, Oct. to Ap.

Scoke (Phytolacca decandra)—see Phytolacca.

Scolopendrium (Hart's-tongue Fern). -Ord. Filices. Hardy evergreen fern. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 3 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties very numerous. Fronds, strap-shaped, crested, or contoited. Out-DOOR CULTURE: Soil, one part each of fibrous peat & loam, & one of sand, broken oyster shells, & limestove or mortar rubbish. Position, shady borders, rockeries, or banks. Plant, Ap. Water, copiously in dry weather. Indoor Culture: Compost, as above. Position, pots in cold frame, greenhouse or dwelling room. Shade from sun essential. Put, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine peat in well drained pans, placed in temp. of 75° any time; division of plants, Mar. or Ap.

Scolymus (Spanish Oyster Plant, Golden Thistle).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy annual, biennial, & perennial herbs. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1630. It. 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant perennial species (S. grandthrus), Oct. to Ap. Sow seeds of annual species (S. maculatus) & of biennial species (S. hispanicus) in, deep where required to grow in Mar. or Ap. Thin seedlings to 8 or 12 in, apart when 2 in, high. Propagate peronnial species by seeds sown as

above, or by division of roots in Ap.

Scorpion Grass (Myosotis dissitiflora)—see Myosotis.

Scorpion Iris (Iris alata) - see Iris.

Scorpion-plant (Renanthera arachnites & Genista scorpius)—see Renanthera & Genista.

Scorpion Senna (Coronilla Emerus)—see Coronilla.

Scorzonera (Scorzonera hispanica)—see Scorzonera.

Scorzonera (Vipers' Grass).—Ord Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial with edible roots. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1576. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; June to Sept. Koots, carrot-shaped, white with dark skin, sweet-flavoured. Soil, ordinary fine, rich, deeply white with that sain, sweet-involved. Soil, others in the property of three or four, 12 in. spart, in drills \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep, & 18 in. apart in Ap. Thin seedlings when 3 in. high to one in each group. Remove flower heads as soon as seen. Lift the roots in Oct., twist off their leaves, & store in layers with sand or soil between in cellar or outhouse until required for cooking. Artifloial manures for: 24 lbs. kainit, 1 lb. sulphate of ammonia, 24 lbs. of guano

mixed per square rod (30½ sq. yards), applied before sowing in spring. Requires to be raised from seed annually for producing roots for culinary purposes.

Scotch Crocus (Crocus biflorus) -- see Crocus.

Scotch Elm (Ulmus montana)—see Ulmus.

Scotch Fir (Pinus sylvestris)—see Pivns.

Scotch Heather (Erica cinerea)—see Erica.

Scotch Kale (Brassica oleracea sabellica)—see Brassica.

Scotch Laburnum (Cytisus alpinus)—see Cytisus.
Scotch Lilac (Syringa vulgaris violacea)—see Syringa.

Scotch Lilac (Syringa vulgaris violacea)—see Syringa.
Scotch Primrose (Primula scotia)—see Primula.

Scotch Rose (Rosa spinosissima) – see Rosa.

Scotch Thistle (Onopordon acarthium)—see Onopordon.

Screw Pine (Pandanus odoratissimus) - see Pandanus.

Scrofula-leaf (Goodyera pubescens)—see Goodyera.

Scrophularia.—Ord. Scrophulariacex. Hardy perennial herbs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia Minor. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, golden yellow, green, purple; Mar. to Aug. Leaves, green or variegated. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Remove flowers from variegated kind directly they appear. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sandy soil under hand-light mauth.; division in Mar. or Ap.

Scrub Oak (Quercus Catesbæi)—see Quercus.

Scutellaria (Helmet Flower, Skull Cap).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Stove perennials & shrubs & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Brazil, Mexico, S. Europe, N. America, Japan, Persia, Britain. Int. (foreign species) 1633. Ht. 3 to 18 in. Sp. cies cultivated, 11 stove; 22 hardy. Flowers, pink yellow, blue, scarlet, purple; sum. & winter. Culture of Stove Species (S. mocciniana, etc.): Compost, two parts loam, one part of equal proportions of leaf-mould, decayed manure, & sand. Position, light part of stove, Sept. to June; sunny cold frame remainder of year. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune shoots directly after flowering (Feb.) to within 3 in. of base. Good drainage essential. Nip off points of main shoots when 3 in. long, also of lateral shoots when of similar length to induce bushy growth. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Apply stimulants once a week, May to Dec. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to June, 70° to 80°. Culture of Hardy Species (S. macrantha, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny borders or rockeries; moist bogs for S. minor. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Lift, divide, & replant only when overgrown. Propagate 8. mocciniana by cuttings of tirm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in light sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in spring; hardy species by seeds sown outdoors in Ap.; division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Scuticaria.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Brazil, British Guiana. Int. 1834. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, green, yellow, chocolate, white; sum. Compost, equal parts fibry peat & chopped sphagnum moss, with little sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, pans, or baskets in light part of greenhouse. Pot when new growth commences. Water freely from Mar. to Nov.; moderately, Nov. to Mar. Suringe once or twice daily whilst making growth. Ventilate freely, May to Sept. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 45° to 55°. Growing period, Feb. to Mar.; resting period, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs immediately after flowering.

Scyphanthus (Cup Flower).—Ord. Loasaceæ. Half-hardy annual climber. Nat. Chili. Int. 1824. Ht. 5 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, golden yellow; Aug. to Oct. Soil, light, rich ordinary. Position, sunny trellis or wall. Sow seeds in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in

Mar. Transplant seedlings when I in. high singly in S-in. pots, keep in heat until established, then harden in cold frame, & plant out in June.

Sea Buckthorn (Hippophæ rhamnoides)-see Hippophæ.

Sea Bugloss (Mertensia maritima)—see Mertensia.

Sea Cabbage (Crambe maritima)—see Crambe.

Sea Cole-wort (Crambe maritima) - see Crambe.

Sea Cross-wort (Crucianella maritima)—see Crucianella.

Sea Eryngo (Eryngium maritimum)—see Eryngium.

Seaforthia (Bungalow Palm, Cabbage Palm.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Greenhouse palms. Orn. foliage. Nat. Queensland, New South Wales. Int. 1822. Ht. 30 to 60 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, fan-shaped, green. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, half a part silver sand. Position, shady part of stove, warm greenhouse, or conservatory; pots or tubs. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe freely daily, Mar. to Oct. Shade from sun. Top-dress large plants occasionally with layer of cow manure. Apply stimulants occasionally, Ap. to Sept. Temp.. Mar. to Oct., 60° to 75°; Oct. to Mar. 50° to 60°. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in light rick soil in temp. 80° to 90°, Frb., Mar. or Ap.

Sea Gilliflower (Armeria vulgaris)—tee Armeria.

Fea-green Whitlow-grass (Draba aizoides)—see Draba. Sea Grass (Armeria maritima)—see Armenia.

Sea Heath (Frankenia lævis)—see Frankenia.

Sea Holly (Eryngium maritimum)—see Eryngium.

Sea kale (Crambe maritima).—Ord. Crucifer & Hardy perennial. Nat. Seashores of Britain. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1.; varieties several. Flowers, white; May. Leaf stalks edible. Soil, rich, deeply trenched ordinary. Position, open, sunny. Plant, Feb. or Mar. Distance apart in the row, 18 in. to 2 ft.; between the rows, 2½ ft. Top of root to be 2 in. below surface. Rub off all except one shoot at each root in May. Renew plants tions every four or five years. Mulch annually in Nov. with manure. Cover or was with civider ashes or nots. Now, to Yeb, to blanch stalks for use. crowns with cinder ashes or pots, Nov. to Feb. to blanch stalks for use. *Pots* may be covered with leaves & fresh dung, Dec. to Mar., to ensure early supply of stalks. Commence to cut stalks when roots have been planted 2 years. Foreing: Lift roots planted two or more years, Nov. to Mar., and place closely together in soil in large pots or boxes provided with covers to exclude light. Place in temp. 55° to 65°, & keep moist. Manures: Salt, 1 oz. per sq. yard, applied May to Aug.; nitrate of soda, 1 oz. per sq. yard, applied May to Aug.; Peruvian guano, 11 oz. per sq. yard, applied in May or June. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in rows 12 in. apart in Mar. or Ap. Lift roots following Feb. or Mar., & replant 18 in. to 2 ft. in rows 21 ft. asunder. Also by cuttings of thong-like roots I to 11 in. in diameter & 4 to 6 in. long, having crowns pared off & lower ends cut slantwise & planted 18 in. to 2 ft. spart in rows 24 ft. asunder, Feb. or Mar.

Seakale Beet (Beta brasiliensis & B. cicla)—see Beta.

Sea Lavender (Statice Limonium)—see Statice.

Sea Onion (Scilla maritima)-see Scilla

Sea Pink (Statice armeria & Armeria maritima)-see Statice & Armeria.

Sea-shore Daffodil (Narcissus calathinus) - see Narcissus.

Sea-side Alder (Alnus maritima) - see Alnus.

Sea-side Heron's-bill (Erodium maritimum)—see Erodium.

Sea-side Oak (Uniola paniculata)-see Uniola.

Sea-side Pea (Pisum maritimum)—see Pisum.

Sea-side Poppy (Glaucium luteum)—see Glaucium.

Sea-side Rag-weed (Cineraria maritima) -- see Cineraria.

Sea side Rocket (Cakile maritima)—see Cakile.

Sea-side Spleenwort (Asplenium marinum) - see Asplenium.

Sea-side Stock (Mathiola sinuata)—see Mathiola.

Sea Star (Aster tripolium) -see Aster.

Sea Starwort (Aster tripolium)—see Aster.

Beal Flower (Dielytra spectabilis)—see Dielytra.

Sedum (S. onecrop).—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy evergreen & herbaceous peremials, bennials, & annuals. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, Africa, N. America, Japan, Mexico. Ht. 1 to 18 in. Apecies cultivated, about 15 herbaceous perennials; 37 evergreen perennials; 2 annuals. Howers, yellow, white, rose; sum. Culture of Greenhouse Species (S. Sieboldi) S. earneum, etc.): Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part brick rubbish, one part of equal proportions of dried cow dung & sand. Position, pots or pans in sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. to Ap Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; very little afterwards. Timp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 55°. Culture of Hardy Perennial Species (S. telephium, etc.): Soil, ordinary or sandy loam. Position, sunny or shady dryish rockeries & borders. Plant, Nov. to Ap. Lift, divide. & replant triennially. Culture of Annual Species (S. caruleum, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny dryish banks, rockeries, or borders. Sow seeds thinly in Ap. where required to grow, & lightly cover with fine soil. Thin 3 to 6 in. apart when 2 in. high. Species Adapted for Carpett Bedding: S. dasyphyllum 3 in. & S. ylaccum, 3 in., glauc us foliage; S. aere degions 3 in. & S. anglicum 2 in., yellow foliage; S. lydium 2 in., green foliago. Propagate greenhouse species (S. carneum, S. Sieboldi, etc.), by seeds sown in well drained pots or pans filled with fine compost of equal parts brick rubble, sandy loam & sand, & placed in temp. of 55°, Feb. to May; also by cuttings of shoots inserted in brick rubble, loam, & sand, in temp. 45° to 55° in sum.; division of roots at potting time. Hardy species by seeds sown outdoors in Ap., or division of the roots in Mar. or Ap.

Sego (Calochortus Nuttallii)—see Calochortus.

Selaginella (Creeping Moss, Tree Club Moss, Rock Lily, Garden Club Moss, Resurrection Plant, Serpent Moss).—Ord. Lycopodiaces. Stove & greenhouse orn. foliage plants. Evergreen. Nat. E. Indies, Brazil, Central America, Tropical America, Fiji Islands, Mexico, New Grenada, Ceylon, W. Africa, Cochin China, N. America. Int. 1860. IIt. 1 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 53. Fronds, creeping or erect; branched; green or variegated. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & chopped sphagnum moss. Position, pots, pans, or rockeries in shade. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwar. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from sun. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 552 to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80° for stove species; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65° for greenhouse species. Propagate by cuttings about 3 in. long inserted in above compost in well drained pots, & plunged in cocoanut-fibre refuse in a temp. of 80° at all seasons.

Selaginella-tree (Selaginella casii arborea)—see Selaginella.

Selenipedium. - See Cypripedium.

Sempervivum (House-leek, Bullock's Eye, Jupiter's Beard, Jupiter's Eye).—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy succulent-leaved perennials. Nat. S. & Central Europe, Britain, Levant, Siberia, Canaries, Madeira, Teneriffe. Int. (foreign species), 1640. Ht. 3 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 39 hardy; 24 greenhouse. Flowers, purple, red. & yellow; sum. Leaves, fleshy green or variegated. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, ordinary light, sandy, containing a little old mortar. Position, open & sunny; chinks, crevices, or ledges of rockeries; edgings to borders. Plant, Mar. to June. If used for edgings, plant close together in single or double rows. Top-dress annually in Mar. with old & dried cowdung. Common House-leek (S. tectorium) adapted for growing on sunny roofs or in crevices of old walls. Plant in

SENECIO. **8ERAPIAS.** 

mixture of cowdung & clay in Mar. or Ap. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE Species: Compost, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & brick rubbish. Position, well drained pots or pans in sunny part of greenhouse or window. Pot, Mar. Water moderately, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry remainder of year. No stimulants, shading, or syringing needed. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 75°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propugate by seeds sown in spring in a compost of equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & old mortar, in well drained shallow pans, slightly covered with fine mould, & placed in temp. 55° to 65; cuttings of shoots or leaves dried for a day or so after removal from the plant & inserted in above compost in sum.; division or offsets in Mar.

Senecio (Jacobæa, Groundsel).—Ord. Compositæ. Greenhouse & hardy annuals, evergreen herbs or climbers & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe, N. America, Japan, Caucasus, Cape of Good Hope, China, Mexico, Peru, E. Indies. Int. 1683. Itt. 3 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 30 hardy herbaceous; 43 greenhouse evergreens; 15 annuals; 1 hardy evergreen. Flowers, purple, yellow, white, lilac, scarlet; May to Dec. OUTDOOR CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES (S. elegans, etc.): Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in Ap. 1 in. deep in patches or lines where required to grow. Thin seedlings 3 to 6 in. apart when 1 in. high. Por CULTURE OF S. ELEGANS: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, or well decayed manure, & one part sand. Place in 6-in. pots, well drained, press firmly & sow seeds thinly in Ap., covering with fine mould. Stand pots in cold greenhouse, window, or frame. Thin seedlings when 1 in. high to 2 in. apart. Water moderately & apply stimulants when flowers CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE SPECIES (S. mikamoures-German Ivyetc.): Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decayed manure or leafmould, & one part sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny greenhouse or window; dwarf kinds on staging or inside window sills, tall kinds trained up roof of greenhouse or round window frames. Pot. Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; very little afterwards. Apply stimulants occasionally in sum. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar. 40° to 50°. Cultube of Hardy Species (S. pulcher, etc.): Soil, deep rich loam. Position, partially about most backer. tially shady moist border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Mulch with decayed manure annually in Mar. Water freely in dry weather. Propagate greenhouse species by seeds sown in Ap. 1 in deep in a compost of equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & sand, in well drained pots or pans in temp. 65° to 75°; by cuttings inserted in similar soil & temp. in spring or sum. Hardy species by seeds sown in in. deep outdoors in Ap.; division of the roots in Mar. or Ap.

Sengreen (Sempervivum tectorum & Saxifraga nivalis)—see Sempervivum & Saxifraga.

Senna Oil-plant (Cassia senna)—see Cassia. Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis)—see Onoclea. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa sensitiva)—see Mimosa.

Sequoia (Mammoth Tree, Ca'ifornian Red wood. Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen coniferous trees. Nat. California. Int. 1853. Ht. 300 tt. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Habit, pyramidal. Leaves, small, scale-like, pointed. Soil, sandy loam or reclaimed bog. Position, sunty sheltered. Plant, Sept., Oct., Ap. or May. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in well drained pans of sandy loam placed in cold frames in spring; transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle, 6 in. apart in nursery rows 6 in. asunder; by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy loam under bellglass, hand-light, or cold frame, Sept. & Oct.; variegated kinds by grafting on common species in spring.

Serapias (Tongue-flowered Orchid) .- Ord. Orchidaceæ. Hardy terrestrial orchids. Nut. Mediterranean Region. Int. 1786. Ht. 6 in. to 18 ft. Species cultivated, 4; varieties 3. Flowers, lilac, purple, yellow, green; Ap. to July. Compost, calcareous loam or clay mixed with pieces of limestone. Position, sunny deep well drained borders. Plant, Aug. to Nov., placing tubers 2 in. below surface. Water freely during growing period. Mulch with decayed manure annually in Mar. or Ap. Lift & replant when unhealthy only. Propagate by division of tubers, Aug. to Nov

Serapias Turbith (Aster tripolium)—see Aster.

Sericographis.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove flowering perennial. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1843. Ht. 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Plowers, scarlet; Oct. to Feb. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leakmould, & sand. Position, well drained pots in light stove, Sept. to June; sunny frame, June to Sept. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately, Sept. to Mar; freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to, June, 65° to 75°. Prum shoots to 1 in. of base after flowering. Nip off points of young shoots occasionally, May to Aug., to induce bushy growth. Apply liquid or artificial manure twice a week to plants in flower. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil under bell glass in temp. 75°, Mar. to July.

Serpent's Beard (Ophiopogon japonicus)—see Ophiopogon.

Serpent's-tongue (Erythronium americanum)—see Erythronium. Serpyllum-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum serpyllifolia)—see Helianthemum.

Service-berry (Amelanchier canadensis)—see Amelanchier.

Service-tree (Pyrus Sorbus)—see Pyrus.

Sesban (Sesbania ægyptica)—see Sesbania.

Sesbania (Pea-tree).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Stove climbing shrubs & greenhouse annuals. Nat. Egypt, E. Indies, Mexico, Florida, Int. 1680. It. 4 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 4 stove shrubs; 2 greenhouse annuals; 1 stove biennial. Flowers, yellow, rose; May to Aug. CULTURE OF SHRUBBY SPECIES (S. grandiflora, etc.): Compost, equal parts loam & peat with little sand. Position, well drained pots or beds with shoots trained to trellis or up sand. Pesition, well drained pots or beds with shoots trained to trellie or up rafters of roof. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Shade from sun. Syringe daily, Ap. to Aug. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Ap., 60° to 70°; Ap. to Sept., 75° to 85°. Culture of Annual Species (8. macrocarpa, etc.): Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Sow seeds thinly in well drained pots or pans in Feb. or Mar.; cover lightly with fine mould, & place under bell-glass in temp. of 60° to 70°. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form 3 in a 3-in. pot & grow in a temp. of 55° to 65°. Transfer to 6 or 8 in. pots when well rooted. Train shoots to trellis. Water freely. Apply weak stimulants when flowers form. Place in cool greenhouse when in flower. I'ropagais shrubby species by cuttings of half-ripened shoots. 2 in. long, inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. of 70° to 80° in sum. temp. of 70° to 80° in sum.

Seven Jear Vine (Ipomæa tubero a)—see Ipomæa.

Seville O ange-tree (Ourus aurantium amara) - ee Citrus.

Sand-bush (Amelanchier canadensis)—see Amelanchier.

Shaddock tree (Citrus decumana) - see Citrus.

Shad-flower (Amelanchier canaden is) - see Amelanchier.

Shaggy-fruited Rose (Rosa villosa)—see Rose.

Shaggy-leaved Primrose (Primula villosa)—see Primula.

Shaggy Lychnis (Lychnis Haageana)—see Lychnis.

Shaggy Toad flax (Linaria villosa) - see Linaria.

Shaggy Windflower (Anemone vernalis)—see Anemone.

Shaking Grass (Briza media)—see Briza.

Shallon-shrub (Gaultheria shallon)—see Gaultheria.

Shallot (Allium ascalonicum) -- see Onion.

Shamrosk Pea (Parochetus communis)—see Parochetus.

Shanghae Jasmine (Rhyncospermum jasminoides)—see Rhyncospermum.

Shanghae Oil-plant (Brassica chinensis)—see Brassica. Share-wort (Aster tripolium) -see Aster. Shaylock's Snowdrop (Galanthus Shaylocki)—see Galanthus. Sheep's-bit Scabious (Jasione montana)—see Jasione. Sheep's-poison Laurel (Kalmia angustifolia)—see Kalmia. She Heather (Erica cinerea) -- see Erica. She Oak (Casuarina stricta)—see Casuarina. Shell-flower (Chelone obliqua)—see Chelone. Shepherdia (Beef Suet Tree, Rabbit Berry, Missouri Berry Tree). Ord. Elmagnacem. Hardy deciduous shrub. Orn. foliage & fruiting. Nat. N. America. Int. 1759. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to May. Fruit, scarlet & yellow. Leaves, egg-shaped & silvery. Soil, ordinary. Position, open or shady shrubberies & inland or seaside gardens. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep outdoors in Nov. or Dec.; by cuttings of roots inserted in Feb. or Mar. in ordinary soil outdoors; layering shoots in autn. Shepherd's Club (Verbascum Thapsus) - see Verbascum. Shepherd's Club Mullein (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum. Shepherd's Myrtle (Ruscus aculeatus)—see Ruscus. Shepherd's Rod (Dipsacus pilosus & D. sylvestris) - see Dipsacus. Shepherd's Staff (Dipsacus pilosus & D. sylvestris)—see Dipsacus. Shield Fern (Polystichum angulare)—see Polystichum. Shield-flower (Aspidistra lurida)—see Aspidistra. Shield-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga peltata)—see Saxifraga. Shingle Oak (Quercus imbricaria)—see Quercus. Shining Begonia (Begonia lucida)—see Begonia. Shining-leaved Laurestinus (Viburnum Tinus lucidum) - see Viburnum. Shining-leaved Privet (Liquitrum japonicum lucidum)—see Liqui-Shining-leaved Rose (Rosa lucida)—see Rosa. Shining Rock Purslane (Calandrinia nitida)—see Calandrinia. Shin-leaf (Pyrola elliptica)—see Pyrola. Shoe-black-plant (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)—see Hibiscus. Shooting Star (Dodecatheon meadia)—see Dodecatheon. Shortia.—Ord. Diapensiaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. Alleghany Mountains. Int. 1888. It. 4 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, Feb. to May. Soil, equal parts sandy peat & leaf-mould. Position, partially shady border, rhododendron bed, or cold frame. Plant, Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Protect with thick layer of cocoanut-fibre refuse & dry bracken. Propagate by division of roots in Ap. Short-leaved Stonecrop (Sedum brevifolium) -see Sedum. Short-stalked Honeysuckle (Lonicera brachypoda)—see Lonicera Showy Amaranth (Amarantus speciosus)—see Amarantus. Showy American Orchis (Orchis spectabilis)—see Orchis. Showy Azalea (Azalea speciosa)—see Azalea. Showy Cone-flower (Rudbeckia speciosa) - see Rudbeckia. Showy Flea-bane (Erigeron speciosa) -- see Erigeron. Showy-flowered Bramble (Rubus spectabilis)—see Rubus. Showy-flowered Raspberry (Rubus spectabilis) -see Rubus, Showy Groundsel (Senecio speciosus)—see Senecio. Showy Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium spectabile)—see Cypripedium. Showy Larkspur (Delphinium formosum)—see Delphinium

Showy Lobelia (Lobelia speciosa)—see Lobelia.

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Showy Milfoil (Achillea nobilis)—see Achillea.
  Showy Mock Orange (Philadelphus speciosus)—see Philadelphus.
  Showy Pentstemon (Pentstemon speciosus)—see Pentstemon.
  Showy Primrose (Primula spectabilis)—see Primula.
  Showy Sea Lavender (Statice speciosa)—see Statice.
  Showy Star-wort (Aster spectabilis)—see Aster.
  Showy Sun-rose (Helianthemum venustum)-see Helianthemum.
  Showy Syringa (Philadelphus speciosus)—see Philadelphus.
  Showy Tamarisk-tree (Tamarix spectabilis)—see Tamarix.
  Showy Tooth-wort (Dentaria digitata)—see Dentaria.
  Showy White-flowered Bramble (Rubus deliciosus)—see Rubus.
  Shrubby Bindweed (Convolvulus cneorum)—see Convolvulus.
  Shrubby Cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa)—see Potentilla.
  Shrubby Gromwell (Lithospermum fruticosum)—see Lithospermum.
  Shrubby Meadow-sweet (Spiraa ariafolia)—see Spiraa.
  Shrubby Rest-harrow (Ononis fruticosa)—see Ononis.
  Shrubby Rock Rose (Cistus villosus & C. frutescens)—see Cistus.
Shrubby Star-wort (Aster albescens & Eurybia ramulosa)—see Aster & Eurybia.
  Shrubby Tansy (Tanacetum suffructicosum)—see Tanacetum.
  Shrubby Tree-Celandine (Bucconia frutescens)—see Bucconia.
  Siberian Apricot (Armeniaca sibirica)—see Armeniaca.
  Siberian Barberry (Berberis sibirica)—see Berberis.
  Siberian Iris (Tris sibirica) - see Iris.
  Siberian Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium macranthum)—see Cypripe-
dium.
  Siberian Larkspur (Delphinium grandiflorum)—see Delphinium.
  Siberian Lung-wort (Pulmonaria sibirica)—see Pulmonaria.
  Siberian Orange Lily (Lilium davuricum) - see Lilium.
  Siberian Purslane (Claytonia sibirica)—see Claytonia.
  Siberian St. John's-wort (Hypericum ascyron)—see Hypericum.
  Siberian Savin-tree (Juniperus pseudo-sabina) - see Juniperus.
  Siberian Scarlet Lily (Litium pulchellum)—see Lilium.
Siberian Skuil Cap (Scutellaria macrantha)—see Scutellaria.
   Siberian Speedwell (Veronica sibirica)—see Veronica.
   Siberian Spruce (Picea sibirica & P. obovata)—see Pices.
   Siberian Squill (Scilla sibirica)—see Scilla.
Sibthorpia (Cornish Money-wort).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy creeping perennial herbs. Nat. Britain, Madeira. Species cultivated, 2; variety 1. Flowers, yellow; July. Leaves, small, round, green, or variegated with white. Culture of S. Europea variegata. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & little sand. Position, moist partially
shady borders or rockeries outdoors, or in pots or pans in cold frame, or cool shady indoor fernery or greenhouse under bell-glass. Pat or plant, Mar. or Ap. Water copiously in dry weather outdoors; also indoors, Ap. to Sept.; moderately other times. Mast atmosphere essential for indoor culture. Cur-
Tube of S. Perigenna: Compost, as above. Position, pots or baskets suspended from roof. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Shade from sun. Water copiously in sum.; moderately in winter. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in pots of light soil placed under
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Sibthorp's Daffodil (Narcissus obvallaris)—see Narcissus. Sicilian Saffron-plant (Crocus odorus)—see Crocus. Sickle-pine-coned Chinese Arbor-vitæ (Biota falcata)—see Blota.

bell-glass in cold greenhouse or frame in sum.; division of plants in Ap.

Sidalcea.—Ord. Malvaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Colorado, Texas. Int. 1838. Ht. 18 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, lilac; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Laft, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Propagate by seeds sown in in high; division of roots, Oct. to Ap.

Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia purpurea)—see Sarracenia.

Sieber's Crocus (Crocus Sieberi)—see Crocus.

Siebold's Plantain Lily (Funkia Sieboldi) - see Funkia.

Siebold's Primrose (Primula Sieboldi)—see Primula.

Siebold's Stonecrop (Sedum Sieboldi)—see Sedum. Sikkim Cowslip (Primula sikkimensis)—see Primula.

Sikkim Poppy (Meconopsis simplicifolia)—see Meconopsis.

Sikkim Rhubarb (Rheum nobile)—see Rheum.

Eilene (Campion, Catchfly).—Ord. Caryophyllacere. Hardy annuals & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Britain, Europe, Asia, N. America, Mexico, Africa, Egypt. Int. (foreign species) 1640. Ilt. 2 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 59 annuals; 69 perennials. Flowers, rose, pink, purple, white, lilac, yellow, red; May to Sept. Culture of Annual Species (S. pendula, etc.): Soil, ordinary light or sandy. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in Aug. or Sept. § in. in a bed of light rich soil; transplanting seedlings when 1 in. high, 2 to 3 in. apart; & plant 6 in. apart in flowering positions in Mar. for spring blooming. Sow also in similar depth & position in Ap., transplant when 1 in. high to flowering positions for sun. blooming. Or sow whole required to grow & flower in Ap., thinning out seedlings in May or June to 6 in. apart. Culture of Perennial Species (S. acaulis, S. maritima, S. virginica, etc.): Soil, sandy loam, enriched with decayed cow dung; \$ loam. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ peat, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ stones for S. Elisabethæ. Position, sunny crevices or ledges of rockeries for S. acaulis, S. alpestris, S. pumilo, S. virginica, & S. Elisabethæ; open borders for S. maritim, etc. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Top-d. cs annually in Mar. with decayed cow dung & sandy loam. Lift & replant only when absolutely necessary. Propagate perennials by seeds sown in pans or boxes of sandy loam & leaf-mould, lightly covered with fine mould, & placed in cold frame in Mar. or Ap.; by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy loam in cold frame in Mar. or Ap.

Silk-bark Oak (Grevillea robusta)—see Grevillea

Silk-Vine (Periploca graca)—see Periploca.

Silk-weed (Asclepias tuberosa)—see Asclepias Silky Daphne (Daphne sericea)—see Daphne

Silky Dogwood (Cornus sericea)—see Daphne Silky Dogwood (Cornus sericea)—see Cornus.

Silky-leaved Rock Rose (Cistus scriceus)—see Cistus.

Silky-leaved Rose (Rosa sericea)—see Rosa.

Silky Oak (Grevillea robusta)—see Grevillea. Silky Star-wort (Aster scriceus)—see Aster.

Silphium (Compass Plant, American Cups, Pilot Weed, Rosin Plant).

—Ord. Composite. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. N. America. Int. date unknown. It. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, yellow; July to Sept. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Lift, divide, & replant every 2 or 3 years. In pagate by division of roots, Oct. to Ap.

Silver Bell Tree (Halesia tetraptera) - see Halesia.

Silver-bracts (Pachyphytum bracteosum)—see Pachyphytum.

Silver-edged Alaternus (Rhamnus alaternus argenteus) — see Rhamnus.

Silver-edged Hydranges (Hydranges japonics variegata)—see Hydranges.

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Silver-edged-leaved Spindle-tree (Euonymus japonicus argenteus)
· see Euonymus.
 Silver-edged Primrose (Primula marginata)—see Primula,
  Silver Fir (Picea pectinata)—see Picea.
 Silver Grass (Phalaris arundinacea variegata)—see Phalaris.
  Silver-head (Paronychia argyrocoma)—see Paronychia.
 Silver-leaved Jasmine (Jasmin.:m officinale foliis-argenteis)—see
Jasminum.
 Silver-leaved Lime-tree (Tilia argentea)—see Tilia.
 Silver-leaved Palmetto Palm (Thrinax argentea)—see Thrinax.
 Silver Maple (Acer dasycarpum)—see Acer.
 Silver Moss Saxifrage (Saxifraga casia)—see Saxifraga.
 Silver Pine (Pinus picea)—see Pinus.
 Silver-rod (Asphodelus racemosus)—see Asphodelus.
 Silver-striped Holly (Ilex aguifolium argenteo-variegata)—see Ilex.
 Silver-striped-leaved Ash (Fraxinus excelsior argentea) — see
Fraxinus.
 Silver-tree (Elæagnus argentea)—see Elæagnus.
 Silver-variegated Jaran Cypress (Retinospora obtusa argentea) -
see Retinospora.
 Silver-variegated Platanus-leaved Maple (Acer platanoides
variegatum) - see Acer.
 Silver-variegated Snake's-beard (Ophiopogon spicatus argente
marginatus) - see Ophiopogon.
 Silver-variegated Yew (Tuxus baccata argentea)—see Taxus.
 Silver Vine (Pothos argentea)—see Pothos.
 Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata)—see Acacia
 Silvery Bind-weed (Convolvulus cneorum)—see Convolvulus.
 Silvery Cedar (Cedrus atlantica)—see Cedrus.
 Silvery Clary (Salvia argent:a)—see Salvia.
 Silvery Cud-weed (Antennaria tomentosa) - see Antennaria.
 Silvery-leaved Arbor-vitæ (Thuia occidentalis argentea) - seeThuia.
 Silvery-leaved Box-tree (Buxus sempervirens argentea) - see Buxus.
  Silvery-leaved Cineraria (Cineraria maritima) -see Cineraria.
 Silvery-leaved Oleaster (Eleagnus argen'ea)—see Eleagnus.
Silvery-leaved Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana argentea)—see
  Silvery-leaved Sage (Salvia argentea) - see Salvia.
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Silvery-leaved Salt-tree (Halimodendron argenteum)—see Hulimodendron.

Silvery-leaved Sunflower (Helianthus argyrophyllus)—see Helianthus.

Silvery Mug-wort (Artemisia argentea)—see Artemisia.

Silvery Rattlesnake Plantain (Goodyera pubescens) -- see Goodyera

Silvery Reed (Arundo conspicua)—see Arundo.

Silvery Rhododendron (Rhododendron argentum) - see Rhododendron.

Silvery Scabious (Centaurea argentea)—see Centaurea. Silvery Tree Fern (Cyathea dealbata)—see Cyathea.

Silybium (Milk Thistle).—Ord. Composite. Hardy perennial herb. Orn. foliage. Nat. S. Europe. Int. date unknown. Ilt. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, large, variegated with broad white veins. Soil ordinary. Position, open borders. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in Mar. where plants are to grow.

Simmond's Bamboo (Bambusa Simmond's)—see Bambusa.

Simpson's Hardy Hedgehog Cactus (Echinocactus Simpsoni) -see Echinocactus.

Sinapis (Mustard).—Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy annual. Nat. Britain. III. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow May & June. Leaves used in conjunction with those of cress for salads. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, open borders. Sow seeds on surface of soil, water, & cover with mats or boards till they germinate; or in drills \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep, & 6 in. apart. Make first sowing end of Mar., follow with successional sowings every 5 days until Sept., then cease. Gather for salading when 1 in. high. Two crops sufficient off one piece of ground. Indoor Culture: Sow seed on surface of light soil in shallow boxes, moisten with tepid water, cover with sheet of paper, slate, or board, & place in warm position in greenhouse or room. Sow for successios every 3 days. Two crops may be grown in same soil. Seeds may be sown in flannel kept moist in a warm room, at any time of year.

Singapore Wan Dammar (Podocarpus polystachya)—see Podo

Single Spruce (Abies alba)—see Abies.

Sinningia. - See Gloxinia.

Sisyrinchium (Blue-eyed Grass, Pig-root, Satin-flower, Rush Lily).

—Ord. Iridacese. Hardy & half-hardy perennials. Nat. N. America, Mexico, Brazil, Chili. Int. 1693. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 5 hardy; about 8 half hardy. Culture of Hardy Species (S. grantiflorum, etc.): Soit, two parts sandy loam, one part peat. Position, sunny rockery. Plant, Oct. or May. Culture of Half-Hardy Species (S. iridiflorum, etc.): Co-post, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, sunny cold frame or greenhouse all the year round. Pot, Oct. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Repot annually. Propagate by officets,

removed & potted in Mar.

Sium (Skirret).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Harly esculent rooted perennial. Nat. China. Int. 1548. Itt. 1 t. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; Aug. Roots, cylindrical, clustered, white, sweet-flavoured. Sul, ordinary fine, rich, deeply trenched, free from stones. Position, sunny, open. Sul seeds in groups of three or four, 12 in. apart, in drills \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep, & 18 in. apart in Ap. Thin seedlings when 3 in. high to one in each group. Remove flower heads as soon as seen. Lift the roots in Oct., twist off their leaves, & store in layers with sand or soil between in cellar or outhouse until required for cooking. Artificial manures for: 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs. kamit, 1 lb. sulphate of ammonia, 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs. of guano mixed per square rod (30\( \frac{1}{2} \) sq. yards), applied before sowing in spring. Requires to be raised from seed annually for producing roots for culinary pu poses.

Six-angled Stonecrop (Sedum sexangulare)—see Sedum.

Skewer-wood (Cornus sanguinea & Euonymus europæus)-see Cor-

nus & Euonymus.

Skimmia.—Ord. Rutaceæ. Hardy evergreen berry bearing & orn. foliage shrubs. Nat. Himalayas, Japan. Int. 1845. Species cultivated, 7. Il. 3 to 4 t. Flowers, white; fragrant; Mar. to Ap. Berries scarlet; autn. Soil, stiff loam or loam & peat. Position, partially shady or open sheltered borders. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown when ripe in sandy loam & peat in cold frame; by cuttings of firm shoots inserted under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65° in spring or sum.; layering shoots in autn.

Skinner's Columbine (Aquilegia Skinneri)—see Aquilegia.

Skirret (Sium sisarum) - see Sium.

Skoke (Phytolacca decandra)—see Phytolacca.

Sky-blue Grape-Hyacinth (Muscari botryoides)—see Muscari. Sky-blue Pickerel-weed (Pontederia azurea) - see Pontederia.

Slender Bamboo (Bambusa gracilis)—see Bambusa. Slender-branched Buckthorn (Rhamnus virgatus) - see Rhamnus. Slender-branched Gooseberry (Ribes gracile)—see Ribes. Slender-branche 1 Rhododendron (Rhododendron virgatum)-see Rhododendron. Slender Dahlia (Dahlia gracilis)—see Dahlia. Slender Fuchsia (Fuchsia gracilis)—see Fuchsia. Slender-leaved Adam's Needle (Yucca tenuifolia)—see Yucca. Slender-leaved Asparagus (Asparagus tenuifolius)—see Asparagus. Slender-leaved Pæony (Pæonia tenuifolia)—see Pæonia. Slender-leaved Star-wort (Aster tenuifolius)—see Aster. Slender Saxifrage (Saxifraga tenella)—see Saxifraga. Slender Trailing Sun-rose (Helianthemum vineale)—see Helianthe-Slipper Flower (Calceolaria calceolus)—see Calceolaria. Slipper wort (Calceolaria calceolus)—see Calceolaria. Slippery Elm of California (Fremontia californica)—see Fremontia. Sloe-tree (Prunus spinosa)—see Prunus. Small Bulbous Iris (Iris Xiphium)—see Iris. Small Cape Marigold (Calendula pluvialis)—see Calendula, Small-flowered Magnolia (Magnolia parviflora)—see Magnolia. Small-flowered Snowdrop-tree (Halesia parviflora)—see Halesia. Small-flowered Windflower (Anemone parviflora)—see Anemone. Small Globe-Thistle (Echinops Ritro)—see Echinops. Small Jonquil (Narcissus pumilus)—see Narcissus. Small-leaved Common Elm (Ulmus campestris parvifolia)—see Small-leaved Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster microphylla)—see Cotoneaster. Small-leaved Fuchsia (Fuchsia microphylla)—see Fuchsia. Small leaved Myrtle (Myrtus communis mucronata)—see Myrtus. Small-leaved Red-root (Ceanothus microphyllus)—see Ceanothus. Small-leaved Snowberry-tree (Symphoricarpus microphyllus)-see

Symphoricarpus.

Small Lily (Lilium parvum)-see Lilium. Small Periwinkle (Vinca minor)-see Vinca.

Small St. John's-wort (Hypericum pusillum)—see Hypericum.

Small Spreading Lobelia (Lobelia erinus)-see Lobelia. Small Yellow Alyssum (Alyssum calycinum) - see Alyssum.

Smaller Bladder Senna (Colutea media)—see Colutea. Smaller Wych Elm (Ulmus montana minor)—see Ulmus.

Smilacina (False Solomon's Seal, False Spikenard). - Ord. Liliacen. Hardy perennials. Nat. N. America, Sikim. Int. 1633. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white; May. Soil, ordinary light deep, rich. Position, partially shady, moist shrubberies, woodlands, banks or borders. Plant. Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of roots, Oct. to Mar.

Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)—see Myrsiphyllum.

Smilax (Sarsaparilla Plant, American China-root, Prickly Ivy).—Ord. Liliaces. Greenhouse & hardy evergreen climbers. Orn. foliage. Nat. 8. Europe, U.S.A., Australia, China, Japan. Int. 1648. Ht. 3 to 16 ft. Species cultivated, 12 hardy; 2 greenhouse. Flowers, insignificant. Culture of Hardy Species (S. aspera, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny walls, arbours, trellises, or banks. Plant, Sept. or Oct.; Mar. or Ap. Culture of GBERNHOUSE SPRCIES (S. ornata, etc.): Compost, two parts sandy loam, one

Nat.

part peat, & little sand. Position, well drained pots or beds with shoots trained up trellis or up rafters. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 60° to 70°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Propagate by division of roots at planting or potting time. Smoke-tree (Rhus cotinus)—see Rhus. Smoke-wood (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis Smooth Alum-root (Heuchera glabra)—see Heuchera. Smooth False Fox-glove (Gerardia quercifolia)—see Gerardia. Smooth-fruit Horse Chestnut (Pavia rubra)—see Pavia. Smooth Helen-flower (Helenium autumnale)—see Helenium. Smooth Honey Locust-tree (Gleditschia lævis)—see Gleditschia. Smooth Iris (Iris lavigata)—see Iris.
Smooth-leaved Carolina Allspice (Calycanthus lavigata)—see Calycanthus. Smooth-leaved Elm (Ulmus glabra) - see Ulmus. Smooth-leaved Rose Campion (Lychnis Cali-rosa)—see Lychnis. Smooth-leaved Storax-plant (Styrax lavigata)—see Styrax. Smooth-leaved Wych Elm (Ulmus montana glabra)—see Ulmus. Smooth Lungwort (Mertensia virginica)—see Mertensia. Smooth Rock Spleenwort (Asplenium fontanum)—see Asplenium. Smooth Star-wort (Aster lævis lævigatus) - see Aster. Snail-flower (Phaseolus caracalla)—see Phaseolus. Snake-charm (Bauhinia anguina)—see Bauhinia. Snake Fern (Blechnum spreant)—see Blechnum. Snake Gourd (Trichosanthes anguina)—see Trichosanthes. Snake-plant (Arum dracunculus)—see Arum. Saake-weed (Polygonum bistorta) - see Polygonum. Scake's-beard (Ophiopogon japonicus)—see Ophiopogon. Snake's-head Fritillary (Fritillaria meleagris)—see Fritillaria. Snake's-tongue Fern (Lyyodium japonicum)—see Lygodium. Snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus)—see Antirrhinum. Snow-ball-tree (Viburnum opulus)-see Viburnum. Snow-berry-tree (Symphoricarpus racemosus) - see Symphoricarpus. Snowdrop (Galanthus niva'is)—see Ga'anthus. Snowdrop Anemone (Anemone sylvestris) - see Anemone. Snowdrop-tree (Halesia tetraptera)—see Halesia. Snowdrop Windflower (Anemone sylvestris)—see Anemone. Snowflake (Leucojum vernum)-see Leucojum. Snowflower (Chionan/hus virginica) - see Chionanthus. Snow-glory (Chionodoxa Lucilia)—see Chionodoxa. S 10w-in-Summer (Cerastium tomentosum)—see Cerastium. Snow Pear-tree (Pyrus nivalis)—see Pyrus. Snow-Rosette (Primula minima)—sec Primula. Snow-white Mullein (Verbascum niveum)—see Verbascum Snow-white Primrose (Primula nivalis) -see Primula. Snowy-flowered Crowfoot (Ranunculus amplexicaulis)—see Ranun-Galus. Snowy-leaved Rhododendron (Rhododendron niveum)-see Rhododendron. Snowy Medlar (Mespilus grandiflora)—see Mespilus. Spap-wood (Clethra alnifolia) - see Clethra. Soap wort (Saponaria officinalis)—see Saponaria.

Bobralia.-Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchida.

Columbia, Peru, Guiana, New Grenada, Mexico, Brazil, Central America. Int. 1836. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 16: varieties several. Flowers, white, purplish crimson, pink, violet, yellow, rose, brown; sum. Compost, two parts strong turfy loam; one part of equal proportions of coarse sand & broken charcoal. Position, light part of house at all seasons. Pot, Feb. or Mar., filling pot \(\frac{1}{2}\) of its depth with coarse crocks, then add a layer of sphagnum moss & sufficient compost to fill pot to within 1 in. of its rim. Press soil moderately firm. Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately other times. Apply weak stimulants to established plants in sum. Shade from sun unnecessary. Repot only when soil is overcrowded with roots. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 55° to 65°; Ap. to Oct., 65° to 75°. Growing period all the year round. Propagate by division at potting time.

Socotran Begonia (Begonia socotrana)—see Begonia.

Soft-leaved Azalea (Azalea mollis)—see Azalea.

Soft-leaved Bear's Brush (Acanthus mollis)—see Acanthus.

Soft-leaved Primrose (Primula mollis)—see Primula.

Soft Maple (Acer dasycar)um)—see Acer.

Soft Prickly Shield Fern (Polystichum angulars)—see Polystichum. Solandra.—Ord. Solanacea. Sove evergreen & deciduous climbing shrubs. Flowering. Nat. Jamaica, Mexico, S. America, Brazil. Int. 1781. Ill. 2 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white greenish; May to Oct. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part equal proportions fibrous peat & dry cow-manure, & little sand. Position, pols or beds with shoots trained up rafters or round trellises. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct. Keep almost dry remainder of time. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept Fruns weak shoots in moderately close & remove tips of stronger ones in Feb. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 50° to 55°; Mar. to Oct., 65° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in light soil or cocoanut-fibre refuse in temp. of 65° to 75° in spring.

Solanum (Potato, Egg Plant, Winter Cherry)—Ord. Solanaceæ. Hardy & greenhouse annuals, half-hardy & hardy herbaceous perennials, & stove & greenhouse evergreen plants. Potato (S. tuberosum): Hardy tuberous-rooted perennial. Nat. S. America. Int. 1597. It. 1 to 4 tt. Varieties cultivated innumerable. Flowers, lilac or white; sum. CLASSIFICATION: Kidney-oblong, white or coloured; Ex. Early Ashleaf (white), Early Rose (coloured). Round-roundish, white or coloured; Ex. Village Blacksmith (coloured), Imperator (white). Pebble-shaped-Flatish-round, white or coloured; Ex. Sutton's Satisfaction (white), Reading Russet (coloured). Soil, deep, rich well drained sandy or calcareous loam; or ordinary well tilled mould; both to be dug or trenched two spits deep, & decayed manure at the rate of one cart load per 5 sq. rods, placed between the first & second spit the previous autn. Position, sloping borders facing south, & sheltered from N. & N.E., for early sorts: open sunny parts of garden for main crops. Plant early sorts in Feb.; second early kinds in Mar.; late ones early in Lp. Distances apart for rows, 15 in. for early sorts; 2 ft. 6 in. for medium growers; 3 ft. 4 in. for robust growers. Distances apart for "sets": 6 in. for early kinds; 12 in. for medium growers; 18 in. for robust ones. Depth for planting: 6 in. in heavy soils; 7 in. in light soils. Quantities of Seed Required & peck for row 50 it. long; 1 bushel for a row 250 ft. long; 24 to 34 heaped bushels for 1 acre. Weight per bushel: 53 lbs. striked; 56 lbs. heaped. Arerage yield per acre: 4 to 6 tons of early sorts; 5 to 8 tons of main-crop varieties. Seed or "sets": medium-sized tubers best; large tubers should be cut into 2 or 3 portions, & wounded parts coated with slaked lime; one shoot or "chat" only to be allowed to each tuber or portion of tuber, remainder to be rubbed off before planting; tubers to be placed on end in shallow boxes & exposed to light for week or so before planting. Fertilizers, etc.: (1) 3\frac{1}{2} lbs. kain.it, 3\frac{1}{2} lbs. nitrate of soda, 1 lb. sulphate of iron, 7 lbs. superphosphate of lime per sq. rod, forked in when the shoots appear through the surface or if no stable manure was dug in the previous autn., apply the superphosphate along the

drills before planting, & the remaining ingredients as above advised. (Griffiths). (2) 15 loads of stable dung, & cwt. guano, & cwt. muriate of potash, 2 cwts. superphosphate of lime per acre; to be spread along bottom of drills prior to planting sets This formula best suited for light soils. (3) 6 lbs. of native guano per sq. rod, sprinkled along drills before planted, or hoed in when shoots are 3 in. high. General Cultural Details: Fork or stir surface of soil when shoots are 3 in. high; earth up when 6 in.; lift when haulm assumes yellow tinge; store tubers in dark cool place for eating; expose those for seed to light until they become greenish, then store away. Remedy for Discase: Dissolve 6 lbs. of sulphate of copper in 16 galls. of water: slake 4 lbs. of fresh lime in 6 galls. of water in separate vessel, & when this has cooled add it slowly to copper solution, & stir well. Allow mixture to stand three days, then stir well & spray the foliage on first indication of disease at intervals of 10 days. Egg Plant (S. melongena). Half hardy annual. Nat. Tropics. Int. 1597. Ilt. 2 to 3 ft. Varieties several. Flowers, blue. Fruit egg-shaped, white, yellow, or purple. Soil, light, rich. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse, against south walls outdoors in sum. Pot Culture: Sow seeds in. deep in temp. 80° in Feb. Place seedlings singly in 3 in. pots in Mar. & in 6-in. pots in May. Water freely & grow throughout in temp. 75° to 85°. Gather fruit when full colour is attained. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Sow seeds & grow seedlings in pots as advised in previous case. Plant out in June. Train shoots thinly to wall as they grow. Winder Cherry (S. capsicastrum & S. pseudo-capsicum).—Greenhouse evergreen betry-bearing shrubs. Nat.
Madeira. Int. 1596. It. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2; hybrids several.
Flowers, white. Fruit, round or oval, scarlet; winter. Compost, equal
parts leaf-mould, loam, & silver sand. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Sow seeds is in.
deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb. or Mar. Transulant singly in
2-in. pots when 1 in. high. Nip off point of main shoot when 3 in. high. Transfer to 3 in. pots when new shoots form. Harden in cold frame during May. Plant 15 in. apart each way in rich soil in sunny position outdoors in June. Nip off points of side shoots when 3 in. long. Lift, pot, & place in temp. 55° to 65° in Sept. Apply stimulants once or twice weekly. Sept. to Feb. Prune shoots of old plants to within 2 in. of base in Feb. When new shoots form repot & grow in temp. 65° to 75° until June, then place in cold frame, or plant outdoors as advised for seedlings. Insert cuttings 2 in. long in light soil in temp. 65° to 75°. Place singly in 3-in. pots when rooted. Transfer to 4½-in. size in May. Grow in cold frame or plant out & lift in Sept. S. Jasminoides.—Half-hardy deciduous twiner. Nat. S. America. Int. 1838. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Flowers, bluish white; sum. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, in pots, tubs, or beds with shoots trained up rafters of sunny cold greenhouse; or in bed against a south wall outdoors, S. & S. W. of England only. 10t or plant, Mar. Prune stragg-ling shoots moderately, Jan. or Feb. Water freely in sum.; moderately outdoors, S. & S. W. of England only. In or plant, man. Trunc strang-ling shoots moderately, Jan. or Feb. Water freely in sum.; moderately other times. S. CRISPUM: Hardy flowering shrub. Nat. Chili. Int. 1824. Ht. 12 to 14 ft. Flowers, bluish purple; sum. Compost, same as for S. jasminoides. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Position, against south walls in S. of England only. Pruse shoots in closely in Oct. Protect with straw or England only. Prums shoots in closely in Oct. Protect with straw or bracken in severe weather. Ornamental-leaved Species (S. robustum, S. macranthum, S. Warsewiczii, etc.): Half-hardy perennials. Nat. Brazil. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers, white or violet; sum. Leaves, very large. Stems more or less prickly. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, June. Lift, Sept. & place in temp. 55° to 55° until following June. Best plants ensured by sowing seeds annually in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Jan. or Feb., or by inserting cuttings in similar soil & temp. in Feb. or Mar. Propagate the potato by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in light soil in temp. 65° to 75°, \( \frac{1}{2} \), and to Ap.. transplanting seedlings when \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. high singly in 2-in. pots, then in \( \frac{1}{2} \), in the second in greenhouse until May, planting outdoors then in 41-in. pots, keeping in greenhouse until May, planting outdoors, lifting tubers in Sept., and storing them in sand in frost proof place until following Mar., then planting outdoors; by division of the tuber into as many

SOLDANELLA. SOPHORA.

portions as there are latent eyes in Feb. or Mar.; by cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in long, removed with a heal from the tuber, & inserted in light soil in temp. 55° to 65°, Ap.; by grafting portion of one tuber on another. Egg plant & winter cherry by seeds & cuttings as already described. S. jasminoides by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy peat in temp. 65° to 75° in spring.

Soldanella (Blue Moon-wort).—Ord. Primulacese. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Switzerland. Int. 1656. It. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, violet. blue, lilac, purple; Ap. & May. Compost, equal parts peat & loam & sharp sand. Position, sheltered open moist rockery. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Mulch surface of soil in dry weather with layer of cocoanut-fibre refuse. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pans filled with equal parts sandy loam, peat, & sand, & lightly covered with fine soil placed in a cold shady frame, Mar. or Ap.; division of plants in Mar. or Ap.

Soldier-wood (Calliandra purpurea)—see Calliandra. Soldier's herb (Piper angustifolium)—see Piper.

Soldier's Yarrow (Stratiotes aloides) - see Stratiotes.

Solidago (Golden Rod).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy nerbaceous perennial. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America. Int. 1648. Ht. 6 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 43. Flowers, yellow; July to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady borders or banks. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Lift, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Propagate by division of roots, Oct. to Ap.

Solid rooted Fume-wort (Corydalis solida)—see Corydalis.

Sollya (Australian Bluebell Creeper).—Ord. Pittosporaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen twining shrubs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1830. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, blue; May to Sept. Compost, two parts peat, one part turfy loam & half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pot or beds with shoots trained to wire trellis or up rafters or pillars. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Aug. Shade not necessary. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp., 65° to 75° in spring or sum.

Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum officinalis)—see Polygonatum.

Sonerilla.—Ord. Melastomaceæ. Stove perennials. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. E. Indies. Int. 1948. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 5. Flowers, purple, mauve, rose, lilac; Ap. to Nov. Leaves, ovate or lanceolate, green, or spotted with silvery white. Compost, equal parts fibry peat, chopped sphagnum, charcoal, & sand. Position, well drained pots or pans fully exposed to light. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun & moist atmosphere highly essential. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in above compost, & lightly covered with fine mould, Jan. to Ap. in a temp. of 75° to 85°; cuttings inserted in small pots under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Jan. to May.

Sophora (Chinese Japan Pagoda Tree, New Zealand Laburnum).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Groenhouse & hardy evergreen & deciduous trees & shrubs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Chili, New Zealand, Mexico, N. America, Neilgherries. Int. 1739. Ht. 4 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 4 hardy; 3 groenhouse. Flowers, yellow, purple, cream, violet; May, June, & Oct. Leaves, feather-shaped. Habit of S. japonica pendula, weeping, graceful. Culture of Greenhouse Species (S. macrocarpa, etc.): Compost, two parts loam, one of leaf-mould, & little sand. Pot, Oct. to Feb. Position, in pots or tubs in light airy part of greenhouse, Oct. to May; outdoors, May to Oct. Vater freely, Ap. to Oct.; vary little atterwards. Prume, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 40° to 45°; Ap. to May, 50° to 65°. Culture of Hardy Species (S. japonica, etc.): Soil, deep rich loam. Position, open sheltered lawns for S. japonica; sunny walls for other species. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune inte shape, Jan. or Feb. Pretect kinds grown against

walls in severe weather by mats, straw, or bracken. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in light soil in temp. of 55° in Ap.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil in temp. of 55° in Mar. S. japonica pendula & S. j. p. variegata by grafting on common species in Mar.

Sophronitis (Scarlet-flowered Orchid).—Ord. Orchidaccæ. Dwarf evergreen epiphytal orchids. Nat. Organ Mountains, Mexico. Int. 1837. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, about 4. Flowers, red, cream, crimson, violet; Nov. te Mar. Compost, equal parts peat, sphagnum moss, & charcoal. Position, shallow small pans of baskets suspended from roof. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Shade from sun most essential. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 55° to 65°; Ap. to Oct., 66° to 75°. Propagate by division of pseudo-hulbs, Feb. or Mar.

Sorcerer's Garlic (Allium molly)—see Allium.

Sorghum (Millet Grass).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy perennial. Nat. Mediterranean Region. Int. date unknown. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Inflorescence, purplish; borne in dense panicles; autn. Soil, ridinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division, Mar.

Sorrel (Rumex acetosa)-see Rumex.

Sorrel-tree (Andromeda arborea)—see Andromeda.

South American Butterfly Plant (Oncidium papilio) - see Onci dium.

South American Holly (Ilex paraguayensis) - see Ilex.

Southern Blue Sage (Salvia azurea)—see Salvia.

Southern Fox Grape (Vitis vulpina)—see Vitis.

Southern Holy Grass (Hierochloë australis)—see Hierochloë.

Southern Pine (Pinus australis)—see Pinus.

Southern Prickly Ash (Xanthoxylon carolinianum)—see Xanthoxy

Southern Red Lily (Lilium Catesbai)—see Lilium.

Southern-wood (Artemisia abrotanum)—see Artemisia.

Sow-bread (Cyclamen europæum)-see Cyclamen.

Spanish Arbour-vine (Ipomæa tuberosa)—see Ipomæa.

Spanish Bayonet (Yucca aloifolia)—see Yucca.

Spanish Broom (Spartium junceum)—see Spartium.

Spanish Calalu (Phytolacca octandra)—see Phytolacca.

Spanish Carnation (Poinciana pulcherrima) - see Poinciana.

Spanish Chestnut (Castanea vesca)—see Castanea.

Spanish Dagger (Yucca aloifolia)—see Yucca.

Spanish Fennel-flower (Nigella hispanica)—see Nigella.

Spanish Furze (Genista hispanica)—see Genista.

Spanish Hyacinth (Hyacinthus amethystinus)—see Hyacinthus.

Spanish Jasmine (Jasminum grandistorum)—see Jasminum.

Spanish Juice-plant (Glycyrrhiza glabra)—see Glycyrrhiza.

Spanish Moss (Tillandsia usneoides)—see Tillandsia.

Spanish Nut (Corylus avellana barceloniensis)—see Corylus.

Spanish Plane Tree (Platanus acerifolia hispanica) - see Acer.

Spanish Potato (Batatas edulis)—see Batatas.

Spanish Rest-harrow (Ononis hispanica)—see Ononis.

Spanish Silver Fir (Picea pinsapo) - see Picea.

Spanish Squill (Scilla campanulata)—see Scilla.

Spanish Traveller's Joy (Clematis cirrhosa) - see Clemati.

Spanish-tuft (Thalictrum aquilegifolium)-tee Thalictrum.

Spanish Wild Cucumber (Clematis cirrhosa)—see Clematis.

SPHENOGYNE.

Sparaxis (African Harlequin Flower) .- Ord. Iridazes. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1758. Ht. 6 in '9 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties many. Flowers, white, yellow, lilac purple, crimson, orange; fragrant; Ap. to Aug. Outdoor Culture: Soil, light, rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Sept. to Jan., placing bulbs 4 in. deep & 2 in. apart. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Mulch surface of bed in Mar. with cow-manure. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow-manure. Pots, 41 in. in diameter, well drained. Place five bulbs, 3 in. deep, in each pot in Nov., & cover with cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage until growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping bulbs dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; other times, 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for

Sparmannia (African Hemp).—Ord. Tiliaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrub. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1790. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, I; variety 1. Plowers, white; single & double; sum. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, & little sand. Position, pots in light airy greenhouse, Sopt to June; sunny spot outdoors remainder of time. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prane moderately close, Nov. to Dec. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.: moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants, Ap. to Sept. No shade or syringing required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings inserted singly in small pots filled with sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 55° to 65°, spring or sum.

Sparrow Grass (Asparagus officinalis)—see Asparagus.

Spartium (Rush or Spanish Broom) .- Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrub. Nat. Mediterranean Region, Canary Islands. Int. 1548. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, yellow, single & double, fragrant; June to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny open borders or dry banks. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in drills in fine soil in sunny position outdoors, autn. or spring; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass or in cold frame in sum.

Spatlum (Lewisia rediviva)—see Lewisia.

Spear-flower (Ardisia crenulata)—see Ardisia.
Spear-leaved Boll-flower (Campanula lanceola'a)—see Campanula.

Spear-leaved Lily (Lilium lancifolium)—see Li.iu.n.

Spear-leaved Plantain Lily (Funkia lanceolata)—see Funkia.

Spear Mint (Mentha viridis)—see Mentha.
Spectral-flowered Orchid (Masdevallia chimara)—see Masdevallia. Specularia (Venus's Looking Glass, Corn Violet).—Ord. Campanulaces. Hardy annuals. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America. Int. (Venus's Looking Glass) 1596. Ht. 3 to 20 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, lilac, purplish blue; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in Ap. thirly is in deep in patches or lines where required to grow. Thin seedlings when I or 2 in high to 3 to 6 in apart. Support plants with small twigs when 3 to 6 in. high.

Speedwell (Veronica officinalis)—see Veronica Spergula pilifera -- see Sagina procumbens.

Sphenogyne.—Ord. Compositæ. Hatf-hardy annual. Nat. Mexica. Int. 1836. At. 10 to 12 in. Species cultivated, I (S. species). Flowers, yellow, brown; July to Sept. Loil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Siw seeds, Feb. or Mar. in ordinary light mould in pots, puns, or boxes in temp. 55° to 65°, & transplant seedlings when an inch high to 3 in. apart in shallow boxes; place in cold frame in Ap., harden off & plant outdoors, May or June. At sow seeds in open ground in Ap. where required to grow, & thin seedlings to 4 or 6 in. arart when 1 to 6 in. high.

Spice-bush (Laurus Benzoin)—see Laurus. Spider Fern (Pteris serrulata)—see Pteris. Spider-tlower (Cleome luter)—see Cleome.

Spider Orchis (Orchis arachnites) - see Orchis. Spigelia (Carolina Pink, Maryland Pink root, Worm Grass).-Ord. Loganiacem. Stove annuals or perennials & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Brazil, Mexico, N. America. Int. 1694. IIt. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1 stove annual; 1 stove perennial; 1 hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers, scarlet, red, purplish; sum. CULTURE OF STOVE SPECIES (S. splendens, etc.): Compost, equal parts loam, peat, & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot, Jan. to Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately other times. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 650 to 750; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES (S. marilandica): Soil, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Position, partially shady border containing 2 ft. in depth of above compost. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water copiously during sum. Propagate annual species by seeds sown in temp. of 75° to 85°, Jan. to Ap.; perennial species by cuttings inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85° in spring; hardy perennial species by division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Spike Oil-plant (Lavandula spica)—see Lavandula.

Spiked Horned-Rampion (Phyteuma spicatum)—see Phyteuma.

Spiked Louse-wort (Pedicularis comosa)—see Pedicularis.

Spiked Sea Lavender (Statice spicata)—see Statice.

Spikenard Oil-plant (Andropogon Schananthus)—see Andropogon.

Spinach (Spinacia oleracea)—see Spinacia.

Spinach Beet (Beta Brasiliensis & B. cicla)—see Beta.

Spinacia (Spinach). — Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Hardy annual. Esculent-leaved vegetable. Nat. S. E. Europe. Int. 1568. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated 1; varieties 2. Flowers, green. Soil, deep, rich moist ordinary for sum, spinach; rich, moderately dry for winter kind. Position, sunny. Sow seeds of sum. spinach at intervals of a fortnight, Feb. to Aug., in drills 1 in. deep & 12 in. apart; winter spinach, Aug. & Sept. in drills 1 in. deep & 15 in. Thin winter spinach to 6 in. apart when three leaves form. Fertilizer: (1) 11 lbs. kainit, 12 lbs. sulphate of soda; 12 lbs. sulphate of ammonia; 2 lbs. superphosphate per sq. rod, applied when plants are 2 in. high. (2) Native guano, applied at the rate of 10 lbs. per sq. rod when plants are 2 in. high.

Spindle-tree (Euonymus europæus)—see Euonymus.

Spiny Bear's-breech (Acanthus spinosus)—see Acanthus
Spiræa (Meadow Sweet).—Ord. Rosaceæ. Hardy deciduous and
evergreen flowering shrubs & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain),
Japan, N. America, Siberia, China, Cashmere, & Mexico. Int. (foreign
species) 1640. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 13 hardy herbaceous; about
45 hardy deciduous shrubs; 5 hardy evergreen shrubs. Flowers, white, rose,
red; fragrant; May to Oct. Culture of Hardy Herbaceous Species (S. ilipendula, S. palmata, S. arunous, S. ulmaria, etc.): Soil, ordinary rich, well manured. Position, partially shady or sunny borders; margins of streams, etc. tor S. ulmaria. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Top dress annually in Ap. rith decayed manure. Water copiously in dry weather. Lift, divide, & replant every three or four years. CULTURE OF SHRUBBY SPECIES (S. ariæfolia, S. Douglassi, S. prunifolia ft. pl., etc ): Soil, good ordinary or loamy. Position, open sunny borders or shrubberies. Plant, Sept. to Mar. Prune straggly shoots moderately close directly after flowering. CULTURE OF S. JAPONICA: Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould. Pot roots, Oct. or Nov., singly in 5 or 6 in. pots. Place in cold frame until required for forcing, or remove to ordinary heated greenhouse in Jan., cold house in Feb. Temp. for forcing 550 to 650. Water moderately when first brought into forcing or greenhouse; freely when growth begins. Apply weak stimulants - 1 oz. of guano to gall.

of water - when flower spikes show. Remove to cold frame after flowering & plant out in sunny position in June. Let plants remain thus for two years, then lift, place in pots, & use for forcing. Plants will not flower freely two years in succession when grown in pots. Propagate herbaceous kinds by division of the roots, Oct. to Mar; shrubby ones by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under hand-light or in frame in shade, sum.; also by offsets removed & planted in autn.

Spire Lily (Galtonia candicans)—see Galtonia.

Spire-reed (Arundo phragmites)—see Arundo.

Spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes)—see Asplenium.

Splendid Flamingo Plant (Anthericum magnificum)—see Anthericum.

Spoon-wood-tree (Kalmia latifolia)—see Kalmia.

Spoonwort (Cochlearia officinalis)—see Cochlearia.

Spotted Alder (Hamamelis virginica)—see Hamamelis.

Spotted Dead-Nettle (Lamium maculatum)—see Lamium. Spotted Golden Borage (Arnebia echioides) - see Arnebia.

Spotted Indian Crocus (Pleione maculata) -see Pleione.

Spotted Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium guttatum)—see Cypripedium.

Spotted Laurel (Aucuba japonica)—see Aucuba.

Spotted-leaved Arum Lily (Richardia maculata) - see Richardia.

Spotted-leaved Winter-green (Pyrola maculata)—see Pyrola.

Spotted Lily (Lilium speciosum)—see Lilium.
Spotted Monkey-flower (Mimulus guttatus)—see Mimulus.

Spotted Orchis (Orchis maculata)—see Orchis.

Spotted Sun-rose (Helianthemum guttatum)—see Helianthemum.

Spraguea.—Ord. Portulacaceæ. Half-hardy perenuial herb. Nat. California. Int. 1858. Ht. 1 to 2 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, purple; July to Oct. Soil, ordinary. Position, edges of sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant, Ap. or May. Propayate by seeds, sown Feb. or Mar., in well drained pots or pans in above compost, in temp. of 550 to 600; transplanting seedlings an inchapart in 3-in. pots when large enough to handle, afterwards hardening off in cold frame & planting out in May; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy peat under bell-glass in temp. of 55° to 65° in spring.

Spread Eagle Orchid (Oncidium carthaginense)—see Oncidium.

Spreading Bell-flower (Campanula patula)—see Campanula.

Spreading Sage (Salvia pa'ens)—see Salvia.

Sprekelia (Jacobean Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Stove deciduous bulbs. Nat. Guatemala. Int. 1658. Ht. 6 to 9 in. Species cultivated, 1: varieties 2. Flowers, crimson, white, green; Ap. to June. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part river sand, & a few crushed bones. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot, Feb., burying bulb about two-thirds of its depth. Water freely from time growth begins (about Feb.) until Sept., when keep quite dry. Apply liquid manure when flower spike shows. Top-dress large bulbs annually & repot every three or four years only. Temp., Feb. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Feb., 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown 14 in. deep in well drained pots of sandy loam in temp. 650 to 700 in Mar., placing seedlings singly in 2-in. pots, & keeping them moderately moist all the year round for three years; by offsets treated as old bulbs. Seedlings are six to seven years before they flower.

Spring Beauty (Claytonia virginica)—see Claytonia.

Spring Bell (Sisyrinchium grandiflorum —see Sisyrinchium Spring Bitter Vetch (Orobus vernus)—see Orobus.

Spring Crocus (Crocus vernus)-see Crocus.

Spring Cyclamen (Cyclamen vernum)—see Cyclamen. Spring-flowering Squill (Scilla verna)—see Scilla.

Spring Gentian (Gentiana verna)—see Gentian. Spring Meadow-Saffron (Bulbocodium vernum)—see Bulbocodium. Spring Satin-flower (Sisyrinchium grandiflorum)—see Sisyrinchium. Spring Snowflake (L-ucojum vernum) - see Leucojuin. Spring Star-flower (Triteleia uniflora)—see Triteleia, Spruce (Abies excelsa)-see Abies. Spruce Pine (Abies excelsa)—see Abies. Spurge Flax (Daphne mczereum)-see Daphne. Spurge Laurel (Daphne laureola)-see Daphne. Spurge Nettle (Jatropha urens stimulosa)—see Jatropha. Spurge Olive-tree (Daphne mezereum) -see Daphne. Spurious Iris (Iris spuria)—see Iris. Square-stalked Passion-flower (Passiflora quadrangularis)—see Passiflora. Squill (Scilla bifolia)—see Scilla. Squirrel-corn (Dicentra canadensis)-see Dicentra. Squirrel-tail Grass (Hordeum jubatum)—see Hordeum. Squirting Cucumber (Momordica elaterium) - see Momordica. Staff-tree (Celastrus scandens)—see Celastrus. Staff-vine (Celastrus scandens)—see Celastrus. Stag's-horn Fern (Platycerium alcicorne)-see Platycerium.

Stag's-horn Sumach (Rhus typhina)—see Rhus. Standing Cypress (Ipomopsis elegans)—see Ipomopsis. Stanhopea. Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. fropical America. Int. 1824. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 36; varieties many. Flowers, yellow, red, white, crimson, brown, purple, orange; sum. Compost, two parts fresh sphagnum moss, one part lumps of turfy peat

Stag's-horn Saxifrage (Saxifraga ceratophylla)—see Saxifraga

& charcoal. Position, teak baskets suspended from roof. Plant, Feb., Mar. or Ap. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep almost dry remainder of year. Syringe foliage daily, sum. Shade from sun. Temp., May to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to May, 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs in spring.

Stapelia (Carrion Flower, Toad Flower, Star-fish Flower).—Ord.

Asclepiadaces. Greenhouse evergreen succulent stemmed plants. Nat. S.

Africa. Int. 1790. Ht. 2 in to 1 ft. Species cultivated, about 100. Flowers. purple, brown, yellow, red, flesh, violet, green; disagreeably scented; sum, Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part broken rubbish or old mortar, & one part sand. Position, well drained pots close to glass in light sunny green-house. No shade required. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry remainder of year. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 50° to 75°. Repot only when absolutely necessary. Top-dress annually in Mar. with compost of two parts well decayed cow dung & one part sandy loam. Propagate by cuttings of stems exposed to air on shelf in greenhouse for 2 or 3 days, then inserted singly in 2 in. pots half filled with

greenhouse for 2 or 3 days, then inserted singly in 2-in. pots half filled with drainage, remainder with sand & brick rubbish; spring.

Staphylea (Bladder Nut, St. Anthony's Nut, Colchican Bladder Nut, Mexican Bladder Nut).—Ora. Sapindaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. S. Europe, N. America, Caucasus, Japan. Int. 1640. Ht. 3 tc 12 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white; May to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prime straggling shoots moderately close immediately after flowering. Culture of S. Colchica for Forcing: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould. Pot, Oct. to Jan. Place in sheltered position outdoors, or in cold frame until Jan., then remove into forcing house, or end of Jan. into cold greenhouse. Temp., 650 to 75°. Water moderately when first placed in heat, afterwards

STAR ANISE. STELLARIA.

more freely. Syringe daily until leaves expand. Transfer to cold frame after flowering. Harden & stand outdoors, May to Oct. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy soil in sheltered position outdoors in Sept. or Oct.; cuttings of firm shoots, 6 to 8 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in cold frame or in sheltered corner outdoors in Sept.; layering shoots, Sept. or Oct.; suckers removed & planted, Oct. to Feb.

Star Anise (Illicium anisatum)—see Illicium.

Star Aniseed-tree (Illicium anisatum) - see Illicium.

Starch Hyacinth (Muscari racemosum)—see Muscari.

Star Capsicum Nightshade (Solanum capsicastrum) — see Solanum

Star-fish-flower (Stapelia asterias)—see Stapelia.

Star-flower (Trientalis europæa)—see Trientalis.

Star-flowered Squill (Scilla amæna)-see Scilla.

Star Glory (Ipomæa coccinea) -see Ipomæa.

Star Grass (Hypoxis erecta)—see Hypoxis.

Star Hyacinth (Scilla amæna)—see Scilla.

Star Pine (Pinus pinaster)—see Pinus.

Star Windflower (Anomone stellata)—see Anemone.

Star-wort (Aster amellus)—see Aster. Starry-flowered Hydrangea (Hydrangea stellata)—see Hydrangea. Starry Pincushion-flower (Asterocephalus stellatus)—see Asterocephalus.

Starry Saxifrage (Saxifraga stellaris)—see Saxifraga.

Statice (Sea Lavender, Sea Pink).—Ord. Plumbaginaceæ. Green house evergreens & half hardy & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. Africa, Canary Islands, Siberia, Levant, Cape of Good Hope, Carolina, Turkestan, China. Int. 1688. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 9 greenhouse evergreens; 30 half-hardy herbaceous; 40 hardy herbaceous; 2 hardy annuals. Flowers, blue, purple, yellow, pink, white, violet; Ap. to Sept. Culture of Greenhouse Species (S. incana, S. profusa, etc.): Compost, two parts sandy fibrous loam, one part fibrous peat, & one part sand. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, light airy sunny greenhouse, Sept. to May; cold frame, May to Sept. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; modera'ely afterwards. Apply weak stimulants occasionally in sum. to healthy established plants. Temp., Sept. to Ap., 40° to 50°; Ap. to May, 55° to 65°. Good drainage in pots indispensable. Culture of Hardy Species (S. latifolia, S. limonium, pots indispensable. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES (S. latyona, S. timonium, etc.): Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny rockeries or borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Top-dress annually with decayed manure & loam in. Ap. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES (S. Suworwi, S. spicata): Soil, ordinary sandy. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Sow seeds in well drained pots filled with sandy loam, cover slightly with fine soil, & place in temp. of 55° to 65°, Feb. or Mar. Transp'ant when large enough to handle; harden off & plant outdoors in May. Propagate by seeds sown as above; cuttings inserted singly in 2-in. pots, well drained, & filled with sandy soil, & placed in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; division of roots. Mar. or Ap. 55° to 65° in spring; division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Stauntonia.—Ord. Berberidaceæ. Hardy evergreen climbing shrub. Nat. China, Japan. Int. 1876. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; fragrant; Ap. Soil, deep sandy loam. Position, S. wall or trellis. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Prune trailing shoots, not required to produce flowers following season, back to two-thirds of their length in autn. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots inserted in sandy soil

under bell-glass in shady position outdoors in sum.

Steep Grass (Pinguicula vulgaris)—see Pinguicula.

Steeple Bells (Campanula pyramidalis)—see Campanula.

Stellaria (Golden Chickweed, Golden Stitchwort).—Ord. Caryophyllacem. Hardy perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), Siberia, W. Asia. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, narrow; pale golden yellow. Soil, ordinary. Position, edgings to or lines in carpet b ds. Plant, Ap. to June. Remove flower stems directly they form to insure dwarf growth. Propagate by division of roots in spring.

Stemless Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium acau'e)—see Cypripedium. Stephanotis (Clustered Wax-flower, Madagascar Chaplet Flower, Madagascar Jasmine).—Ord. Asclepiadacew. Stove evergreen twining shrubs. Nat. Madagascar. Int. 1839. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; fragrant; more or less all the year round. Compost, equal parts good light fibrous loam or peat, & one part equal proportions leaf mould, well decayed manure, & coarse silver sand. Position, pots, tubs, or beds, well drained, with shoots trained to wire trellis, or up rafters of stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Shade from sun. Witter copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Mar. to Oct., except when in bloom. Apply stimulants once a week to healthy established plants be ween May & Sept. Prune straggling shoots in moderately close, & thin out weak shoots freely, Jan. or Feb. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar, 55° to 65°. Prograde by cuttings of the shoots of the previous year's growth, inserted singly in 2 in parts filled with each place of the provious year's growth, inserted singly in 2-in. pots, filled with equal parts sand, peat, & loam, placed under bellglass in temp. 65° to 75° in spring.

Sterculia (Sultan's Parasol).—Ord. Sterculiaceæ. Stove and Greenhouse evergreen trees. Nat. Malabar, W. Australia, S. America, E. Indies, New Guinea. Int. 1787. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 6 stove; 4 greenhouse. Flowers, purple, yellow, red; sum. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, & sand. Position, pots in warm moist stove or greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 75° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65° for stove or Mar. 1emp., mar. to 50 to 60°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55° for greenhouse species. Water freely in sum; moderately other times. Syrings stove species daily, Ap. to Oct. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. of 65° to 75°, spring or sum.

Sternbergia (Winter Daffodil, Yellow Star-flower).—Ord. Amaryllidaces. Nat. Central Europe. Int. 1596. It. 2 to 6 in. Species oultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, yellow; autn. Leaves produced usually late in autn. or early in spring, after flowering. Soil, deep, fairly dry, good ordinary. Position, sunny sheltered border. Plant bulbs, Oct. or Nov., 4 in. deep, & 2 or 3 in. apart. Plant surface of soil over bulbs with Saxifraga hymphides or Setum area to form green carpet & afford protection. Let & hypnoides or Sedum acre to form green carpet & afford protection. Lift & replant when bulbs show signs of deterioration. Propagate by offsets removed & planted, Oct. or Nov.

Stevensonia.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove orn. foliage palm. Nat. Seychelles. Int. 1865. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, once divided, wedge-shaped, green. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part equal proportions charcoal, turfy loam, & sand. Position, moist shady part of stove. Iot, Feb. or Mar. Syrings freely twice daily, Feb. to Oct.; once daily afterwards. Water freely at all times. Shade & moist atmosphere essential. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70s to 85; Oct. to Mar., 655 to 75e. Proparets. gate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in peat & loam in small pots in temp. 750 to 850, spring.

Stiff Dogwood (Cornus stricta)—see Cornus.

Stigmaphyllon (Golden Vine).—Ord. Malpighi wee. Stove evergreen climbing shrubs. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1796. Ilt. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, about 7. Flowers, yellow; May to Sept. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Position, well drained pots with shoots paris found, teat-mound, peat, a said. Postern, well drained up roof or round trellis. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prans away weak growths a shorten strong ones moderately, Jan. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syrings daily in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted

STRELITZIA.

singly in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°, spring

Stinging Bush (Jatropha urens)—see Jatropha. Stingless Nettle (Pilea muscosa)-see Pilea.

Stinking Gladwyn (Iris fætidissima)—see Iris.

Stipa (Feather Grass). — Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy perennial flowering grasses. Nat. Europe, Australia. Int. date unknown. Ht. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, about 6. Inflorescence borne in feathery panicles; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, dryish sunny borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Gather inflorescence for drying for winter decoration in July Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in shallow boxes or pots filled with light soil placed in temp. of 55° to 65°, Feb. or Mar., hardening off seedlings & planting outdoors, May or June; or by sowing similar depth in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap.; also by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Stock Gilliflower (Matthiola annua, M. incana, & M. græca)—see

Matthiola.

Stock-leaved Hound's-tongue (Cyn. glos.um cheirifolium)—see Cynoglossum.

Stokes' Aster (Stokesia cyanea)—see Stokesia.

Stokesia (Stoke's Aster).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. America. Int. 1766. Itt. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant, Ap. Protect in winter by covering with hand-light. Plants may be lifted in Sept., placed in pots & removed to greenhouse for flowering during nutn. & winter, afterwards planting outdoors following Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Stonecrop (Sedum acre)-see Sedum.

Stone Fern (Ceterach officinarum)—see Ceterach.

Stone-hore (Sedum reflexum)—see Sedum.

Stone Orpine (Sedum reflexum)—see Sedum.

Stone Pine (Pinus pinea)—see Pinus.

Stone-root (Collinsonia canadensis)—see Collinsonia.

Storax-plant (Styrax officinalis)—see Styrax.

Straggling Phlox (Phlox divaricata)—see Phlox.

Straight Bean (Vicia faba)—see Vicia.

Strainer Vine (Luffa acutangula)—see Luffa.

Strasburg Turpentine-tree (Abies pectinata)—see Abies.

Stratiotes (Water Soldier, Crab's Claw).—Ord. Hydrocharidacex. Hardy aquatic perennial. Nat. Britain. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; June. Soil, ordinary. Position, shallow lakes or ponds. Plant, Mar. or Ap.; enclosing roots & small quantity of mould in pieces of old sacking tied securely round base of stem & dropped into water where required to grow. Propagate by division in spring.

Strawberry-plant (Fragaria vesca)—see Fragaria.

Strawberry Tomato-plant (Physalis Alkekengi)—see Physalis.

Strawberry-tree (Arbutus unedo)—see Arbutus.

Streaked-barked Daphne (Daphne striata) -see Daphne.

Streaked-barked Plane-tree (Platanus striata) - see Platanus.

Strelitzia (Bird of Paradise Flower, Bird's Tongue Flower).—Ord. Scitaminacea. Greenhouse orn. foliage & flowering perennials. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1791. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white, purple, yellow, orange; spring. Leaves, large, broad, oblong, milky-green. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, & half a part silver sand. Position, pots or beds in sunny part of stove. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Nov.; keep nearly dry afterwards, No shade required. Temp.. Mar. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to Mar.,

55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in compost of leaf-mould, peat, & loam, in temp, of 65° to 75°, spring; offsets or division of old plants, Feb. or Mar.

Streptocarpus (Cape Primrose).—Ord Gesneriaceæ. Greenhouse & stove herbaceous perennials. Nat. S. & Tropical Africa, Madagascar. Int. 1824. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 10 greenhouse, 1 stove; hybrids several. Flowers, lilac, rose, blue, white; Ap. to Nov. Culture of Stove Species (S. Saunders): Compost, two parts loam, one part of equal proportions of leaf-mould or peat, decayed manure, & silver sand. Position, pots in light part of stove. Iot, Mar. or Ap. Shade from sun. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.: moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants once a week to plan s in flower. Temp., 55° to 65°, Sept. to Ap.; 65° to 75°, Ap. to Sept. Culture of Greenhouse Species (S. Kexi, S. Wendlandi, etc.): Compost, same as for stove species. Position, pots in light greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Temp., 40° to 50°. Oct. to Ap.; 55° to 65°, Ap. to Oct. Shade from sun. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Apply week st mulants when plants are in flower. Admit air freely in sum. Cold shady frame gool position for young plants during sum. Propagate by seeds sown in well drained pots, pans, or boxes, with equal parts of finely sifted loam, leaf-mould, peat, & sand. Cover the seeds thinly with a sprinkle of fine silver sand. Mosten the soil by holding the pot, pan, or box nearly to its rim or edge in tepid water. Place a pane of glass over top of pot, pan, or box, & put in a temp. 55° to 65°. Transplant seedlings as soon as large enough to handle 1 in. apart in above compost, in pans or pots, & when seedlings touch each other place them singly in 3-in. pots, & ultimately into 5 or 6-in. pots. Seeds sown in Feb. will produce plants for flowering following July, in Mar. or Ap., following Aug. or Sept.

Streptosolen.—Ord. So'anaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. Columbia. Int. 1817. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, orange; May to Aug. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, & half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots close to glass in light sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Prime shoots moderately close after flowering. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards, Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sun. Shade only from bright sunshine. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 60° to 70°; Oct. to Mar., 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in light sandy soil under bell-glass, in temp. 55° to

650, spring or sum.

String-wood (Acalypha rubra)—see Acalypha.

Striped Bamboo (Bambusa striata)—see Bambusa.

Striped-barked Flowering Ash (Fraxinus ornus striata)—see Fraxinus.

Striped-flowered Squill (Puschkinia scilloides)—see Puschkinia.

Striped Hedgehog Holly (Ilex aquifolium ferox argenteo-varieyata)
—see Ilex.

Strobilanthes (Conehead).—Ord Acanthaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Nepaul, E. Indies, China. Int. 1823 Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 14. Flowers, blue, violet, purple, lilac, livender, yellow Nov. to Ap. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf mould, with a little silver sand. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, well drained pots in moist part of stove, Mar. to June; sunny cold frame, June to Sept.; light stove, Sept. to Mar. Prune shoots in closely, Feb. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely other times. Apply liquid manure twice a week to plants in flower. Propagate by cuttings of moderately firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in light sandy compost under bell-glass in temp. 75°, Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Prime shoots in closely, Feb. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely other times. Apply liquid manure twice a week to plants in flower. Propagate by cuttings of moderately firm shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in light sandy compost under bell-glass in temp. 75°, Feb., Mar. or Ap.

Struthiopteris (Ostri-h Fern).—Ord. Filices. Hardy deciduous ferns. Nat. Europe, Japan, N. America. Int. 1760. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivited, 3. Fronds, feather-shaped; fertile ones contracted. Soil, two parts good loam, one part leaf-mould. Position, semi-shided cool moist border or margin of ponds. Propagate by spores gathered just before the

cases burst & sown on surface of well drained pan of sandy peat & leaf-moul? with a square of glass, & kept moderately moist in shady position in cold

frame or greenhouse; division of plants, Mar. or Ap.

Stuartia.—Ord. Ternströmiaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shruts
Nat. N. America, Japan. Int. 1743. Ht. 8 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, creamy white, with crimson-red stamens; Ap. to July. Soil, two parts moist sandy loam, one part peat. Position, open sunny borders sheltered on N. & E. by walls, trees, or shrubs. Plint, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in sandy soil under hand-light in sheltered position outdoors in autn.; layering shoots in Sept or Oct.

Stud-flower (Helonias bullata)—see Helonias.

Sturt's Desert Pea (Clianthus Dampieri)—see Clianthus.

Stylophorum (Celandine Poppy).—Ord. Papaveraceæ Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. W. America. Int. 1854. Ht. 8 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; May & June. Soil, ordinary light. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Mar. or Ap; division of roots, Mar.

Styrax (Storax).—Ord. Styracaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. Levant, India, Japan, N. America. Int. 1597. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 6. Flowers, white; Ap. to Aug. Soil, light ordinary. Position, sunny borders or shrubberies, or against S. walls. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by layering shoots in spring or autn.

Succory (Cichorium intybus) - see Cichorium.

Sugar Bean (Phaseolus saccharatus & P. lunatus)—see Phaseolus.

Sigar Cane (Saccharum officinarum)—see Saccharum.

Sugar Maple (Accr saccharinum) -see Acer.

Sugar Millet (Sorghum saccharatum)—see Sorghum.

Sugar Pea: Edible-podded varieties of Common Pea (Pisum sativum) - see Pisum.

Sugar Pine (Pinus Lambertiana)—see Pinus.

Sulphur-coloured Windflower (Anemone sulphuren)—see Anemone

Sulphur-flowered Rose (Rosa su'phurea)—see Rosa.

Sulphur - flowered Sword-lily (Gladiolus ochroleucus) — see Gladiolus.

Sultan's Parasol (Sterculia platanifelia) see Steren'ia.

Summer Heliotrope (Tourneforti, heliotropioides)-sce Tourne

Summer Pheasant's-eye (Adonis æstivalis)—see Adoris

Summer Savory (Satureia hortensis) - see Satureia.

Summer Snowdrop (Leucojum æstivum)—see Leucoj m.

Summer Snow-flake (Leucojum æstivum)-see Leucojum.

Summer Squash (Cucurbita pepo) - see Cucurbita.

Sundew (Drosera retundifolia)—see Drosera.

Sun-drops (Enothera fruticosa)—see Enothera.

Sunflower (Helianthus annuus)—see Helianthus.

Sunflower Oil-plant (Helianthus annuus)-see Helianthus

Sun-plant (Portulacca grandiflora)—see Portulacca.

Sun-rose (He/ianthemum vulgare)—see Helianthemum.

Superb Yucca (Yucca superba)—see Yucca.

Surinam Tea-plant (Lantana hybrida) - see Lantana.

Sutherlandia (Cape Bladder Senna).—Ord. Leguminosce. Half-hardy evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1683. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, scarlet; June. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, & silver sand. Position, against S. walls outdoors, S. & S.W. England

only, or in pots in cold greenhouse any part of kingdom. Plant, Sept., Oct. or Ap. Pot, Mar. Water plants in pots freely, Ap. to Sept., oct. or Ap. Pot, Mar. Water plants in pots freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Prane, Ap., shortening straggling shoots only. Propagate by seeds sown in compost of equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & sand, lightly cover with fine soil, & place in temp. of 45° to 55° in spring; by cuttings of

young shoots in May under bell-glass or hand-light.

young shoots in May under bell-glass or hand-light.

Swainsonia (Darling River Pea, Poison Pea).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. New Zealand, Aus ralia. Int. 1800. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, blue, purple, pink, violet, red, white; May to Sept. Compost, two parts fibrous loum, one, part peat, & half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to O.t.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants occasionally in sum. Remove to cold frame or pit, June; replace in greenhouse, Sept. Temp, Sept. to Mar.. 35° to 45°, Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds soaked for about an hour in tepid water, then sown in. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. or Ap; cuttings of young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in silver sand under bell-glass in cool shady part of greenhouse in sum. under bell-glass in cool shady part of greenhouse in sum.

Swainson's Pea (swain-onix galigifo'ia)—see Swainsonia.

Swallow-tailed Willow (Sal x alba)—see Salix.

Swallow-wort (Chelidonium majus & Asclepias tuberosa)—see Chelidonium & Asclepias.

Swamp Devil's Bit (Ptelea trifolia/a)—see Ptelea.

Swamp Globe-flower (Cephalan/hus occiden/a/is)—see Cephalanthus

Swamp Gooseberry (Ribes lacustre) - see Rib .s.

Swamp Hellebore (Vera'rum viride)-see Veratrum.

Swamp Lily (Lilium superbum) - see Lilium.

Swamp Locust-tree (G'editschia monosperma)—see Gladitschia.

Swamp Maple (Acer rubrum) - see Acer.

Swamp Sassafras-tree (Magnolia glauca)—see Magnolia.

Swamp Saxifrage (Saxifraga pennsylvanica) - see Saxifraga,

Swamp Sunflower (He enium au umnale)-see Helenium.

Swan-flower (Cycnoches ven'ricosum)—see Cycnoches.

Swan-neck Orchid (Cycnoches aureum)—see Cycno hes. Swan River Pa'sy (Brachycome iberidifolia) - see Brachycome

Swan River Everlasting (Rhodanthe Manglesi)—see Rhodanthe

Swan-wort (Cycnoches ventricosum)-see Cycnoches.

Sweet Acorn Oak (Quercus ballota)—see Quercus.

Sweet Alyssum (Kaniga maritima)—see Kaniga.

Sweet Alvsson (Kaniga maritimum)—see Kaniga.

Sweet Amber (Hypericum androsænum)—see Hypericum.

Sweet Basil (Ocymum basilicum)—see Ocymum.

Sweet Bay-tree (Laurus nobi is)—see Laurus, Sweet Briar (Rosa rubig nosa & R. Eglan eria)—see Ross.

Sweet Buck-eye (Pavia flava)-see Pavia.

Sweet Chestnut (Castanea vesca)—see Castanea.

Sweet Cicely (Myrrhis odorata)—see Myrrhis.

Sweet Cumin (Pimpinel a anisum)—see Pimpinella.

Sweet Fern (Myrrhis odorata)—see Myrrhis.

Sweet Fennel (Faniculum officinale) - see Fani ulum.

Sweet Flag (Acorus calamus) - see Acorus.

Sweet Gale (Myrica Gale)—see Myrica.

Sweet Grass (Asperula odorata) -- see Asperula.

Sweet Gum-tree (Liquidambar styraciflua)—see Liquidambar Sweet John (Dianthus barbatus angustifolius)—see Dianthus

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Sweet Marjoram (Origanum marjorana)—see Origanum.
   Sweet Marjoram Oil-plant (Origanum marjorana) - see Origanum.
   Sweet Milfoil (Achillea ageratum) -see Achillea.
   Sweet Nancy (Narcissus biflorus fl. pl.)—see Narcissus.
   Sweet Oil-plant (Olea europæa)—see Olea.
   Sweet Orange-tree (Citrus aurantium)—see Citrus.
   Sweet Pea (Lathyrus odoratus)—see Lathyrus.
   Sweet Pepper-bush (Clethra alnifolia)—see Clethra.
   Sweet Potato (Batatas edulis)—see Batatas.
   Sweet Reed (Sorghum saccharatum) - see Sorghum.
   Sweet Scabious (Scabiosa atropurpurea)—see Scabiosa.
   Sweet-scented Agrimony (Agrimonia odorata)—see Agrimonia.
   Sweet-scented Bramble (Rubus odoratus)—see Rubus.
   Sweet-scented Clematis (Clematis flammula)—see Clematis.
   Sweet-scented Crab (Pyrus coronaria) -see Pyrus.
   Sweet-scented Daphne (Daphne odora)—see Daphne.
Sweet-scented Everlasting (Gnaphalium polycephalum) — see
Guaphalium.
   Sweet-scented Hedge Mustard (Erysimum odoratum)—see Ery-
simum.
   Sweet-scented Hellebore (Helleborus odorus)—see Helleborus.
   Sweet-scented Lavender (Lavandula dentata) -see Lavandula.
   Sweet-scented Mad-wort (Kaniga maritimum)—see Kaniga.
   Sweet-scented Melon (Cucumis Dudaim) - see Cucumis.
  Sweet-scented Mexican Marigold (Tagetes lucida)—see Tagetes.
   Sweet-scented Oleander (Nerium odorum)—see Nerium.
   Sweet-scented Olive-tree (Olea fragrans) -see ().ea.
   Sweet-scented Ox-eye (Bupthalmum aquaticum)—see Bupthalmum.
   Sweet-scented Pink (Dianthus fragrans, D. pungens, & D. suavis)
- see Dianthus.
   Sweet-scented Plantain Lily (Funkia grandiflora)—see Funkia.
   Sweet-scented Tulip (Tulipa fragrans)—see Tulipa.
   Sweet-scented Violet (Viola odorata) - see Viola.
  Sweet - scented Virgin's Bower (Clematis flammula) - see Cle-
matis.
  Sweet-scented Water Lily (Nymphaa odorata)—see Nymphaa.
  Sweet Sedge (Acorus calamus)—see Acorus.
  Sweet-sop (Anona squamosa)—see Anona.
  Sweet Sultan (Centaurea moscha'a & C. suaveolens)—see Centaurea.
  Sweet White Violet (Viola blanda)—see Viola.
Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus)—see Dianthus.
  Sweet Willow (Salix pentandra & Myrica gale)—see Salix & Myrica.
  Sweet Woodruff (Asperula odorata) - see Asperula.
  Sweetest Honeysuckle (Lonicera odoratissima) - see Lonicera.
Swertia (Marsh Fel-wort).—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Hardy annual, biennial, & perennial herbs. Nat. Europe, India, N. America, Siberia. Int. 1824. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 7 annuals; 1 biennial; 1 perennial.
Flowers, vellow, purple, white, blue, green; sum. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES (S. corymbosa, etc.): Soil, moist peaty. Position, bogs, marshy places or margins of ponds. Sow seeds where required to grow in Ap., & thin when 2 in, high to 6 or 8 in. apart. CULTURE OF BIENNIAL SPECIES (S. Michauxiana).
Soil, peaty. Position, moist borders or bogs. Plant, Mar. or Ap. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES (S. perennis): Soil, equal parts peat & leaf-mould.
Position, moist rockeries or damp places. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Water copiously
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SWISS GENIPI

in dry weather. Propagate biennials by seeds sown in well drained pan filled with moist peat, placed in shady cold frame, Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors in June; perennials by seeds similarly to biennials, & division of roots in Mar.

Swiss Genipi (Achillea moschata)—see Achillea.

Swiss Stone Pine (Pinus cembra)—see Pinus.

Sword Grass (Gladiolus communis, Phalaris arundinacea) -- soe Gladiolus & Phalaris.

Sycamore-tree (Acer pseudo-platanus) - see Acer.

Sycomore-tree (Ficus Sycomorus) - see Ficus.

Symphoricarpus (Snow-berry Tree. St. Peter's-wort, Wolf-berry, Coral-berry, Indian Currant).—Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrubs. Flowering & berry-bearing. Nat. N. America, Mexico. Int. 1730. Ht. 4 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 4; varieties 2 (one variegated). Flowers, white, rose, red; July to Sept.; much sought after by bees. Berries, white, red; auth. Soit, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady borders, copses or woodlands. Plant, Oct. to Feb., simply thinning out old or decayed wood. Propagate by cuttings, 6 to 8 in long, of firm wood inserted in ordinary soil in shady position outdoors, Oct. to Feb.; suckers removed & planted, Oct. to Feb.

Symphyandra (Pendulous Bell-flower).—Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy perennials. Nat. Orient. Int. 1823. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, blue, white; sum. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny well drained borders or rockeries. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in ordinary light saudy soil outdoors, Ap. to May; cuttings of young shoots insected in sandy soil in cold frame, Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Mar.

Symphytum (Comfrey, Alum, Black-root, Knit-back).—Ord. Boraginacee. Hardy tuberous rooted & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain). Int. (foreign species), 1799. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 11; varieties several. Flowers, white, crimson, red, blue; May to Aug. Leaves, large, green, or margined with yellow. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady moist borders or margins of water courses or streams. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Lift, divide, or replant every 3 or 4 years. Propagate by division of roots in spring.

Symplocarnus (Meadow Cabbace, Skunk Cabbage).—Aroidacex.

Symplocarpus (Meadow Cabbage, Skunk Cabbage).—Aroidaceæ. Hardy aquatic perennial. Nat. N. America, N.E. Asia, Japan. Int. date unknown. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers (spathe), spotted & striped with purple & yellowish green; May. Soil, peat. Position, moist semi-shady border, neat margins of stream or pond. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of root stocks, Mar. or Ap.

Syrian Silk-plant (Periploca graca)—see Periploca.

Syringa (Philadelphus coronarius)—see Philadelphus.

Syringa (Lilac, Pipe Privet, Pipe-tree).—Ord. Oleaceæ. Hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. Nat. E. Europe, Temperate Asia. Int. 1597. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 9; varieties several. Flowers, white, violet, purple, rose, red; May or June. Soil, ordinary good. Position, sunny borders or shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, moderately after flowering (June), removing or shortening shoots that have flowered only. Apply house slops or liquid manure in sum to plants growing in poor soils. Por Culture for Forcing: Compost, two parts good sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, & little sand. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Place plants after potting in sheltered corner outdoors, protecting pots from frost with litter until required for forcing. Transfer to temp. of 55°, Nov. to Feb. Syrings daily. Water moderately. Directly buds burst place in temp. of 60° to 65°, whon expanded explace in temp. of 55°. Pruns shoots that have flowered to within 2 in. of replace in temp. of 55°. Prune shoots that have flowered to within 2 in. of base directly after blooming. Keep plants in heat until May, then gradually

TABEBUIA. TABETES.

harden & plant outdoors. Plants must not be forced two years in succession. Lilucs may be grown in cold greenhouse for flowering in Ap. & May. Place in greenhouse in Nov. Propagate by seeds sown in sunny position outdoors in auth. or spring; suckers removed & planted from Oct. to Feb.; layering shoots in Sept.; choice varieties by budding on common species in July, or by grafting on common species on the ash in Mar. or Ap.

Tabebuia. - Ord. Bigooniacea. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1759. Ht. 15 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, orange, yellow, white; sum. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & silver sand. Position, large well drained pots, or beds 3 ft. square, 18 in deep for one plant, in light sunny greenhouse; shoots trained up roof. Por deep for one plant, in light sunny greenhouse; shoots trained up roof. For or plant, Feb. or Mur. Good drainags absolutely necessary. I'runs away strong shoots, & weak shoots in Feb. Waler copiously, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry, Oct. to Ap. Apply weak stimulants occasionally to healthy established plants in sum. No shade equired at any time. Admit air freely during sum. & early autn. to thoroughly ripen wood for insuring abundance of flowers. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 40° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots, 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil, placed under bell-glass, in temp. of 55° to 65° in sum.; cuttings of roots, 1 to 2 in. long, planted 1 in. deep in sandy soil in temp. of 55° to 65°, spring; layering shoots in Mar., Ap., Sept. or Oct. spring; layering shoots in Mar., Ap., Sept. or Oct.

Tabernæmontana (Adam's Apple, East Indian Rose Bay).—Ord. Tabernæmontana (Adam's Apple, East Indian Rose Bay).—Ord. Apocynaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. E. & W. Indies, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, Peru. Int. 1770. Ilt. 4 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, about 10. Flowers, white, yellow; fragrant; May to Oct. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part fibry peat, half a part silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light stove. Pot, Feb. to Ap. Prine straggling shoots moderately close immediately after flowering. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Springs daily, Mar., & until flowers appear. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Mar., 65° to 75°. Provagate by cuttings of ripe shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in small pots filled with sand under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb.

Table Mountain Orchi'd (Disa grandiflora)—see Disa.

Table Mountain Pine-tree (Pinus papagas)—see Pinus.

Table Mountain Pine-tree (Pinus pungens) - see Pinus.

Table-shaped Houseleek (Sempervivum tabulæforme)—see Sempervivum.

Tacsonia (Blood-red Passion-flower, Van Volxem's Passion-flower). -Ord. Passifloracem. Greenhouse evergreen flowering climbers. Nat. Peru, New Grenada, Quito, Tolima. Int. 1828. Ht. 30 ft. Species cultivated, about 7; hybrids & varieties several. Flowers, crimson, violet, pink, scarlet, orange; sum. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & peat, one fourth silver sand. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Position, well drained tubs or pots, or beds 18 in. deep & 2 ft. wide; shoots to be trained up rafters or walls; sunny. Prune, Feb., thinning out weak shoots & shortening strong ones one-third. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily, Ap. to Sept. Apply stimulants occasionally to healthy plants when in flower only. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 60° to 70°; Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°.

Tag Alder (Alnus rubra) -see Alnus.

Tagetes (African Marigold, French Marigold, Striped Mexican Mari gold, Sweet scented Mexican Marigold).—Ord. Composite. Half-hardy annuals. Nat. Mexico, Peru, Chili. Int. 1596. Ht. 4 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 6; varieties several. Flowers, yellow, orange, red, chooses late; sum. Soil, ordinary, well enriched with decayed manure. Position, sunny borders for African Marigold (T. erecta); sunny beds or borders for French Marigold (T. patula); edgings to beds or borders for T. signata pumila & T. tenuifolia. Sow seeds rin. deep in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., or in unbated greenhouse in Ap.

Transplant seedlings when three leaves form, 8 in. apart, in light soil in shallow boxes, or in bed of rich

TAIL FLOWER.

soil in cold frames, gradually harden off in May, and plant out in June. Plant African marigolds in groups of three or six, or 16 in. apart in rows; French marigolds singly, or in groups in borders, or 12 in. apart in rows; Dwarf Marigolds (T. signata pumila) 6 in. apart in rows. African Marigold for exhibition to carry four blooms only. Thin shouts to four on each plant, each carrying one bloom. Water freely in dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally to plants in flower. Suitable stimulants: (1) 1 oz. of Peruvian guano to a gallon of water. (2) 2 oz. sulphate of ammonia to a gallon of water.

Tail-flower (Anthurium Scherzerinum) - see Anthurium.

Tall Blue Lobelia (Lobelia syphilitica)—see Lobelia.

Tall Garden I hlox (Phlox panicula'a)—see Phlox.

Tall Guatemala Cypress (Cupressus excelsa)—see Cup assus.

Tall Larkspur (Delphinium exaltatum)—see Delphinium. Tall Nasturtium (Tropæolum majus)—se : Trop eolum.

Tall St. John's-wort (Hypericum elatum) - see Hypericum.

Tall Sea-Lavender (Statice elata) - see Statice.

Tall Sulphur-flowered Lily (Lilium colchicum) -- see Lilium,

Tall Torch Lily (Tritoma grandis) -- see Trito na.

Tall Upright Juniper (Juniperus excelsa stricta)—seo Juniperus. Tall White Evening Primrose (Enothera speciosa) - see Enothera thera.

Tallow-shrub (Myrica cerifera)—see Myrica.

Tamarack (Larix americana)—see Larix.

Tamarindus (Tamarind Tree, Indian Date). -Ord. Leguminosz. Stove evergreen flowering tree. Nat. Tropics. Int. 1633. Ht. 20 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow, striped with red; June to Aug. Leaves, feather-shaped. Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part sand. Position, large well drained pots or tubs in lofty stove. Pit or plant, Feb. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from sun. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Ap., 60° to 70°. Propagate by seeds steeped for a few hours in tepid water, & then sown in. deep in light soil in temp. 75° to 85° in spring; cuttings of shoots inserted singly in small well drained pots placed under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°, Mar. to Aug.

Tamarisk (Tamarix gallica)—see Tanarix.

Tamarisk-leaved Juniper (Juniperus tamariscifolia)—see Juni-

Tamarisk Manna-tree (Tamarix gallica mannifera)—see Tamarix. Tamarix Tamarisk, Mann : Plant).—Ord. Tamaricaceæ. G. eenhouse & hardy evergreen shrubs. Flow ring & orn. foliage. Nat. Europe Britam), Caucasus, Levant, Taurea. Araria, Persia, India, E. Indias. It. 5 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 3 hardy; 2 greenhouse. Flowers, pink, white; sum. Leaves, scaly. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES (T. gallica, T. parviflora, & T. tetrandra): Soil, ordinary or sandy. Position, shrubberies or hedges in seaside gardens. S. & S.W. England; sunny banks or sheltered shrubberies in inland gardens south of the Trent. Plant, Sept. to Ap. Prune, Oct. to Mar., shortening straggling shoots only. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE SPECIES (T. articulata & T. dioica): Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of warm greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Temp., Ap. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Ap., 40° to 50°. Propagate hardy species by cuttings of shoots, 4 to 6 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in sheltered position under hand-light or in cold frame, Sept. or Oct.; greenhouse species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in pure sand under bell glass in temp., 55° to 65°, spring or sum.

Tamus (Black Bryony, Lady's Seal, Mandrak, Isle-of-Wight Vin,

Murrain Berries, Ox Berry). - Ord. Dioscoreacem. Hardy tuberous-rooted perennial twiner. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Epicies cultivated, 1. Flowers, greenish; May to June. Fruit, bright, scarlet berries; poisonous; autn. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny; shoots growing over arbours, tree stumps, hedges, or banks. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seed sown in. deep in light soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings when 3 in. high where required to grow; division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Tanacetum (Tansy, Alecost, Costmary, Buttons).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), Orient, Turkestan, India, Nepaul, N. America. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow; May to Sept. Culture of Tansy (T. vulgare): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Plant, 12 in apart in rows 18 in. asunder in Mar. or Oct. Remove flower stems as they form. Replant every 3 or 4 years. Leaves aromatic, used for flavouring puddings, etc., and for garnishing. CULTURES OF ORNAMENTAL KIND (T. vulgare crispum): Soil, ordinary moist. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Mar. Lift, divide, & replant every 2 or 3 years. CULTURE OF COSTMARY (T. Balsamita): Soil, ordinary dryish. Position, sunny. Plant, 2 ft. apart each way in Mar. Leaves used for salads. Propagate by seeds sown cutdoors in spring; division of the roots in Oct. or Mar.

Tangerine Orange-tree (Citrus nobilis minor)—see Citrus.

Tangier Iris (Iris Tingitana)—see Iris.

Tanner's Sumach (Rhus coriaria)—see Rhus.

Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare)—see Tanacetum.

Tansy-leaved Hawthorn (Cratagus tanacetifolia)—see Cratagus. Tansy-leaved Worm-wood (Artemisia tanacetifolia)—see Arte-

Tape Grass (Vallisneria spiralis)—see Vallisneria.

Taraxacum (Dandelion).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennial herb. Cultivated solely for its blanched leaves as saladings. Nat. Europe (Britain). Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Mar. to Oct. Soil, ordinary deep, free from recent manure. Position, sunny. Sow seeds 1 in. deep in drills 12 in. apart in Ap. Thin seedlings to 6 in. apart in rows in May. Remove flower stems directly they form. Lift roots in Nov., & store in sand in cool place. Plant roots almost close together in boxes or large pots in ordinary soil. Cover pots, etc., to exclude light. Place in warm greenhouse between Nov. & Ap. Keep soil moist & cut leaves when 3 to 6 in. long for salads. Destroy roots afterwards. Make a fresh sowing annually.

Tarentina Pine-tree (Pinus pinea fragilis)—see Pinus.
Tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus). — Ord. Compositæ. Hardy Tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus). — Ora. Composive. Harry perennial herb. Leaves aromatic; used for flavouring soups, vinegar, etc. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1518. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, I. Flowers, white, green; July. Soil, light, dryish, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Plant roots 2 to 3 in. deep, 8 in. apart in rows 18 in. asunder, Mar or Ap. Replant annually. Cut foliage off in Sept., & dry it for use in winter. Place a few roots in ordinary soil in box or large pot, & put this in warm greenhouse in Oct. to supply young shoots during winter. Propagate by cuttings of shoots inserted in ordinary soil in temp. 55° in Mar. or Ap., or under hand-light outdoors in July; division of the roots in Mar. or Ap.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tartarica)—see Lonicers. Tartarian Ixia-lily (Ixiolirion tartaricum)—see Ixiolirion.

Tartarian Maple (Acer tartaricum)—see Acer.

Tartarian Mulberry (Morus tartarica)—see Morus.

Tartarian Pine-tree (Pinus Laricio pallasiana)—see Pinus. Tartarian Sea-Lavender (Statice tartarica)—see Statice.

Tart Rhubarb (Rheum rhaponticum)—see Rheum.

Tasmanian Bellflower (Wahlenbergia littoralis)—see Wahlenbergia

Tasmanian Carrot (Geranium parviflorum) — see Geranium. Tasmanian Daisy-tree (Euryhia lyrata)—see Eurybia. Tasmanian Everlasting (Helichrysum apiculatum)—see Helichry sum.

Tasmanian Heath (Epacris exserta)—see Epacris.

Tasmanian Honeysuckle (Banksia australis)—see Banksia. Tasmanian Tree Fern (Dicksonia antarctica)—see Dicksonia.

Tassel Cotton-gross (Eriophorum polystachyon)—see Eriophorum. Tassel Cotton-rush (Eriophorum polystachyon) - see Eriophorum.

Tassel Hyacinth (Muscari comosum)—see Muscari.

Tawny Day-lily (Hemerocallis fulva)—see Hemerocallis.

Taxodium (Deciduous Cypress).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy deciduous coniferous trees; orn. foliage. Nat. U.S.A. Int. 1640. Ht. 8 to 120 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties 4. Leaves, feather shaped, deciduous, bright green changing to dull red in auth. Habit, pyramidal when young; broad, cedar like when full grown. Soil, moist loam. Position, margins of ponds & rivers or in damp places. Dry position quite unsuitable. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in pans of light soil in cold frame in Ap., transplanting seedlings singly into small pots following spring & planting outdoors the year after; cuttings of shoots inserted in water in cold greenhouse or frame in spring or sum.; layering branches in Sept. or Oct.

Taxus (Yew Tree.—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergieen trees. Nat. Common species, Europe (Britain), India; other species. California, Japan, Maxico. Ht. 3 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties numerous. Leaves, flat facthery day green or variousted; nosponers. Habit presented.

flat, feathery, dark green or variogated; poisonous. Habit, pyramidal or bushy. Soil, good deep ordinary moist. Position, sunny or shady shrubberies for common kinds; sunny shrubberies, lawns, or borders for variegated & Irish yews. Plant, Sept. to Nov., Feb. to May. Prune, Ap. Winter Bedding: Sort best adapted for the purpose—T. baccata elogantissima. Plant, Oct. or Nov., It is sold to the purpose—T. baccata elogantissima. Plant, oct. or Nov. Lift & replant in reserve border in May. Por Culture: Most suitable kind—T. baccata elegantissima. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Compost, two parts good ordinary mould, one part leaf-mould. Water moderately, Nov. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Keep in cold greenhouse, balcony, or corridor Oct. to May; outdoors afterwards, pots plunged to rims in cinders or soil. HEDGE to may; outdoors atterwards, pots plunged to rims in cinders of soil. HEGGE CULTULE: Suitable kinds—Common, gold & silver striped, upright English & Irish yews. Position, sunny. Soil, good moist ordinary, previously trenched & spits deep & 3 ft. wide. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Distance for planting: 12 in. for trees 18 in. high; 18 in. for trees 3 ft. high; 2 ft. for trees 3 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. high. Prune, trim, or clip in Ap. or Sept. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in light soil outdoors in Mar. or \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep in pans or horse of light soil, in cold frame or areauthouse in Mar. boxes of light soil, in cold frame or greenhouse in Mar., transplanting seedlings in nursery bed when large enough to handle; by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil under hand-light, or in cold frame in Sept.; grafting variegated kinds on common upright yew in Mar.; layering in Sept.

Tea-berry (Gaultheria procumbens)—see Gaultheria.

Tea-plant (Thea viridis)—see Thea.

Tea-scented Rose (Rosa indica)—see Rosa. Tea Tree (Lycium barbarum)—see Lycium.

Tecoma (Trumpet Flower, West Indian Honeysuckle, Moreton Bay Trumpet Jasmine). - Ord. Bignoniacem. Stove greenhouse & hardy evergreen climbing flowering shrubs. Nat. Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Fiji Islands, Peru, Japan, China, Mexico, N. & S. America, West Indies, India, Arabia, Int. 1640. Ht. 6 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 1 hardy; 7 greenhouse; 6 stove. Flowers, orange, scarlet, bluish, pink, white, yellow; sum. CULTURE
OF STOVE SPECIES (T. valdiviana, etc.): Compost, two parts loam, one part
peat & silver sand. Position, pots or beds with shoots trained up roof. Pot
or plant, Feb. or Mar. Prune, Feb., shortening strong shoots i, & weak ones

TECOPHILÆA.

1. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; keep nearly dry afterwards. Expose shoots fully to sun during Aug. & Sept. in order to ripen them thoroughly for flowering next season. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Nov., 60° to 70°; afterwards 55° to 65°. Culture of Greenhouse Species (T. capanioides, etc.): Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & silver sand. Position, large well drained pots, or beds 3 ft. square, 18 in. deep for one plant, in light sunny greenhouse; shoots trained up roof. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Good drainage absolutely necessary. Frune away to strong shoots, to weak shoots, in Feb. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct. Keep nearly dry, Oct. to Ap. Apply weak stimulants occasionally to healthy established plants in sum. No shade required at any time. Admit air freely during sum. & early autn. to thoroughly ripen wood for insuring abundance of flowers. Tomp., Ap. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 40° to 50°. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES (1. radicans): Soil, two parts loam, one part peat & silver sand. Position, well drained border against S. wall. Plant, Sept. to Mar. Prune as for greenhouse species in Mar. Propagate by cuttings of firm young shoots, 3 in. long, inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil placed under bell-glass in temp. of 55° to 65° in sum.; cuttings of roots, 1 to 2 in. long. planted an inch deep in sandy soil in temp. of 55° to 65°, spring; layering shoots in Mar., Ap., Sept. or Oct.

Tecophilæa (Chilian Crocus).—Ord. Hæmodoraceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Nat. Chili. Int. 1872. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, blue, white; fragrant; spring. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part decayed cow manure. Position, well drained bed in cold frame or pots in cool greenhouse. Plant bulbs 3 in, deep & 6 in. apart in frame, Aug. to Nov. Pot, singly in 3½-in. pots or three in a 5-in. pot & 2 in. deep. Cover pots with ashes or fibre refuse till growth begins. Water moderately; keep dry after foliage turns yellow until growth recommences. No artificial heat required. Admit air freely to plants in pots & frames after Feb. Propagate by offsets removed at potting time.

Telamon Daffodil (Narcissus telamonius) - see Narcissus.

Telegraph plant (Desmodium gyrans)—see Desmodium. Teltow Turnip (Brassica napus var.)—see Brassica.

Tenby Six-lobed Daffodil (Narcissus lobularis)—see Narcissus. Tendrilled Trumpet-flower (Bignonia capreolata) see Bignonia.

Teneriffe Houseleek (Sempervivum ciliatum)—see Sempervivum.

Teneriffe Laburnum (Cytisus nubigenus)—see Cytisus.

Teneriffe Wallflower (Cheiranthus scoparius)—see Cheiranthus. Tenore's Candytuft (Iberis Tenoreana)—see Iberis.

Ten-petalled Sunflower (Helianthus decapetalus)—see Helianthus.

Ten-weeks Stock (Mathiola annua)—see Mathiola.

Ten-weeks Stock (Mannou annua)—see Mannou.

Testudinaria (Hottentot's Bread, Elephant's Foot).—Ord. Dioscoreaceæ. Greenhouse deciduous climber. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1774. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, turfy peat, & sand. Position, well drained in sunny greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately, Ap. to Sept.; keep nearly dry afterwards. No shade required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate by outtings of firm side shoots inserted in sandy loam under bell-glass in temp. 45° to 55° in spring, or cuttings of young shoots when 1 to 2 in. long inserted in sandy loam under bell-glass in similar temp., spring or sum.

Tetragonia (New Zealand Spinach).—Ord. Ficoideæ. Hardy annual. Oultivated in gardens as a substitute for sum. spinach—especially on light dry soils. Nat. New Zealand. Int. 1772. Ht. 3 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; sum. Leaves, large, thick, succulent. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Sow seeds, previously scaked for 24 hours in tepid water, singly 1 in. deep in 2-in. pots filled with light soil in Mar. Place pots in temp. 55° to 65° TETRATHECA. THEOBROSA.

& keep soil moist. Transfer seedlings to 5-in. pots when seedlings form four leaves, harden off in cold frame, & plant out 3 ft. apart in rows 4 ft. asunder. Gather the leaves only for cooking. Water freely in dry weather. Seeds may be sown in open ground in May if unable to sow them in heat.

Tetratheca.—Ord. Tremandraceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1803. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated. 14. Flowers, pink, crimson, rose; June to Aug. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part turfy loam, one part equal proportions charcoal, broken pots & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Fot, Feb. or Mar. Water moderately at all seasons; rain water only to be used. Shade from sun, June to Sept. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 40° to 50°; Ap. to Oct., 50° to 65°. Prop., gate by cuttings of side shoots inserted in sand under bell glass in shade in temp. 55° to 65°, sum.

Teucrium (Germander, Cat Thyme).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy perennials & greenhouse shrubs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Madeira, Chili, Persia, Levant. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5 hardy perennials; 2 greenhouse shrubs. Flowers, purple, blue, rose; May to Aug. Culture of Greenhouse Species (T. betonicum & T. fruticans): Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf. mould, & little sand. Iosition, pots in light airy greenhouse. Iot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 550 to 65°; Oct. to Ap., 40° to 50°. Prune straggling shoots into stape, Feb. Culture of Hardy Species (T. chamædys, T. marum, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders for T. chamædys, T. marum, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders for T. chamædys & T. orientale; sunny dryish rockeries or old walls for T. marum, etc. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate greenhouse species by cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in shade in temp. 55° to 65°, spring or sum.; hardy species by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Texan Daisy (Bellis integrifolia)—see Bellis.

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue, Tufted Columbine, Spanish Tuft).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), Asia, N. America. Int. (foreign species) 1713. IIt. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, white, yellow, purple; May to June. Leaves, finely divided, green; excellent substitute for maidenhair fern. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders for tall species, T. agaulegifolium, etc.; sunny rockertes for dwarf species, T. anemonoi-les & T. minus. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Top-dress annually in Feb. or Mar. with decayed manure. Lift, divide, & replant only when absolutely necessary. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

when absolutely necessary. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Thea (Tea Plant).—Ord. Ternströmiaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. China, Japan. Int. 1780. IIt. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, l. Flowers, white; Nov. to Mar. Leaves, oblong, dark green. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat & surfy sandy loam. Possition, well drained pots or beds in light airy greenhouse. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar.; firm potting essential. Water somewhat freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, sum. Place plants outdoors on bed of cinder ashes, boards, or tiles in partial shade, June to Sept. Prime straggling shoots only into shape, Feb. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy peat in temp. 75° in Mar.; cuttings of firm shoots inserted in well drained pots of sandy peat in cool greenhouse in Aug., transferring pots in Mar. to temp. 55°, & putting cuttings in small pots following Sept.; layering shoots in Sept.; grafting in Mar.

Theobroma (Cacao, Cocoa Tree, Chocolate Tree).—Ord. Sterouliaceæ. Stove evergreen trees. Nat. Trinidad. Int. 1739. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rose, yellow; May. Fruit, oval, yellow, or reddish. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam & sand. Position, well drained pols in moist warm stove. Pot, Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from sun. Prune into shape, Feb. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 556 to 656; Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°. Propagate by cuttings of

half-ripened shoots inserted in sand under bell-glass in temp. of 75° to 85°, Ap. to Aug.

Thermopsis. - Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Himalayas, Kamschatcka, N. America. Int. 1799. III. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, purple, yellow; June to Aug. Soil, ordinary. Position, open sunny borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in, deep in light rich soil in sunny position and deep in light rich soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle.

Thick-bulbed Daffodil (Narcissus pachybulbos)—see Narcissus.

Thick-leaved Indian Fig (Opuntia crassa)—see Opuntia.

Thick-leaved Saxifrage (Megasea crassifolia)—see Megasea.

Thick-leaved Small Daisy (Bellium crassifolium)—see Bellium. Thick-leaved Stone-crop (Sedum dasyphyllum & S. turgidum)—see

Sedum.

Thick-leaved Whortleberry (Vaccinium crassifolium)-see Vaccinium.

Thistle Oil Plant (Argemone mexicana)—see Argemone.

Thistle-upon-Thistle (Onopordon acanthium)—see Onopordon.

Thladiantha. - Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Half-hardy annual climber. Nat. ındia, China. Int. 1864. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, golden; sum. Fruit, green, oblong, netted, & ribbed. Soil, ordinary. Position, well drained border against sunny wall. Sow seeds in light soil in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. or Ap, transplanting seedlings singly into small pots when three leaves form, harden in cold frame or greenhouse & plant outdoors, May or June.

Thompson's Poppy (Papaver umbrosum)—see Papaver.

Thong Lily (Imantophyllum miniatum)—see Imantophyllum. Thorn Apple (Datura stramonium)—see Datura.

Thorn Broom (Ulex europeus)—see Ulex.

Thornless Tooth-ache-tree (Xanthoxylum mite)—see Xanthoxy-

Thorny Buttons (Medicago muricata)—see Medicago.

Thorough-wax (Buy leurum rotundifolium)—see Bupleurum.

Thread-leaved Japan Cypress (Retinospora filifera)—see Retinos-

Thread-leaved Sun-dew (Drosera filiformis)—see Drosera.

Thready Adam's Needle (Yucca filamentosa)—see Yucca.

Three-bird's Toad-flax (Linaria triornithophora)—see Linaria.

Three-coloured Amaranth (Amaranthus tricolor) -see Amaran.

Three-coloured Camellia (Camellia tricolor nova & C. tricolor imbricata plena) - see Camellia.

Three-coloured Celeriac (Apium graveolens rapaceum tricolor)—see Apium in supplement.

Three-coloured Chrysanthemum (Chysanthemum tricolor & C. carinatum) - see Chrysanthemum,

Three-coloured Fig Marigold (Mesembryanthemum tricolor)—see Mesembryanthemum.

Three-coloured Indian Crocus (Pleione tricolor)—see Pleione.

Three-coloured Ivy (Hedera helix tricolor)—see Hedera.

Three-coloured-leaved Spindle-tree (Euonymus japonicus tricolor) - see Euonymus.

Three-coloured Water-lily (Nuphar advena)—see Nuphar. Three-faces-under-a-hood (Viola tricolor)—see Viola.

Three-flowered Gooseberry (Ribes triflorum)—see Ribes.

Three-flowered Honeysuckle (Lonicera triflora)—see Lonicera. Three-flowered Laburnum (Cytisus triflorus)—see Cytisus.

Three-flowered St. John's-wort (Hypericum triflorum)-see Hypericum.

Three-flowered Salt-tree (Halimodendron triflorum)—see Halimo-

Three-fruited Toothache-tree (Xanthoxy'um tricarpum) - see Xanthoxylum.

Three-horned Larkspur (Delphinium tricorne)—see Delphinium. Three-leaved Nightshade (Trillium grandiflorum) - sce Trillium.

Three-leaved Rose (Rosa sinica)—see Rosa. Three-leaved Tooth-wort (Dentaria triphylla)—see Dentaria.

Three-leaved Tulip (Tulipa triphylla)—see Tulipa.

Three-leaved Windflower (Anemone trifolia)—see Anemone.

Three-lobed Cornflower (Rudbeckia triloba)—see Rudbeckia.

Three-lobed-leaved Pear-tree (Pyrus trilota)—see Pyrus.
Three-lobed-leaved Plum-tree (Prunus trilota)—see Prunus. Three-nerved St. John's-wort (Hypericum triplinerve)—see Hypericum.

Three-seeded Mercury (Acalypha tricolor)—see Acalypha. Three-spined Saxifrage (Saxifraga tricuspidata)—see Saxifraga. Three-stamened Daffodil (Narcissus triandrus)—see Narcissus. Three-thorned Acacia (Gleditschia triacanthos)—see Gleditschia Three-toothed Rest-harrow (Ononis tridentata)—see Ononis. Three-toothed Whitlow-grass (Draba tridentata)—see Draba. Three-winged Valerian (Valeriana tripteris)—see Valeriana.

Thrift (Armeria vulgaris) - see Armeria.

Thrita (Armeria vialaris)—see Armeria.

Thrinax.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove orn. foliage plant. Nat. W. Indies. Int. 1778. Ht. 7 to 12 ft. Species cultivated, 7. Leaves, fan-shaped, green. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in moist part of stove. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Moist atmosphere highly essential. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°,; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds soaked for a few hours in tepid water & then sown in. deep in sandy loam in temp. of 75° to 85° any time.

Throat-wort (Trachelium cœruleum, Campanula cervicaria, & Digi-

Throat-wort (Trachelium cæruleum, Campanula cervicaria, & Digitalis.
Thunbergia.—Ord. Acanthaceæ. Stove & greenhouse evergreen shrubs, climbers, or trailing annuals & perennials. Nat. S. Africa, Madagascar, Mysore, India, West Africa, Sierra Leone, Fernando Po. Int. 1796. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 3 annuals; about 12 perennial climbers; 1 shrub. Flowers, white, orange, purple, blue, scarlet; fragrant; spring & sum. Culture of Annual Species (T. alata, etc.): Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed manure, & one part sand. Sow seeds thinly in light compost in a well drained pot, pan, or box, in temp. 65° to 75°, in Feb. or Mar. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form singly in 3½-in. nots. & later on into 5-in. size. Place pots afterwards alongside of stacing. pots, & later on into 5-in. size. Place pots afterwards alongside of staging, & let shoots hang down; or in baskets suspended from roof. May also be planted outdoors in June against sunny walls, in window boxes, or in vases. Water freely. Apply weak stimulants occasionally when in flower. CULTURE OF SHEUBBY AND PERENNIAL SPECIES (T. erecta, T. laurifolia, T. mysorensis, etc.): Compost, equal parts leaf-mould or well decayed manure, peat, fibrous loam, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove during growing period; light part during the resting period for T. erecta; well drained beds with shoots trained up roof for T. laurifolia, etc. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune moderately. Feb. Water freely, Mar. to Sept.; moderately,

Sept. to Nov.; keep nearly dry, Nov. to Mar. Syringe daily, Mar. to Sept. Apply stimulants occasionally, May to Sept. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to Feb., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown 1 in deep in sandy peat & leaf-mould in temp. 75° to 85°, Jan. to May; cuttings of firm young shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in leaf-mould, peat, & sand under bell-glass in temp. 75° to 85°, Feb. to June.

Thunberg's Lily (Lilium Thunbergianum)—see Lilium.

Thunderbolt Iris (Iris Xiphium)—see Iris.

Thunia. -Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. N. India, Trinidad, Mountains of Moulmein, Burmah. Int. 1836. Ht. 1 to 2ft. Species cultivated, 8; varieties several. Flowers, white, purple, yellow, mauve; sum. Compost, equal parts rough fibrous peat, loam, & silver sand. Position, light part of stove. Pot, Mar. Water moderately when young growths appear; freely when 3 to 4 in. long; keep quite dry after growth has completed & leaves fallen off. Growths require full exposure to sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 75° to 86°; Sept. to Jan., 60° to 70°; Jan. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Growing period, Mar. to Oct.; resting period, Oct. to Mar. Prograte by division of pseudo-bulbs at notting time: also by outlet up and pagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time; also by cutting up old stems into pieces about 6 in. long & inserting them in above compost singly in small pots in temp. 65° to 75°, Sept. or Oct.

Thuya (Arbor-vitæ).—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen trees & shrubs. Orn. foliage. Nat. N. America, China, Japan, & Nootka Sound. Int. 1596. Ht. 10 to 150 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties numerous. Leaves, small, scale-like. Habit, pyramidal. Soil, deep, moist loam. Position, open sunny shrubberies, lawns, banks, or margins of water. Plant, Sept. to Nov., & Feb. to Ap. Prune, Ap. or Sept. Depth for planting roots, 6 to 8 in. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam & one part leaf-mould. Pot, Sept. or Oct. Position, cold frame, window sill, or cold greenhouse, Nov. to May; plunged to rim of pots in ashes or fibre refuse in sunny spot outdoors afterwards. Water freely. Ap. to Oct.: moderately afterwards. Hence afterwards. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Hengs afterwards. Suitable kinds—T. gigantea, T. occidentalis, & T. orientalis. Soil, ordinary moist, previously trenched 3 spits deep & 3 ft. wide. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Distance apart for planting: 15 to 18 in. Height of trees: 18 in. to 4 ft. Prune, trim, or clip, Ap. or Sept. Propagate by seeds sown in. deep in sandy soil in temp. 550 in spring, transplanting seedlings in open ground when large enough to handle, by cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass or in cold frame in Sept.; grafting in Mar.

Thuyopsis.—Ord. Coniferæ. Hardy evergreen tree. Orn. foliage. Nat. Japan. Int., date unknown. Ht. 20 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties 2. Leaves, scale-like, broad, green above, silvery beneath. Habit, pyramidal. Soil, deep, moist loam. Position, open sunny shrubberies, lawns, banks, or nargins of water. Plant, Sept. to Nov., Feb. to Ap. Prune, Ap. or Sept. Depth for planting roots, 6 to 8 in. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam & one part leaf-mould. Pot, Sept. or Oct. Position, cold frame, window sill, or cold greenhouse, Nov. to May; plunged to rim of pots in ashes or fibre refuse in sunny spot outdoors afterwards. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. HEDGE CULTURE: Suitable kinds—T. gigantea, T. occidentalis, & T. orientalis. Soil, ordinary moist, previously trenched 3 spits deep & 3 ft. wide. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar., or Ap. Distance apart for planting: 15 to 18 in. Height of trees: 18 in. to 4 ft. Prune, trim, or elip, Ap. or Sept. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in sandy soil in term. 550 in spring, transplanting seedlings in open ground when large enough to handle; by cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass or in cold frame in Sept.; grafting in Mar.

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—see Thymus.

Thyme-leaved Fuchsia (Fuchsia thymifolia)—see Fuchsia.

Thyme-leaved Globe Daisy (Globularia cordifolia nana)-see Globularia.

Thyme-leaved Rhododendron (Rhododendron characcistus)—see Rhododendron.

Thyme-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum thymifolium) -- see Helianthemum.

Thyme Oil Plant (Thymus vulgaris)—see Thymus.
Thymus (Garden & Lemon-scented Thyme).—Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy aromatic shrubby perennial. Shoots used largely for culinary purposes. Not. S. Europe. Int. 1548. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, rosy purple; June. Soil, light, rich ordinary. Position, sunny warm border. Plant, 4 in. apart in rows 8 in. asunder, Mar. or Ap. Replant every 3 or 4 years. Gather shoots when blossoms appear, & dry for winter use. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in lines 8 in. apart in Ap., thinning seedlings to 4 in. apart in May or June; by division of the plant in Mar. or Ap., each portion being furnished with a few roots.

Thyrsacanthus (Thyrse Flower).—Ord. Acanthacex. Stove ever-Thyrse cantinus (Thyrse Flower).—Ord. Acanthaces. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. New Grenada, Mexico, Bhotan, W. Indies, Columbia, Honduras. Int. 1823. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, red, white, purple, crimson; Nov. to Mar. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, well drained pots in light stove, Sept. to June; sunny frame, June to Sept. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water moderately, Sept. to Mar.; freely other times. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to June, 65° to 75°. Frune shoots to 1 in. of base after flowering. Nip of recipits of recompact of the consciously. May to Apr., to induce bush recomb off points of young shoots occasionally, May to Aug., to induce bushy growth. Apply liquid or artificial manure twice a week to plants in flower. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 75°, Mar. to July.

Thyrse-flower (Thyrsacanthus rutilans)—see Thyrsacanthus.

Tiarella (False Mitre-wort).—Ord. Saxifragaceæ. Hardy perennial werb. Nat. N. America. Int. 1731. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, erhite; Ap. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or flower borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Tick Bean (Faba vulgaris equina)—see Faba.

Tick-seed (Coreopsis tinctoria)—see Coreopsis. Tick-seed Sun-flower (Coreopsis trichosperma)—see Coreopsis.

Tick Trefoil (Desmodium gyrans)—see Desmodium.

Tickle-my-fancy (Viola tricolor) -see Viola.

Tiger-chop (Mesembryanthemum tigrinum) - see Mesembryanthemum.

Tiger Flower (Tigridia pavonia)—see Tigridia. Tiger Iris (Tigridia pavonia)—see Tigridia, Tiger Lily (Lilium tigrinum)—see Lilium.

Tiger's-tail Spruce (Picea polita)—see Picea.

Tiger's-tail Spruce (Picca polita)—see Picca.

Tigridia (Tiger Flower, Tiger Iris).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Half-hardy or greenhouse bulbs. Nat. Mexico, Peru. Int. 1796. Ht. 1 to 2 tt. Species cultivated, 7; varieties several. Flowers, purple, yellow, white, crimson, scarlet, violet; May to Sept. Blooms last in perfection but one day only. Outdoor Culture: Scil, equal parts rich loam & leaf-mould with little sand in partially shaded bed prepared by digging out soil to depth of 24 in.; place 6 in. of brickbats or clinkers in bottom & remainder compost; or for ordinary culture an open sunny border & any good soil. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep, 5 to 6 in. apart, placing little sand under & around each in Ap. Mulch with decayed manure & coccanut-fibre refuse when 3 in. high. Water freely in dry weather. Lift bulbs in Oct., tie in small bundles, & suspend in cool, airy, frost-proof place until following Ap. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam,

TILIA. TOLPI8.

one part peat, & one part sand. Pot the bulbs singly in 41-in. pots in Mar. or Ap. Cover pots with cinder ashes or cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under stage in cold greenhouse until growth begins, then remove to light. Water moderately after growth begins; freely when well advanced. Apply weak stimulants occasionally when flower stems show. Position when in flower, light airy greenhouse or cold sunny frame. After flowering, gradually withhold water until foliage turns yellow, then keep quite dry. Remove bulbs from soil, tie into bundles & suspend in cool place until potting time following Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light compost in temp. 55° to 85°, spring; by offsets removed & treated as advised for old bulbs in Ap.

Tilia (Lime Tree, Linden Tree, American Wood, Bass Wood).—Ord. Tiliacem. Hardy deciduous trees. Orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America. Ht. 20 to 60 ft. Species cultivated, about 7; varieties several. Flowers, white, yellow; fragrant; sum. Leaves, heart-shaped, green or variegated. Soil, good ordinary or loamy, moist. Position, sunny. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune, Nov. to Feb. Not suitable for dry soils or exposed places. Propagate by layering shoots in autn.; choice kinds by grafting on common

species in Mar.

Tillandsia (Old Man's Beard, Spanish Moss).—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove epiphytal perennials. Nat. Southern Tropical America. Int. 1790. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 76. Flowers, blue, violet, yellow, green, white, scarlet; winter. Bracts, rosy crimson, pink, purplish green. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, rough peat, silver sand, & leaf mould. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Moist atmosphere essential in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by offsets inserted in small pots of sandy peat in temp. 75° to 85° in spring.

Tinus-leaved Daphne (Daphne tinifolia)—see Daphne.

Titmouse Walnut (Juglans regia—thin-shelled var.)—see Juglans.

Toad-cup Lily (Marica carulea)—see Marica. Toad-Flax (Linaria vulgaris)—see Linaria. Toad-flower (Stapelia bufonia)—see Stapelia.

Toad Lily (Fritillaria nigra)—see Fritillaria.

Tobacco Plant (Nicotiana tobaccum)—see Nicotiana.

Toddy Palm (Caryota urens)—see Caryota.

Todes (Crape Fern).—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa. Int. 1861. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 4; varieties several. Fronds, finely or coarsely divided; dark green; mostly semi-transparent. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leafmould, charcoal, sandstone, & silver sand. Position, moist, shady, in damp recesses of rockeries, under bell-glasses or in cases. Plant, Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately, Oct. to Mar. Syringing unsuitable. Moist at-mosphere & shade most essential. Temp., 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept.; 45° to 55°, Sept to Mar. T. superba & T. pellucida suitable for cold houses. T. africana & T. Vroomi, not filmy ferns, hence require less atmospheric moisture. CULTURE IN CASES: Compost, as above. Position, shady window, not exposed to sun. Pot or plant, Mar. Top-dress with fresh compost annually Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Ventilate case few minutes daily. Suitable kinds, T. superba & T. peltucida. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in shallow pan covered with bellglass in temp. 65° to 75° at any time; by division of plant at potting time.

Tolmia.—Ord. Saxiftagaceæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. N. W.

America. Int. 1812. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green; Ap. Calyx, purple-nerved. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries or flower borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by division of roots, Mar.

Tolpis (Yellow Garden Hawkweed).—Hardy annuals

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Europe. Int. 1620. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, yellow, purple; sum. Soil ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds 1 in. deep in patches or lines where required to grow; thin seedlings when 2 to 3 in. high to 6 or 8 in. apart.

Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum)—see Lycopersicum. Tom Thumb Fuchsia (Fuchsia pumila)—see Fuchsia. Tom Thumb Lily (Lilium tenuifolium)—see Lilium.

Tongue-blade (Ruscus hypoglossum)—see Ruscus. Tongue-grass (Lepidium sativum)—see Lepidium.

Tonquin Bean (Dipterix odorata)—see Dipterix.

Tooth-ache-tree (Xanthoxylum fraxineum)—see Xanthoxylum. Tooth-cress (Dentaria bulbifera)—see Dentaria.

Tooth-leaved Blue-bush (Ceanothus dentatus)—see Ceanothus.

Tooth-violet (Dentaria bulbifera)—see Dentaria.

Tooth-wort (Dentaria bulbifera)—see Dentaria.

Toothed Bladder Fern (Cystopteris dentata)—see Cystopteris. Toothed False Dragon's-head (Physostegia denticulata)—see Phy sostegia.

Toothed-flowered St. John's-wort (Hypericum angulosum)—see

Hypericum.

Toothed-leaved Primrose (Primula denticulata)—see Primula. Toothed-leaved Water-lily (Nymphæa dentata)—see Nymphæa.

Toothed Pink (Dianthus dentosus)—see Dianthus. Torch Lily (Tritoma uvaria)—see Tritoma.

Torch Thistle (Cereus strigosus)-see Cereus.

Torenia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Stove annuals. Nat. India. China, Cochin China. Int. 1811. Species cultivated, 3 annuals; 5 perennials. Flowers, blue, white, lilac, violet, yellow; sum. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf mould, one part equal proportions of sand & charcoal. Position, small pots with shoots trained to sticks, or in baskets suspended from roof. Sow seeds thinly in compost of equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & sand, in Jan. or Feb. Cover with sprinkling of fine soil, & place in temp. 55° to 65°. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form 1 in. apart in well drained pots filled with above compost. Place seedlings when 1 to 3 in. high singly in small pots, & transfer when well rooted to 5-in. pots, or three in a 6 in. size. Nip off point of main shoot when 3 in. long, also of side shoots when 2 in. long to induce bushy growth. Water freely. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Annual species (T. asiatica, T. Fourneri, etc.) may be grown as perennials, propagating the plants by cuttings of young shoots 3 in, long, inserted in sandy soil, in temp. 55° to 65° in spring or sum.

Torreya (Stinking Yew, Stinking Cedar, Californian Nutmeg.— Ord. Conifers. Nat. California, China, Japan, Florida. Int. 1840. Ht. 20 to 40 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Soil, light, sandy loam. Position, sheltered sunny, well drained shrubberies. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. Seldom grown in England; too tender. Propagate as advised for Taxus.

Torrey's Pentstemon (Pentstemon Torreyi) - see Pentstemon. Totara Pine-tree (Podocarpus totara)—see Podocarpus.

Touch-me-not (Impatiens noli-me-tangere)—see Impatiens.

Tough-leaved Iris (Iris tenax)-see Iris.

Tournefortia (Summer Heliotrope).-Ord. Boraginaceæ. house flowering shrubs. Nat. Caucasus, Buenos Ayres. Int. 1800. Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow, lilac; sum. Compost, equal parts light loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots or heds, with shoots growing loosely or trained to trellis, walls, pillars or rafters in greenhouse; in sunny beds outdoors, June to Sept., or in pots in windows. Pot, Feb. to May.

Plant, outdoors; June. Lift & repot, Sept. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply liquid or artificial manure to healthy plants in flower. Prune old plants in closely in Feb. Training: Nip off points of main, also lateral shoots when 3 in. long, to form dwarf plants; points of main shoots when 12 in. long, & side shoots when 3 to 6 in. long, to form pyramids; points of main shoots when 2 ft. long, & of lateral shoots at apex when 3 to 6 in. long—all side shoots to within 4 in. of apex to be removed altogether—to form standards. Temp., Feb. to Oct., 60° to 70°; Oct. of Feb., 50° to 55°. Pot plants do best in cold frame or sunny position outdoors, July & Aug. Propagate by seeds sown is in. deep in well drained pots or pans of light soil in temp. 66° to 75° in Mar.; by cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in pots of sandy soil under bell-glass, or in propagator in temp. 65° to 75° in Mar., Ap., Aug. or Sept. cemp. 65° to 75° in Mar., Ap., Aug. or Sept.

Tournefort's Nettle-tree (Celtis Tourneforti)—see Celtis.

Towel Gourd (Luffa ægyptiaca)—see Luffa.

Town-cress (Lepidium sativum)—see Lepidium.

Toxicophlæsa (Winter Sweet).—Ord. Apocynacæ. Greenhouse evergreen shrubs. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1737. Ht. 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, yellow; fragrant; Nov. to Ap. Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould with little charcoal & sand. Position, well drained pots in warm moist stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Shade from sun. Apply weak stimulants occasionally; May to Sept. Prune, Feb., shortening straggling shoots only. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 60° to 70°; Oct. to Ap., 50° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in light peaty soil under bell-glass in temp., 55°, spring or sum. 55°, spring or sum.

Trachelium (Blue Throat-wort).—Ord. Campanulaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Italy. Int. 1640. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, blue, white; Aug. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould. Position, sunny rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect in severe weather by covering of dry fern fronds. *Propagate* by seeds sown in above compost, lightly covered with fine light mould, place in temp. of 55° to 65°, spring, transplant seedlings when large enough to handle, harden in cold frame & plant out, May or June; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in Ap. or Sept.

Trachylospermum—see Rhyncospermum

Tradescantia (Spider-wort, Flower of a Day). — Ord. Commelinacess. Stove, greenhouse, & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Mexico, Brazil, Jamaica, Peru, N. Carolina, Guatemala, Florida. Int. 1629. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 20 stove; 4 greenhouse; 5 hardy. Flowers, blue, white, lilac; sum. CULTURE OF STOVE SPECIES: Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, in pots or baskets suspended from the roof, or in bede under stage or on rockeries. Pot or plant, Jan. to Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Moist atmosphere essential. Temp., for stove species, 55° to 65°, Oct. to Ap., 70° to 85°, Ap. to Oct.; greenhouse species, 40° to 50°, Oct. to Ap.; 55° to 65°, Ap. to Oct. CULTURE OF HARDX SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, partially shady or sunny borders or beds. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Lift, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Excellent plants for town gardens. Propagate stove & greenhouse species by cuttings of young shoots inserted in light soil under bell-glass in above temp. any time of year; hardy species by division of roots, Mar. or Ap.

Tragacanth Gum-plant (Astragalus tragacantha)—see Astragalus. Tragopogon (Salsafy, Vegetable Oyster).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy biennial esculent-rooted vegetable. Nat. N. Europe. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple, May & June. Roots long, tapering, white internally & externally. Soil, ordinary fine, rich, deeply trenched, free

from stones. Position, aunny, open. Sow seeds in groups of three or four, 12 in. apart, in drills \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep, & 18 in. apart in Ap. Thin seedlings when \( \frac{3}{2} \) in. high to one in each group. Remove flower heads as soon as seen. Lift the roots in Oct., twist off their leaves, & store in layers with sand or soil between in cellar or outhouse until required for cooking. Artificial manures for: 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs. kainit, 1 lb. sulphate of ammonia, 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs. of guano mixed per square rod (30\( \frac{1}{2} \) sq. yards), applied before sowing in spring. Requires to be raised from seed suppully for producing roots for culinary purposes. raised from seed annually for producing roots for culinary purposes.

Trailing Arbute Tree (Epigwa repens)—see Epigwa. Trailing Broom (Genista humifusa)—see Genista.

Trailing Fuchsia (Fuchsia procumbens)—see Fuchsia. Trailing Lobelia (Lobelia erinoides)—see Lobelia.

Trailing Toad-flax (Linaria supina)—see Linaria.
Trailing Whortle-berry (Vaccinium humifusum)—see Vaccinium.
Trailing Wolf's-bane (Aconitum rectinatum)—see Aconitum.
Transparent Trumpet Lily (Lilium eximium)—see Lilium.
Trapa (Water Caltrops, Water Chestnut, Jesuit's Nut).—Ord. Ona-Trapa (Water Caterops, Water Chestnut, Jesuit's Nut).—Ord. Ona-graces. Stove & hardy aquatic floating herbs. Nat. India, Ceylon, Persia, S. Europe. Int. 1781. Species cultivated, 1 stove; 2 hardy. Flowers, in-significant. Culture of Stove Species: Soil, rich loam. Position in large shallow tub in cistern of water in warm stove. Plant, any season. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Ap., 55° to 65°. Culture Of Hardy Species: Soil, rich loamy. Position, sunny; shallow pots or tubs in cool greenhouse. Plant, Ap. or May. Propagate by seeds sown in loamy soil in water in temp. of 650 to 750 in spring.

Traveller's Joy (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis.

Traveller's Tree (Ravenala mada gascariensis)—see Ravenala.

Treacle Clover (Psoralea bituminosa)—see Psoralea.

Treacle Mustard (Erysimum cheiranthoides)—see Erysimum.

Treacle Wormseed (Erysimum cheiranthoides)—see Erysimum.

Treasure-flower (Gazania pavonia)—see Gazania.

Tree Celandine (Bocconia frutescens)—see Bocconia. Tree Cinquefoil (Potentilla frutescens)—see Potentilla.

Tree Club-moss (Selaginella cæsia-arborea)—see Selaginella.

Tree Cotton-plant (Gossypium arboreum)—see Gossypium.

Tree Dahlia (Dahlia imperialis)—see Dahlia.

Tree Germander (Teucrium fruticans)—see Teucrium.

Tree Heath (Erica arborea)—see Erica.

Tree Horsetail (Casuarina equisetifolia)—see Casuarina.

Tree House-leek (Sempervivum arboreum)—see Sempervivum.

Tree Lupin (Lupinus arboreus)—see Lupinus.

Tree Mallow (Lavatera arborea)—see Lavatera.

Tree Mignonette (Reseda odorata)—see Reseda.

Tree-of-Chastity (Vitex agnus-castus)—see Vitex.

Tree-of-Heaven (Ailantus glandulosus)—see Ailantus.

Tree-of-the-Gods (Ailantus glandulosus)—see Ailantus.

Tree-of-the-Sun (Retinospora obtusa) - see Retinospora. Tree Onion (Allium cepa proliferum)—see Allium.

Tree Pæony (Pæonia moutan)—see Pæonia.

Tree Poke (Phytolacca dioica)—see Phytolacca.

Tree Primrose (Enothera biennis)—see Enothera.

Tree Rest-harrow (Ononis arborescens)—see Ononis.

Tree Rhododendron (Rhododendron arboreum)—see Rhododendron.

Tree Sage (Salvia arborea) - see Salvia.

Tree Thorn-apple (Datura arborea)—see Datura.

Tree Thorough-wax (Bupleurum fruticosum)—see Bupleurum.

Tree Trefoil (Cytisus laburnum)—see Cytisus.

Tree Violet (Viola arborescens)—see Viola.

Tree Whortle-berry (Vaccinium arborescens)—see Vaccinium.

Tree Worm-wood (Artemisia arborescens)—see Artemisia.

Tremandra.—Ord. Tremandraceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. W. Australia. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purplish; sum. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part urfy loam, one part equal proportions charcoal, broken pots, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot. Feb. or Mar. Water moderately at all seasons; rain water only to be used. Shade from sun., June to Sept. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 40° to 50°; Ap. to Oct., 50° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots inserted in sand under bell-glass in shade in temp. of 55° to 65° in sum.

Triangular-stemmed Broom (Genista triquetra)—see Genista.

Trichocentrum.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Tropical America Int. 1820. Int. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 7. Flowers, cinnamon, white, purple, yellow, brown, magenta; Oct. to May. Position, attached by means of copper wire to blocks of soft wood, rafts, or tree fern stems, & suspended from roof. No moss or peat required. Water freely twice daily by dipping block, etc., into vessel of tepid water, Ap. to Sept.; once daily afterwards. Shade from sun. Moist atmosphere essential during sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 75° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs.

Trichomanes (Killarney Fern, Bristle Fern).—Ord. Filices. Greenhouse filmy ferns. Nat. Ireland, N. America, New Zealand, West Indies, Mauritius, Borneo, Luzon, B. Guinna, New Grenada. Ht. 3 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 40. Fronds, more or less divided, semi-transparent. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, charcoal, sandstone, & silver sand. Position, moist, shady, in damp recesses of rockeries, under bell-glasses or in cases. Plant, Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately, Oct. to Mar. Syringing unsuitable. Damp atmosphere & shade most essential. Temp., 55° to 65°, Mar. to Sept.; 45° to 55°, Sept. to Mar. Culture in Cases in Rooms: Compost, as above. Position, shady window, not exposed to sun. Plant, Mar. Top-dress with fresh compost annually in Mar. Water freely, Apr. to Sept.: moderately afterwards. Ventilate case few minutes daily. Species most suitable, T. radicans. Propagate by spores sown on surface of sandy peat in shallow pan covered with bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75° at any time; by division of plant at potting time.

Trichopilia.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen epiphytal orchids. Nat. Peru, Central America, Mexico, New Grenada, Chiapas. Int. 1821. Ht. 3 to 6 in. Species cultivated, about 15. Flowers, white, yellow, crimson, purple, brown, rose; more or less fragrant; various seasons. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat, fresh sphagnum moss, charcoal, & clean crocks. Position, well drained pots with base of plant slightly elevated above rim, or in basket suspended from roof of light greenhouse close to glass. Pot, Feb. or Mar., or immediately new growth begins. Water moderately, Mar. to Sept.; very little afterwards. Moist atmosphere essential in sum. Shade from sun. Growing period, Mar. to Sept.: resting period, Sept. to Mar. Temp., May to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Feb., 45° to 55°; Feb. to May, 50° to 60°. Propagate by division of pseudo-bulbs at potting time.

Trichosanthes (Snake Gourd, Serpent Cucumber, Viper Gourd).— Ord. Cucurbitaces. Greenhouse annual climbers. Nat. India, Japan, China, W. Indies. Int. 1735. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, about 4. Flowers, white; May to July. Fruit, very long, eucumber-like, twisted. Compost, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & fibrous peat. Position, well drained TR!CHOSMA. TRIBONELLA.

pots with shoots trained up roof of sunny greenhouse. Sow seeds singly 1 in. deep in 2-in. pots filled with above compost, placed in temp. 65° to 75°, Feb. or Mar. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form into 4½ in. pots, & when well rooted into 8-in. size. Water freely; use tepid water only. Syringe daily, May to Sept. Shade from mid day sun. Apply weak stimulants twice a week, May to Sept. Temp., 60° to 70°.

Trichosma.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchid. Nat. Kihasya Mountains. Int. 1840. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, creamy, white, crimson; fragrant; Feb. to May. Compost, equal parts fresh sphagnum moss & fibry peat. Position, pots or pans half filled with potshords, & placed close to glass. Pot, Feb. or Mar.; keep base of plant well above rim of pot or pan. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Nov. 65° to 75°; Nov. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Water freely, Mar. to Aug.; moderately, Aug. to Nov.; very little, Nov. to Mar. Growing period, Mar. to Aug.; resting period, Sept. to Feb. Propagate by division of bulbs at potting time.

Tricyrtis (Japanese Toad Lily).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy perennials. Nat. Japan, China, Himalayas. Int. 1851. Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, white, yellow, green, striped with purple or red; May and June. GREENHOUSE CULTURE: Compost, equal parts sandy loam, peat, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in cool greenhouse or cold frame. Pot, Oct. to Mar. Plunge pots to rim in coconnut-fibre refuse or cinder ashes in cool greenhouse or cold frame, & give no water till growth commences, then apply moderately. When stems are 3 in. high, place plants in light airy position in greenhouse. No shade required. Apply weak stimulants once a week during flowering period. After flowering gradually withhold water till foliage turns yellow, then keep dry, & store pots away in cold frame or under staging in cool greenhouse until Feb. or Mar. Outdoor CULTURE: Soil, peaty. Position, partially shady sheltered moist border. Plant rhizomes 2 in. below surface, Oct. to Mar. Protect in severe weather with covering of litter. Plants grown outdoors do not flower until autn. Propagate by offsets removed at planting or potting time.

Trientalis (Chickweed Winter Green, Star Flower) .- Ord. Primu-Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. W. America. Ht. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white; May. Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, shady borders, margins of rhododendron beds, rockeries or woodlands. Plant, Nov. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in light rich soil, lightly covered with fine mould under hand-light in shady

position outdoors in Ap.; division of roots, Nov or Mar.
Trifolium (Clover, Trefoil, Alsike Clover, Bastard Clover, Bastard Lupine, Buffalo Clover, Oval-headed Clover) .- Ord. Leguminosa. Hardy annuals & perennials. Not. Britain, European Alps, Western Asia, N. America, California, Siberia. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 3 annuals; 9 perennials. Flowers, purple, crimson, rose, carmine, yellow, brown; June to Sept. Culture of Annual Species (T. incarnatum, T. reflexum, T. fucatum): Soil, ordinary, containing a little old mortar or pounded limestone. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in deep in patches where required to grow & flower. Thin seedlings when three leaves form, 3 to 4 in. apart. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES (T. alpestre, T. uniflorum, T. lupinastre, etc.): Soil, as above. Position, sunny rockeries for T. alpestre & T. uniflorum; borders for other kinds. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate perennial species by seeds sown broadcast in ordinary soil in sunny border outdoors in Ap.; transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle into permanent positions; by division of plants, Oct. or Mar.

Trigonella (Fenugreek).—Ord. Leguminosaz. Hardy annuals. Nat. Switzerland, S. of France. Int. 1562. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, white, blue; June to Aug. Leaves, feather-shaped. Soil, ordinary. TRILLIUM. TRITONIA.

Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in Ap. in patches lightly covered with

fine mould. This seedlings when three leaves form to 6 in. apart.

Trillium (American Wood Lily, Three-leaved Nightshade, Beth-root, Birth-root, Lamb's Quarters, Indian Shamrock).—Ord. Liliacess. Hardy tuberous-rooted perennials. Nat. N. America. Int. 1700. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, about 9; varieties several. Flowers, red, white, purple, green; Ap. to July. Soil, sandy peat. Position, shady moist well drained border. Plant, Aug. to Nov. Top-aress annually in Mar. with layer of decayed leaves. Lift, & replant only when absolutely necessary. Propagate by seeds sown in shallow well drained boxes or pans filled with sandy peat, cover seeds lightly with fine mould & place in shady cold frame; division of tuberous roots, Aug. to Nov.

Triplet Lily (Tritelia uniflora)—see Tritelia. Trip-madam (Sedum reflexum)—see Sedum.

Tripoli Crowfoot (Ranunculus asiaticus sanguineus) — see Ranunculus.

Tripoly (Aster tripolium)—see Aster.

Tritelia (Triplet Lily, Ithuriel's Spear, Lilac Star-flower, Murray's Star-flower).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous plants. Nat. Monte Video, California, Chili, Buenos Ayres. Int. 1832. IIt. 6 in. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, yellow, blue, white, violet, lilac; Jan. to July. Outdoor Cultures: Soil, deep loam. Position, sunny well drained rockeries or borders. Plant bulbs 3 in. deep & 2 in. apart in masses, Sept. to Nov. & Feb. & Mar. Protect, Oct. to Mar. by covering of cirder ashes, cocoanut-fibre refuse, or old manure. Lift & replant bulbs every four or five years. Pot Cultures: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Sept. to Nov., placing bulbs 1 in. deep & 1 in. apart in 5-in. pots. Position, cold frame from time of potting till growth begins, then remove to light, cool greenhouse. Cover pots entirely with einder ash sor cocoanut-fibre refuse until growth begins Water when growth commences, moderately at first, freely afterwards. Keep dry after flowers fade & tollage turns yellow. Repot annually. Propagate by seeds sown & in. deep in well drained pots, pans, or baskets of sandy soil in cold frame or greenhouse, Feb. to Ap.; offsets removed & treated as old bulbs at potting or planting time.

Trithrinax.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove orn. follage plants. Nat. Rio Grande, Brazil. Int. 1875. It. 6 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Leaves, roundish oval; green. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & little sand. Position, well drained pots in moist part of stove. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Moist a'mosphere highly essential. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds soaked for a few hours in tepid water & then sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in sandy loam in temp. of 75° to 85°, any time.

Tritoma—see Kniphofia.

Tritonia.—Ord Iridaces. Hardy deciduous bulbous plants. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1758. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 15; hybrids & varieties several. Flowers, red, yellow, purple; sum. Outdook Culture: Soil, equal parts sandy loam, leaf-mould, & decayed manure. Position, sunny well drained borders. Plant 3 in. deep & 2 in. apart in masses, Oct. to Mar. Protect, Nov. to Mar., by covering of dry litter. Mulch in Mar. with layer of decayed manure, first removing litter. Water occasionally in very dry weather. Apply stimulants occasionally during flowering period. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow manure. Pots, 4½ in. in diameter, well drained. Place 5 bulbs 3 in. deep, in each pot in Nov., & cover with cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame, or under cool greenhouse stage until growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping bulbs dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; other times, 50° to 60°. Propagate by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Trollius (Globe Flower, Globe Ranunculus).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Britain, N. America, Siberia, Caucasus, Cashmere. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 10; varieties several. Flowers, yellow: May to Aug. Soil, deep moist ordinary or preferably loam. Position, partially shady borders or margins of ponds or streams. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Water freely in dry weather. Lift, divide, & replant every 3 or 4 years. Propagate by seeds sown in moist loamy soil in shady position out-

doors in Sept. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. to Ap.

Tropæolum (Garden Nasturtium, Indian Cress, Flame Flower, Canary Creeper. - Ord. Geraniaceæ. Greenhouse or hardy annual or perennial dwarf or climbing herbs. Canary Creeper (T. peregrinum): Half-hardy perennial, but will only succeed treated as an annual when grown outdoors. Nat. Peru & Mexico. Int. 1810. Ht. 3 to 10 ft. Flowers, yellow; sum. Soil, good ordinary mould or sandy loam. Position, against sunny or shady wall, fence, arbour, or trellis; does well on a north aspect. Sow seeds in deep in light soil in temp. 55° in Mar., harden off seedlings in cold frame in Ap. & plant outdoors in May; or 1 in. deep outdoors in Ap. where required to grow.

Water freely in dry weather. Common on Garden Nasturtium (T. majus):

Hardy annual. Nat. Peru. Int. 1686. Ht. 5 to 10 ft. Varieties, numerous. Flowers, crimson, yellow; single & double; June to Oct. Climbing kinds: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny or shady walls, fences, arbours, or window boxes. Sow seed 1 in. deep in Ap. where plants are required to grow. Remove seed pods as they form to ensure free flowering. Dwarf kinds: Soil, ordinary, not over rich. Position, sunny or shady borders or beds. Sow seeds 1 in. deep & 3 in. apart in lines or masses in Ap. Thin seedlings to 6, 9, or 12 in. apart when 3 in. high if fine plants are desired. Remove seed pods unless seed is required. Pot Culture: Sow seeds \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep & 2 in. apart in \( \delta-in. pots filled with a compost of two parts good mould & one part decayed manure in Ap. Place pots in window or cold frame. Water moderately at first; freely when in full growth. Apply stimulants occasionally when in flower. Double varieties propagated by cuttings in temp. 55° in spring. Plant outdoors in May or June. May be grown in pots in a compost of two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, & little sand. Pot in Mar. or Ap. Water freely in sum.; moderately other times. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. T. LOBBIANUM: Half-hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. Columbia. Int. 1843. Ht. 6 to 10 ft. Flowers, orange scarlet; sum. & winter. Outdoor Culture: Sow seeds in light soil in temp. 55° in Mar., harden seedlings off in cold frame in Ap., & plant out in June in sunny position against walls, fences, arbours, or in borders, placing tree branches to support the shoots; or outdoors \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in Ap. where required to grow. Indoor Culture: Compost two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, or decayed manure \( \frac{1}{2} \) half a part sand. Position, well drained pots or beds, training shoots up rafters. Water moderately, Sept. to Ap.; freely afterwards. Propagate by cuttings of shoots, 2 to 3 in. long, inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 50° to 60°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. GREENHOUSE TUBEROUS-ROOTED SPECIES (T. azureum, Chili, 1842, blue, Oct., 3 ft.; T. Jaratti, Santiago, 1836, scarlet & yellow, June, 12 ft.; T. tricolorum, Chili, 1828, scarlet, black, & orange, June to Oct., 5 to 10 ft.): Compost, equal parts decayed turfy loam, leaf-mould, peat, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot, Aug. to Nov. Place one tuber only in a pot & bury this about 1 in. Water very little till plants grow freely, then give an abundant supply. Withhold water entirely when foliage turns yellow & until growth recommences. Applystimulants occasionally when plants are in flower. Train shoots to wire trellis fixed in pot or up rafters. Temp., Nov. to Feb., 40° to 50°; Feb. to June, 55° to 65°. After growth ceases, store pots in cool place till potting time. Propagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy soil in fences, arbours, or in borders, placing tree branches to support the shoots; or temp. 550 to 650 in spring or sum. HARDY TUBEROUS-ROOTED SPECIES (T. pentaphyllum, Buenos Ayres, 1829, purple, vermilion, July, 4 ft.; T. tuberosum, Peru, 1827, yellow & red, Sept., 3 ft.; T. speciosum, Chili, 1846, scarlet, sum., 5 to 10 ft.; T. polyphyllum, Chili, 1827, yellow, June, trailing): Soil, light sandy loam for T. pentaphyllum; ordinary mould for T. polyphyllum; equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould, & sand for T. speciosum; pound for T. tuberosum. Position, south wall or fence for T. pentaphyllum; sunny bank for T. polyphyllum; partially-shaded wall or hedge for T. speciosum; sunny border for T. tuberosum. Plant, T. tuberosum in Mar. or Ap.; T. polyphyllum, Aug. to Nov; T. speciosum & T. pentaphyllum, Oct. or Mar. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch with decayed manure in Oct. Lift tubers of T. tuberosum in Oct., store in sand in frost-proof place till Mar.; leave others undisturbed. Propagate by seeds sown in loam, leaf-mould, & sand in cold frame in Ap.; division of roots at planting time.

Tropical Duck-weed (Pistia stratiotes)—see Pistia.

True Box (Buxus sempervirens arborescens)—see Buxus.

True-love (Paris quadrifolia)—see Paris.

Truffle Oak (Quercus pubescens, Q. robur, & Q. lanuginosa)—see Quercus.

Trumpet Creeper (Tecoma radicans)—see Tecoma.

Trumpet-flower (*Tecoma radicans & Bignonia venusta*)—see Tecoma & Bignonia.

Trumpet Gourd (Lagenaria clavata)—see Lagenaria.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (Lonicera sempervirens)—see Lonicera.

Trumpet Leaf (Sarracenia pur purea)—see Sarracenia.

Trumpet Lily (Lilium longistorum & Richardia athiopica)—see Lilium & Richardia.

Trumpet Reed (Arundo occidentalis)—see Arundo.

Trumpet Weed (Eupatorium purpureum)—see Eupatorium.

Trumpets (Sarra enia flava)—see Sarracenia.

Tube-flowered Clematis (Clematis tubulosa)—see Clematis.

Tube-spotted Zephyr-flower (Zephyranthes tubispatha) — see Zephyranthes.

Tube-tongue 'Salpiglossis sinuata)—see Salpiglossis.

Tuberose (Polianthes tuberosa)—see Polianthes.

Tuberose-flowered Tobacco-plant (Nicotiana affinis)—see Nicotiana.

Tuberose Oil-plant (Polianthus tuberosa)—see Polianthus.

Tuberous-rooted Begonia (Begonia tuberosa) - see Begonia.

Tuberous-rooted Crane's-bill (Geranium tuberosum)—see Geranium.

Tuberous-rooted Nasturtium (Tropwolum tuberosum)—see Tropwolum.

Tube-flower (Clerodendron siphonanthus)—see Clerodendron.

Tuberous-rooted Pea (Orobus tuberosa)—see Orobus.

Tuberous-rooted Swallow-wort (Asclepias tuberosa)—see Asclepias.

Tuberous-rooted Wistaria (Apios tuberosa)—see Apios.

Tuber-root (Asclepias tuberosa)—see Asclepias.

Tufted Bell-flower (Campanula caspitosa)—see Campanula.

Tufted Cinquefoil (Potentilla cæspitosa)—see Potentilla.

Tufted Evening Primrose (Enothera caspitosa) - see Enothera.

Tufted Loose-strife (Lysimachia thyrsiflora)—see Lysimachia.

Tufted Phlox (Phlox cæspitosa)—see Phlox.

Tufted Sand-wort (Arenaria cæspitosa)—see Arenaria.

Tufted Saxifrage (Saxifraga cæspitosa)—see Saxifraga.

Tufted Soap-wort (Saponaria caspitosa) - see Saponaria.

Tufted Whortle-berry (Vaccinium caspitosum) - see Vaccinium.

Tulip (Tulipa gesneriana)—see Tulipa.

Tulip-tree (Liriodendron tulipifera)—see Liriodendron.

Tulipa (Tulip, Dalmatian Cap).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous rooted pla\_is. Nat. England, Siberia, Persia, Levant, Japan, Turkestan, Italy, S. France, Greece, Algeria, Smyrna, Altai Mountains. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, about 47; varieties innumerable. Flowers, various; spring & sum. Parent of florists' tulipa—T. Gesneriana, nat. Levant, int. 1577. CLASSIFICATION OF FLORISTS' TULIP: Seedlings—bulbs that have not flowered. Breeders or Selfs—Seedlings or offsets from bulbs that have flowered & promise to develop into a good strain of one of the following classes. Broken.—Breeder tuling developing stripes of another colour. Facthered — Having a -Breeder tulips developing stripes of another colour. Feathered.—Having a -Breeder tulips developing surjes of another colour. realizera.—Inaving a light, heavy, or irregular dark coloured edge to the petals. Flamed.—Having a dark candle flame-like spot in the centre of each petal. Bizarres.—Yellow petals marked with another colour. Byblomens.—White, marked with shades of black, violet, or purple. Roses.—White, marked with red. CLASSIFICATION OF ORDINARY TULIPS: Early.—Flowering in Mar. Example, Duc Van Thol. Late.—Flowering in May. Ex. Alba maxima. Mother.—Same as Breeders, Self-coloured. Darwin.—A superior strain of self-coloured tulips. Parrot.—Curiously coloured blooms with large fasthesy-adged patals. Our parks. Curiously-coloured blooms with large feathery-edged petals. OUTDOOR CUL-TUBE OF ORDINARY TULIFS: Soil, light, ordinary, previously liberally enriched with well decayed manure. Position, sunny well drained beds or borders. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep & 6 in. apart, Oct. to Dec. Mulch surface of bed with decayed manure or cocoanut-fibre refuse. Lift bulbs directly after flowering & replant them in sunny reserve border to finish their growth; or leave until July, then lift, dry, & store away in cool place till planting time. Bulbs may be left in ground altogether if desired, lifting, dividing, & replanting every three years. Por CULTURE: Compost, two parts loam, one part decayed manure, & little sand. Pot, Sept. to Nov., placing three bulbs in a 5-in. or four in a 6-in. pot, & burying bulbs just below surface. Pot tirmly. Cover pots with cinders or cocoanut-fibre refuse in cold frame. Remove to window, frame or greenhouse when growth begins & water freely. Temp. for forcing, 55° to 65°. CULTURE OF EXHIBITION KINDS: Compost, four parts good turfy loam, one part leaf-mould, one part decayed cow manure, & one part sand, mixed together & allowed to remain in a heap for one year. Position, well drained sunny bed, containing about 18 in. of above compost. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 in. deep & 6 in. apart end of Oct. or beginning of Nov. Surround each bulb with sand. Protect blooms with canvas awnings. Lift bulbs when leaves turn brown. Store in cool shed to dry, after which renutos when leaves turn brown. Store in cool shed to dry, after which remove loose skins & place in drawers till planting time. Culture of Hardy Species (T. Greigi, T. Clusiana, etc.): Soil, light rich ordinary. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Sept. to Nov., 3 in. deep & 6 in. apart. Lift, divide, & replant every four or five years. MOTHER, DARWIN, AND PARRET TULIPS; Culture as for ordinary tulips outdoors. Propagate by seeds sown in Feb. in light sandy soil in a cold frame; transplanting following year in bed of rich soil outdoors; by offsets removed from parent bulbs & planted 3 in. deep in a bed of light rich soil in a sunny position outdoors in Nov. Seedling bulbs flower when four to six years old; offsets when three to four versus old. years old.

Tumeric-root (Hydrastis canadensis)—see Hydrastis. Tunbridge Filmy Fern (Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense)—see Hy.

menophyllum. Turban Bellflower (Campanula turbinata)—see Campanula.

Turban Lily (Lilium pomponium)—see Lilium.

Turfing Daisy (Pyrethrum Tchihatchewi)—see Pyrethrum.

Turkestan Dwarf Rose (Rosa rugosa)—see Rosa. Turkestan Tulip (Tulipa turkestanica & T. Greigi)—see Tulipa

Turkey Alder (Alnus oblongata)—see Alnus.

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Turkey Crow-foot (Ranunculus asiaticus)—see Ranunculus.
   Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)—see Quercus.
   Turkey-pea (Corydalis formosa) – see Corydalis.
Turkey Rhubarb (Rheum palmatum)—see Rheum.
   Turkey's-beard (Xerophyllum asphodeloides)—see Xerophyllam.
   Turk's Cap Cactus (Melocactus communis)—see Melocactus.
   Turk's Cap Lily (Lilium martagon)—see Lilium.
   Turk's-head Grass (Lagurus ovatus)—see Lagurus.
   Turmeric-plant (Curcuma longa)—see Curcuma.
   Turnip (Brassica rapa depressa)—see Brassica.
   Turnip Cabbage (Brassica napo-brassica)—see Brassica.
   Turnip Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)—see Raphanus.
   Turnip-rooted Cabbage (Brassica caulo rapa)—see Brassica
   Turnip-rooted Celery (Apium graveolens rapaceum)—see pium.
   Turnsole (Heliotropium Peruvianum)—see Heilotropium.
   Turquoise-berried Vine (Vitis heterophylla humulifolia)—see Vitis.
   Turtle-broom (Chelone glabra)—see Chelone.
   Turtle-head (Chelone glabra)—see Chelone.
   Tuscan Crocus (Crocus etruscus)—see Crocus.
   Tuscan Honeysuckle (Lonicera etrusca)—see Lonicera.
Tuscian Moneysuckie (Loncera errusca)—see Loncera.

Tussilago (Variegated Coltsfoot).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Britain. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, variegated variety only (T. farfara variegata). Leaves, roundish heartshaped, margined or spotted with creamy white. Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Pot. Mar. Position, cold greenhouse, frame, or window. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; keep nearly dry afterwards. May be grown outdoors in damp shady borders and ordinary soil. Plant, Mar. Proceeds to the division.
pagate by division, Mar.
   Tutsan (Hypericum androsænum)—see Hypericum.
  Twelve-o'clock-flower (Abutilon americanum)—see Abutilon.
   Twiggy Purple Loose-strife (Lythrum virgatum)—see Lythrum.
   Twiggy St. John's-wort (Hypericum virgatum)—see Hypericum.
   Twiggy Sun-rose (Helianthemum virgatum)—see Helianthemum.
   Twiggy Whortle-berry (Vaccinium virgatum)-see Vaccinium.
   Twin-flower (Linnaa borealis)—see Linnas.
   Twin-flowered Dragon's head (Dracocephalum peregrinum)—see
Dracocephalum.
   Twin-flowered Lady's-Slipper (Cypripedium insigne)—see Cypri-
pedium.
  Twin-flowered Rest-harrow (Ononis geminiflora)—see Ononis.
  Twin-flowered Violet (Viola biflora)—see Viola.
  Twin-leaf (Jeffersonia diphylla)—see Jeffersonia.
  Twisted-branched Pine-tree (Pinus contorta) -- see Pinus.
  Twisted Daffodil (Narcissus tortuosus)—see Narcissus.
  Twisted Elm (Ulmus campestris tortuosa)—see Ulmus.
  Twisted Shell-flower (Chelone obliqua)—see Chelone.
  Two-coloured Begonia (Begonia discolor)—see Begonia.
  Two-coloured Collins's-flower (Collinsia bicolor)—see Collinsia.
  Two-coloured Daffodil (Narcissus bicolor)—see Narcissus.
  Two-coloured-leaved Hydrangea (Hydrangea arborescens dis
wlor) - see Hydrangea.
  Two-flowered Crocus (Orocus biflorus) -- see Crocus.
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Turkey-berry (Solanum mammosum & S. torvum)—see Solanum.

Turkey-corn (Corydalis formosa)—see Corydalis.

Two-flowered Daffodil (Narcissus biflorus)—see Narcissus. Two-flowered Laburnum (Cytisus biflorus)—see Cytisus. Two-flowered Rest-harrow (Ononis biflora)—see Ononis. Two-flowered Tulip (Tulipa biflora)—see Tulipa. Two-leaved Tooth-wort (Dentaria diphylla)—see Dentaria. Twopenny Grass (Lysimachia nummularia)—see Lysimachia.
Two-rowed Day-lily (Hemerocallis disticha)—see Hemerocallis. Two-seeded Holly (Ilex dipyrena)—see Ilex.

Two-spiked Acacia (Acacia lophantha)—see Acacia.

Two-spined Flowering Gooseberry (Ribes diacantha)—see Ribes. Two-winged-fruited Snowdrop-tree (Halesia diptera)—see Hale

Tydæa.—Ord. Gesneraceæ. Stove herbaceous flowering & orn. foliags plants. Nat. New Grenada. Int. 1855. Species cultivated, 1; hybrids & varieties many. Flowers, rose, yellow, crimson, purple; striped; spring & sum. Leaves, oval, pointed; green or crimson. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part loam, one part leaf-mould, with a little decayed manure & compost of Position will derived not a posse in hadr peat of plant stowers. silver sand. Position, well drained pots or pans in shady part of plant stove. Pot, Mar. to flower in sum.; May to flower in autn.; June to flower in winter. Place rhizomes 1 in. deep singly in 5-in. pots, or 1 to 2 in. apart in larger sizes. Water moderately from time growth begins until plants are 3 or 4 in. high, then freely. After flowering gradually withhold water till foliage dies down, then keep dry till potting time. Apply weak liquid manure once or twice a week when flower buds show. Syringing not required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 75°. Store when foliage has died down on their sides under stage till potting time in temp. of 50° to 55°. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of well drained pots of sandy peat. in temp. 75°, Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in pots of sandy peat in temp. 75° to 85° in spring; fully matured leaves pegged on surface of pots of sandy peat in temp. 75° to 85°; division of underground rhizomes at potting time.

Tyerman's Groundsel (Senecio pulcher)—see Senecio.

Tyle-berry (Jatropha multifida)—see Jatropha.

Typha (Reed Mace, Bullrush, Cat-o'nine-tails, Flax-tail).—Ord. Typhacem. Hardy aquatic perennials. Nat. Britain. Ht. 3 to 7 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Inflorescence, brown; July. Soil, ordinary. Position, margins of shallow rivers or ponds. Plant, Oct. or Mar., by division.

Ugni Shrub (Eugenia ugni)—see Eugenia.

Ulex (Furze, Gorse, Whin). -Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy evergreen UIEX (FUIXE, GOISE, Whin).—Ura. Leguminosæ. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Flowers, yellow: Feb. to Mar. & July to Nov. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny banks, rockeries, or woodlands. Plant, Sept. to Ap. HEDGE CULTURE: Plant, 18 in. apart in single row. Trim sides in moderately close in Ap. Propagate by seeds sown \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep in light soil outdoors in Ap.; cuttings inserted in ordinary soil in shady position outdoors, spring or autn.

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Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America, Siberia, China, Japan. Ht. 2 to 80 ft. Species cultivated about 9; varieties numerous. Flowers, insignificant. Leaves, green or variegated. Soil, ordinary for common species (U. campestris); deep rich loamy with gravelly subsoil for Wych Elm (U. montana); moist loamy for American Elm (*U. americana*). Position, open & sunny woodlands, parks, or shrubberies for all species & varieties. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by suckers removed & planted, Oct. to Nov.; layering shoots in Sept. or Oct. budding choice kinds on common species, & choice variegated kinds on *U. montana* in July, or by grafting similarly in Mar.; seeds gathered as soon as ripe & sown in light soil in shady position outdoors.

Umbel-flowered Broom (Genista umbellata)—see Genista.

Umbel-flowered Lily (Lilium umbellatum)—see Lilium.

Umbel-flowered Squill (Scilla umbellata)—see Scilla.

Umbel-flowered Sun-rose (Helianthemum umbellatum)—see Helianthemum.

Umbelled Lychnis (Lychnis flos-jovis)—see Lychnis.

Umbelled Winter-green (Pyrola umbellata)—see Pyrola.
Umbilicus (Navel-wort).—Ord. Crassulaceæ. Hardy evergreen succulent-leaved plants. Nat. Britain, Spain, Sicily, Siberia, Turkestan. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 11. Flowers, yellow, purple, white; June. Soil, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Position, crevices or recesses of sunny rockeries. Plant, Mar. to June. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of above soil in well drained pan or pot in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar.; cuttings of leaves with base inserted in well drained pots of sandy soil in Aug., Sept., or Oct. in temp. 55° to 65°; cuttings of side shoots inserted as advised for leaves in June, in temp. 55° to 60°. Do not water leaves or cuttings until they begin to shrivel.

Umbrella Fir (Sciadopitys vertici/lata)—see Sciadopitys.

Umbrella Palm (Kentia canterburyana)—see Kentia.

Umbrella Pine (Sciadopitys verticillata)—see Sciadopitys.

Umbrella Plant (Saxifraga peltata)—see Saxifraga.

Umbrella Tree (Magnolia tripetala)—see Magnolia.

Underground Bean (Arachis hypogea) - see Arachis.

Underground Onion (Allium cepa aggregatum)—see Allium. Unicorn-plant (Martynia lutea & M. proboscidea)—see Martynia.

Unicorn-root (Veltheimia viridifolia)—see Veltheimia.

Uniola (Sea O.\*).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Hardy perennial grasses.

Orn. flowering. Nat. N. America. Int. date unknown. Ht. 4 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Inforescence borne in large loose panicles, July & Aug. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Position, open sunny borders. Gather inflorescence & dry for winter use in Aug. Propagate by seeds sown in light rich soil outdoors in Ap.; by division of roots in Mar.

Upland Bone-set (Eupatorium sessilifolium)—see Eupatorium.

Upland Willow Oak (Quercus cinerea)—see Quercus. Upright Adam's Needle (Yucca stricta)—see Yucca.

Upright Birthwort (Aristolochia clematitis)—see Aristolochia.

Upright-branched Elm (Ulmus suberosa erecta)—see Ulmus.

Upright-branched Sun-rose (Helianthemum strictum)—see Helianthemum.

Upright Clover (Trifolium strictum) - see Trifolium.

Upright Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens stricta)—see Cupressus.

Upright Golden Rod (Solidago stricta)—see Solidago.

Upright Heath (Erica stricta)—see Erica.

Upright Indian Cypress (Cupressus Whitleyana)—see Cupressus.

Upright Indian Silver Fir (Picca Pindrow)—see Picea.

Upright Italian Myrtle (Myrtus communis italica)—see Myrtus.

Upright Medlar (Mespilus germanica stricta)—see Mespilus.

Upright Vetch (Vicia oroboides)—see Vicia.

Upright Yellow-flowered Wood-sorrel (Oxalisstricta)—see Oxalis. Oxalis.

Urala St. John's-wort (Hypericum uralum)—see Hypericum.

Urceolina (Golden Urn-flower, Drooping Urn-flower).—Ord. Amaryllidacess. Greenhouse deciduous bulbous plants. Nat. S. America. Int. 1836. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 13. Flor ers, yellow, green, scarlet; June to Sept. Compost, two parts turfy loam, one part river sand & a few crushed bones. Position, well drained pots in light part of house. Pot. Feb., burying URN-FLOWER. VACCINIUM.

bulb about two-thirds of its depth. Water freely from time growth begins (about Feb.) until Sept., when keep quite dry. Apply liquid manure when flower spike shows. Top-dress annually & repot every three or four years only. Temp., Feb. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Feb., 40° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in deep in well drained pots of sandy loam in temp. 65° to 70° in Mar., placing seedlings singly in 2-in. pots & keeping them moderately moist all the year round for three years; by offsets treated as old bubbs. bulbs.

Urn-flower (Urceolina pendula)—see Urceolina.

Urospermum.—Ord. Composite. Hardy biennial herb. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1739. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow: June. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in deep in patches outdoors where required to grow & flower; thin seedlings when 2 in.

high to 6 in. apart.

Utricularia (Bladderwort).—Ord. Lentibulariaceæ. Stove, greenhouse & hardy aquatic, terrestrial, or epiphytal herbs. Nat. Europe Britain), Hong Kong, Costa Rica, Guiana. Species cultivated, 4 hardy; 1 greenhouse; 2 stove. Flowers, yellow, lilac, purple; Ap. to Aug. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES (U. intermedia, U. minor, U. vulqaris): Procure wild plants from deep pools, etc., & place them in ponds in spring; or in plants from deep pools, etc., & place them in ponds in spring; or in deep pans of water containing living sphagnum moss & keep in cold greenhouse. Culture of Stove and Greenhouse Species: Cumpost, equal parts fibrous peat, sphagnum moss, & crocks. Position, well drained pots or shallow pans placed on inverted pots in saucer of water under bell-glass or handlight in shade. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Admit air for a few minutes daily every morning by tilting bell-glass or handlight. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°; Oct. to Mar., 45° to 55°, for greenhouse species; Oct. to Mar, 55° to 65°; Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°, for stove species. Propagate by seeds sown on surface of shallow pans filled with equal parts of sphagnum moss, peat, & sand, placed under bell-glass & kept moist in temp. of 55° to 65°, Feb., Mar., or Ap.: division of plants at potting or planting time.

or Ap.; division of plants at potting or planting time.

Uvi Yam (Dioscorea elata)—see Dioscorea.

Uvularia (Bell-wort).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy bulbous plants. Nat.

N. America. Int., 1710. Species cultivated, 4. Ht. 12 in. Flowers, yellow, purple; May & June. Soil, moist peat. Position, partially shaded border.

Plant, Oct. & Nov. Propagate by division of roots in Oct.

Vaccinium (Whortleberry, Blueberry, Bilberry, Huckleberry, Moorberry, Fenberry, Bogberry, Cranberry, Flowering Box).—Ord. Vacciniaceæ. Stove, greenhouse & hardy deciduous & evergreen flowering or berry-bearing shrubs. Nat. Britain, N. America, Madeira, Java, Bolivia. Ht. 3 in. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 2 stove; 3 greenhouse; about 20 hardy. Flowers, white, yellow, red, pink, purple, green, crimson, rose; spring. Berries, red, bluish black; edible; Aug. to Oct. Culture of Stove Species (V. Rollisoni, etc.): Compost, equal parts sandy loam & peat, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of Greenhouse Species (V. erythrinum, etc.): Compost as for stove species. Position, well drained pots in light part of greenhouse, Sept. to May; sunny position outdoors, May to Sept. Pot, Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water copiously, Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to May, 55° to 65°. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES (V. vitus-idæa, etc.): Soil, boggy peat. Position, moist rockeries for V. vitus-idæa, V. myrtillus & V. cæspitosum; moist borders for V. myrtilloides, V. virgatum, etc. Plant, Sept., Oct., Mar. or Ap. No pruning required. Propagate stove & greenhouse species by cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy moist peat under bell-glass in spring or sum. Hardy species by seeds sown in shallow boxes or pans filled with moist

sandy peat in temp. of 55° to 65° in spring, transplanting seedlings outdoors in sum.; cuttings of shoots inserted in sandy moist peat under handlight in shade in sum.; layering shoots in autn.; division of plants, Sept. or Mar.

Valencia Buckthorn (Rhamnus va'entinus)—see Rhamnus.

Valerian (Valeriana officinalis)—see Valeriana.

Valeriana (Valerian, All-heal, Herb Bennet, St. George's Herb,
Marsh Valerian, Mountain Valerian, Cretan Spikenard).—Ord. Valerianaceæ.

Hardy perennial herbs. Flowering & orn. foliage. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 4; varieties 1. Flowers, rose, pink; June to Sept. Leaves, feather-shaped, green, or golden yellow. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders for V. officinalis & V. Phuaurea; sunny rockeries for V. divide & V. montana. Plant, Sept. to Ap. Lift, divide, & replant every three or four years. Top-dress annually with decayed manure in Ap. Cut down flowering stems in Oct. V. Phu aurea has beautiful golden foliage; flower buds should be picked off as they form. Propagate by seeds sown 1a in. deep in light soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap.; division of roots in

Valerianella (Corn Salad, Italian Corn Salad, Lamb's Lettuce).— Ord. Valeriancess. Hardy annual salad vegetable. Nat. Britain. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; Ap. Leaves, largely used in winter and spring for salads. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny dryish border. Sow seeds in drills, 1 in. deep & 6 in. apart fortnightly during Aug. & Sept. Thin seedlings when three leaves form to 6 in apart in the row. Gather leaves

either separately or by cutting off the entire plant.

Vallisneria (Eel Grass, Tape Grass).—Ord. Hydrocharidaccæ. Half-hardy aquatic herb. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1818. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white; minute; July. Leaves, long, narrow. Soil, rich loaza. Position, deep tubs, cisterns, or aquariums filled with water. Plant in small pot or in heap of compost in bottom of tank, etc., Mar. or Ap. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 60° to 75°. Propagate by seeds sown in

moist loam in water; spring; division, Mar. or Ap.

Vallota (Scarboro' Lily).—Ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen bulbous plants. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1774. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties 4. Flowers, scarlet; Aug. to Oct. INDOOR CULTURE: Compost, equal parts good fibrous loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Position, well drained pots in light sunny greenhouse or window. Pot dry bulbs, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Repot established plants in June or July. Place bulbs with points just below the surface; pot firmly. Water moderately, Sept. to Mar.; freely, Mar. to June; keep nearly dry, June to Sept. Apply stimulants once or twice a week, Mar. to June. Established plants do best placed in sunny cold frame, or on layer of cinder ashes or slate, tile, or board in open air, May till flowering period. Repotting necessary every three or four years only. Temps, Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, light sandy loam. Position, warm well drained border at foot of S. wall. Plant bulbs, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap., 6 in. deep & surround with sand. Press soil firmly round bulbs. Protect in winter with a covering of dry litter or fern fronds. Propagate by offsets removed at potting or planting time.

Vanda (Cowslip-scented Orchid),—Ord, Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. E. Indies, Malay Archipelago, China, Tropical Australia. Int. 1810. Ht. 1 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 28; varieties everal. Flowers, yellow, crimson, lilac, brown, violet, purple, white, rose; fragrant; various periods. Compost, clean potsherds & fresh sphagnum moss only. Position, teak baskets suspended from roof, or pots filled three parts of their depth with potsherds, remainder sphagnum moss; or on rafts of teak wood. V. teres does best with its stems secured to a branch of apple or oak fixed firmly in a pot. Pot, place in baskets or on rafts in Mar. In potting or basketing insert the roots carefully among the potsherds, & finish off with a layer of fresh sphagnum moss. Water copiously daily, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Plants on rafts require to be dipped for a few moments daily in water. Expose plants fully to the sun all the year round. Moist atmosphere highly essential, Mar. to Oct. Growing period, Mar. to Oct. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°. Propagate by cutting tops off, furnished with one or two roots of tall plants, or by removing young growths with roots attached from base of plants in Feb. or Mar., & potting or placing in baskets as advised for old plants.

Van Houtte's Bell-flower (Campanula Van Houttei)—see Cam-

panula.

Vanilla.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove climbing orchid. Nat. Madagascar, W. Indies, La Guayra, Demarara. Int. 1800. It. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, red., yellow, green, white; fragrant; sum. Seed pods form the vanilla of commerce. Compost, equal parts peat, sphagnum moss, & clean potsherds. Position, well drained pots, pans, or narrow bed with shoots trained up wall or rafter, or logs of wood. For or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Syringe foliage daily in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of climbing stems cut into 2 cr 3 in. lengths & imbedded in sphagnum moss & peat in temp. of 75° to 85° in spring.

Vanilla (Vanilla planifolia)—see Vanilla.

Vanilla Grass (Hierochloë fragrans)—see Hierochloë.

Van Thol Tulip (Tulipa suaveolens)—see Tulipa.

Van Volxem's Passion-flower (Tacsonia Van Volxemi)—see Tacsonia.

Variegated Cat's-tail Grass (Phleum pratense variegata)—see Phleum.

Variegated Chestnut (Castanea vesca variegata)—see Castanea.

Variegated Colt's-foot (Tussilago farfara variegata—see Tussilago. Variegated Cut-leaved Elder (Sambucus laciniata variegata)—see Sambucus.

Variegated Daphne (Daphne odora variegata) -- see Daphne.

Variegated Dwarf Spindle-tree (Euonymus japonicus radicans variegatus)—see Euonymus.

Variegated Elm (Ulmus campestris viminalis rariegata)—see Ulmus Variegated Field Maple (Acer campestre variegatum)—see Acer.

Variegated Fig-wort (Scrophularia nodosa variegata)—see Scrophularia.

Variegated Flax-lily (Phormium tenax variegatum)—see Phormium.
Variegated Horse Chestnut (Asculus hippocastanum variegatum)
—see Asculus.

Variegated Indian Laurel (Croton variegatus)-see Croton.

Variegated Iris (Iris rariegata) - see Iris.

Variegated Ivy (Hedera Helix variegata) -- see Hedera.

Variegated Japanese Grass (Eulalia juponica variegata)—see Eulalia.

Variegated Laurel (Aucuba japonica)—see Aucuba.

Variegated-leaved Bugle (Ajuga reptans variegata)—see Ajuga. Variegated-leaved Day-lily (Hemerocallis Kwanso variegata)—see Hemerocallis.

Variegated-leaved Mad-wort (Alyssum saxatile variegatum)-see

Alyssum.

Variegated-leaved Periwinkle (Vinca major elegantissima)—see

Variegated-leaved Privet (Ligustrum vulgare variegatum) — see Ligustrum.

Variegated-leaved Wormwood (Artemisia vulgaris variegata)see Artemisia.

Variegated Meadow-sweet (Spiraa ulmaria variegata) -- see

Spiræa.

Variegated Milk-weed (Asclepias variegata)—see Asclepias. Variegated Myrtle (Myrtus communis variegata)—see Myrtus.

Variegated Nettle (Lamium maculatum)-see Lamium.

Variegated New Zealand Flax (Phormium tenax variegata)—see ormium.

Variegated Panicum (Oplismenus variegatus)—see Oplismenus.

Variegated Rock-cress (Arabis lucida variegata)—see Arabis.

Variegated Sage (Salvia officinalis tricolor)—see Salvia.

Variegated Tree-mallow (Lavatera arborea variegata) - see Lavatera.

Variegated Weeping Ash (Fraxinus excelsior aurea pendula)-

see Fraxinus.

Various-coloured Crocus (Crocus versicolor)—see Crocus. Various-coloured Star-wort (Aster versicolor)—see Aster.

Various-leaved Ash (Fraxinus heterophylla)—see Fraxinus.

Various-leaved Barberry (Berberis heterophylla)—see Berberis.

Various-leaved Collins's-flower (Collinsia heterophylla) - see Collinsia.

Various-leaved Holly (Ilex aquifolium heterophyllum)—see Ilex.

Various-leaved Plum (Prunus domestica heterophylla)—see Prunus Various-leaved Rock-rose (Cistus heterophyllus)—see Cistus

Various-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga diversifolia)—see Saxifraga,

Various-leaved Thorn (Cratagus heterophylla)—see Cratagus.

Vase-flowered Bell-flower (Campanula turbinata)—see Campanula. Vaudois Saxifrage (Saxifraga valdensis)—see Saxifraga.

Vegetable Fire-cracker (Brodiæa coccinea)—see Brodiæa.

Vegetable Hair (Tillandsia usneoides)—see Tillandsia. Vegetable Marrow (Cucurbita ovifera)—see Cucurbita.

Vegetable Oyster (Tragopogon porrifolius)—see Tragopogon. Veitch's Begonia (Begonia Veitch)—see Begonia.

Veitch's Flamingo-plant (Anthurium Veitchi)—see Anthurium. Veitch's Virginian Creeper (Ampelopsis tricuspidata [A. Veitchi]

-see Ampelopsis.

Veltheimia.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous plants. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1768. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, red, yellow; Mar. to Aug. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part well decayed cowmanure, & little sand. Position, light sunny greenhouse or window, Sept. to June; sunny cold frame remainder of year. Fot bulbs of V. viridifolia, Aug. to Nov.; those of V. glauca, Oct. to Mar. Place bulbs with point just below surface of compost. Press compost firmly in pots. Water moderately when new growth commences; freely when in full growth; keep nearly dry when leaves dig off. Acquestimylants occasionally when the plants are growing. leaves die off. Apply stimulants occasionally when the plants are growing lreely. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Propagate by offsets removed from parent bulbs, placed in small pots & treated as advised for large bulbs; by leaves removed close to bulbs & inserted singly in pots of sandy soil in spring or sum.

Velvet Dock (Verbascum Thapsus)—see Verbascum.

Velvet-flower (Amarantus caudatus)—see Amarantus.

Velvet-leaf (Lavatera arborea)—see Lavatera. Velvet Osier (Salix viminalis) - see Salix.

Venetian Sumach (Rhus cotinus)—see Rhus.

VENICE MALLOW.

Venice Mallow (Hibiscus trionum)—see Hibiscus.

Venice Turpentine-tree (Larix europæa)—see Larix.
Venidium.—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy perennial. Nat. Cape of Good Hope. Int. dats unknown. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings outdoors, May or June; cuttings inserted in pots of sandy soil under handlight or bell-glass in greenhouse in July or Aug.; afterward; placing rooted cuttings singly in small pots, keeping these in greenhouse until following Ap., then planting outdoors.

Ventricose Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes phyllamphora)—see Nepen thes.

Venus's Basin (Dipsacus sylvestris)—see Dipsacus.

Venus's Fly.trap (Dionæa muscipula)—see Dionæa.

Venus's Hair (Adiantum capillus-veneris)—see Adiantum.

Venus's Looking-Glass (Specularia speculum)—see Specularia.

Venus's Navel-wort (Omphalodes linifolia)—see Omphalodes.

Vera Cruz Aloe (Agave lurida)—see Agave. Veratrum (White Hellebore, Lungwort, Black Hellebore, False Hellebore).—Ord. Liliaceæ, Hardy herbaccous perennials. Nat. Europe, Siberia, N. America. Int. 1548. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 3; varieties several. Flowers, whitish, greenish, purple; sum. Leaves, large, much ribbed, green. Roots, creeping; highly poisonous. Soil, light ordinary or peaty. Position, partially shady moist borders. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in moist peaty soil outdoors, Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Ap.

Verbascum (Mullein, Aaron's Rod, Beggar's Banket, Lady's Foxglove, Shepherd's Club).—Ord. Scrophulatiacese. Hardy biennial & perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Levant, Caucasus. Ht. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 3 perennials; about 11 biennials. Flowers, yellow, purplish, violet, red; sum. Outrure of Biennial Species (V. Chaizit, V. Thapsus, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in light rich soil in sunny position outdoors in Ap., transplanting seedlings when 3 or 4 leaves form, 6 in. apart in sunny position until following Ap; then plant where required to flower. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES (V. phænicium, V. nigrum, etc.): Soil, deep light rich ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds as advised for biennial species; by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Verbena (Vervain, Holly Herb, Juno's Tears, Pigeon's Grass, Simpler's Joy) .- Ord. Verbenacew. Hardy annuals & biennials, & greenhouse shrubby & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), N. America, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, & Chili. Int. (foreign species), 1774. Ht. 6 in. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 4 annuals; 5 biennials; 9 hardy herbaceous; 14 greenhouse; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; sum. Present race of verbenas originally derived from the intercrossing of V. melindres, V. Tweediana, V. teucrioides, & V. incisa-shrubby species natives of Brazil. GREENHOUSE SPECIES AND VARIETIES: Compost, two parts good turfy loam, & one part of equal proportions of decayed manure, leaf-mould, & sharp silver sand. Position, pots in light greenhouse; or cold frames in sum. Pot. Feb. to May. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply stimulants to May. Water freely, Ap. to Oct., industrately actes wards. Apply summands two or three times weekly to plants in flower. Nip off points of shoots during spring to induce bushy growth. Discontinue nipping off points of shoots six weeks before plants are required to flower. Young plants struck from cuttings or raised from seed best adapted for pot culture. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to June, 55° to 65°. Shade from sun. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, good ordinary liberally enriched with decayed manure. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant 12 in. apart each way in June. Water freely in dry

weather. Peg shoots to surface of bed as they grow, & when they meet each other nip off their points. CULTURE OF ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in light soil in temp. 55° in Feb., harden off seedlings in cold frame in Ap., & plant out 12 in. apart in May; or where required to grow in Ap. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Lift, divide, & replant triennially. CULTURE OF V. VENOSA: Half-hardy herbaceous perennial. Ht. 2 ft. Flowers, lilac; sum. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny beds or borders. Plant, May. Lift roots in Oct., store in ordinary soil in boxes in frost-proof place until Mar., then place in temp. 55°, & when new shoots form remove these with portion of old roots, place in small pots, harden off & plant out 12 in. apart in May; or plant old roots, dividing them, if necessary, direct into beds in Ap. Peg shoots down as they grow. May be grown outdoors altogether in well drained soils in sheltered districts. Propagate common or garden verbenas by seeds sown in in. deep in pots, pans, or boxes filled with a compost of equal parts loam & leaf-mould & little sand, placed in a temp. 65° to 75° in Jan., Feb. or Mar., transplanting seedlings when third leaf forms in boxes or pans, placing these on shelf near glass in temp. 55°, transferring when fairly strong singly to 2½-in. pots, & later on to a larger size; by cuttings inserted in a bed of sandy soil in cold frame in Aug., lifting cuttings when rooted & planting 2 in. apart in boxes or pans & storing on shelf in greenhouse until Mar., then potting off singly in small pots; or young shoots taken off in Feb. or Mar. & inserted in damp sand under bell-glass in temp. 65°; hardy species, including V. venosa, by division of the roots in spring, or cuttings of shoots inserted in cold frame in Aug.

Verbena Oil-plant (Aloysia citriodora)—see Aloysia.

Vermilion - flowered Rhododendron (Rhododendron cinnabarinum)—see Rhododendron.

Vernal Gentian (Gentiana verna)-see Gentiana.

Vernal Iris (Iris verna)—see Iris.

Veronica (Speedwell, Cancer Wort).—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Halfhardy & hardy evergreen flowering shrubs & hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. Europe (Britain), New Zealand, Levant, Caucasus, N. America. Ht. 3 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 29 shrubby; 18 hardy herbaceous perennials. Flowers, white, blue, pink, purple, lilac; sum. & autn. CULTURE OF SHRUDDY Species Outdoors: Soil, ordinary or loam & peat. Position, sunny rockeries, borders, or beds near the sea coast, or in inland sheltered districts south of the Trent. Plant, Sept. or Ap. Protect in very severe weather. Prune straggly plants into shape in Ap. Por CULTURE: Compost, two parts loam, one part plants into snape in Ap. For Conforms. Compose, who pair totally appear, & little sand. Fostion, sunny greenhouse, windows, corridors, porches, or balconies. Pot, Sept. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately other times. Apply stimulants occasionally to healthy plants during sum. Plants put out in rich soil in sunny position in May, kept well watered, in the state of the s lifted, & placed in pots in Sept., will usually flower freely in the greenhouse during autn. CULTURE OF HARDY PERENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny borders or rockeries. Plant, Sept. to Nov., Feb. to May. Lift, divide. & replant triennially. Water freely in dry weather. Mulch annually in Ap. with decayed manure. Propagate shrubby species by cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in spring; under handlight or in cold frame in sum.; perennials by division of roots in autn. or spring; seeds sown in light soil in shade outdoors in Ap.

Verschaffeltia.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. Nat. Sychelles. Int. 1864. Ht. 12 to 80 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, roundish, divided at tips; bright green. Compost, two parts fibrous peat, one part equ ul proportions charcoal, turfy loam, & sand. Position, moist shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Syringe freely twice daily, Feb. to Oct.; once daily afterwards. Water freely at all times. Shade & moist atmosphere essential. Temp.,

VERVAIN MALLOW.

Mar. to Oct., 70° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 65° to 75°. Provagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in peat & loam in small pots in temp. 75° to 85°, spring.

Vervain Mallow (Malva alcea)—see Malva.

Very Prickly Box Thorn (Lycium horridum)—see Lycium.

Very Smooth Phlox (Phlox glaberrima)—see Phlox.

Viburnum (Guelder Rose, Laurestinus, Wayfaring Tree, Cotton Tree, Water Elder, Snowball Tree). -Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. Haray deciduous evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Japan, Caucasus, Himalayas, China, N. America. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 7 evergreen; about 25 deciduous; varieties several. Flowers, white; those of Laurestinus, Dec. to Mar.; others, sum. Soil, good ordinary. Position, open sunny shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune moderately after flowering. CULTURE OF LAURESTEINUS (V. Tinus): Soil, deep sandy loam. Position, warm shellered shrubberies, etc. Plant Sept., Oct. or Ap. Prune, Ap. This species also suitable for pot culture for flowering in cold greenhouses in winter. Pot, spring. Position, outdoors in semi-shady position, May till Oct.; in cold greenhouse, Oct. to May. Water freely while outdoors: moderately in winter. Promoute. Oct. to May. Water freely while outdoors; moderately in winter. Propagate by cuttings of half-ripened shoots inserted in sandy loam under bell-glass in cold shady frame or handlight outdoors in Sept. or Oct.; or by layering shoots in Sept. or Oct.

Vicia (Vetch, Tare).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy annual & perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Algiers, Siberia, Taurea. Int. (foreign species) 1758. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 4 perennials; 4 annuals. Flowers, pink, purple, blue; May to July. CULTURE OF ANNUAL SPECIES (V. onobrychioides, V. polysperma, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders with shoots trained up tree branches, walls, or trellises. Sow seeds & in. deep in groups of 8 or 12 in Ap. Water freely in dry weather. CULTURE OF PERENNIAL SPECIES: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Mulch annually with decayed manure. Lift, divide, & replant every 4 or 5 years. Cut down flower stems, Oct. or Nov. Propagate by seeds sown } in. deep in ordinary soil in sunny position outdoors, Mar. or Ap.; division of roots, Oct. or Mar.

Victoria (Royal Water Lily, Queen Victoria's Water Lily, Water Victoria (Royal Water Lily, Queen Victoria's Water Lily, water Maize).—Ord. Nymphaces. Stove aquatic plant. Orn. foliage. Nat. Tropical America. Int. 1838. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, rose, purple; sum. Leaves, roundish, flat, with turned-up edges; bronzy green: 4 to 6 ft. diameter; floating. Compost, two parts good rich turfy loam, one part decayed cow-manure. Position, large tank 6 ft. deep & 20 to 25 ft. wide filled with running water. Plant, May. Temp. of water, 80° to 85°. Temp. of atmosphere, 75° to 85°, Mar. to Sept.; Sept. to Mar., 65° to 75°. No shade required. Propagate by seeds sown in pot of sandy loam submerged in water hasted to term of 85° & planed near plass in light position. Jan. When heated to temp. of 85°, & placed near glass in light position, Jan. When seedlings appear above surface, transplant singly in small pots & place in water again until May, then plant out as above advised. The Victoria Regia is strictly a perennial, but thrives best treated as an annual in this country.

Victorian Laurel (Pittosporum undulatum)—see Pittosporum.

Victorian Raspberry (Rubus rosæfolius)—see Rubus. Victoria Water-Lily (Victoria regia)—see Victoria.

Victor's Laurel (Laurus nobilis)—see Laurus.

Villarsia.—Ord. Gentianaceæ. Greenhouse aquatic herbs. Nat. Australia, Cape of Good Hope. Int. 1786. Ht. 6 in. to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, yellow; July & Aug. Compost, two parts boggy peat, one part silver sand. Position, well drained pots submerged to rim in tubs of water in light part of greenhouse. Plant, Mar. or Ap. No shade required. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°.

Vinca (Periwinkle, Band Plant, Cut Finger, Madagascar Periwinkle).

-Ord. Apocynaces. Hardy herbaceous perennials & stove evergreen shrub.

VINE. VIOLA.

Nat. Europe (Britain), E. Indies. Int. (foreign species) 1758. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1 stove shrub; 4 perennials. Flowers, blue, white, rose; Mar. to Oct. Culture of Stove Species (V. rosea): Compost, two parts fibrous loam, one part decayed manure, & little silver sand. Position, well drained pots in stove, Sept. to June; sunny cold frame or greenhouse remainder of year. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune shoots of old plants to within 1 or 2 in. of their base in Jan. or Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak stimulants occasionally during sum. & autn. Nip off points of shoots in young or old plants once or twice during July & Aug. to insure bushy habit. Temp., Mar. to June, 65° to 75°: Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of Hardy Species (V. major, V. minor, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, shady borders, rockeries, or shrubberies under trees. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Lift, divide, & replant only when absolutely necessary. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, & little sand. Pot, Oct. to Mar. Position, pots suspended in wire baskets in cold or cool greenhouses, balconies, or windows. Water freely, Ap. to Sept; moderately afterwards. Repot annually. Sorts adapted for pot culture: V. major elegantissum, leaves green margined or blotched with creamy white; V. minor alba, white flowered; V. m. argentia variegata, green & white foliage; V. m. area variegata, green & yellow foliage; V. m. carulea f. pl., double-blue flowered. Propagate V. rosea by cuttings of young shoots removed when 2 or 3 in. long in spring, & inserted in sandy soil under bell-glass in temp. 65° to 75°. Hardy species by division in Mar. or Ap.

Vine (Vitis vinifera)—see Vitis.

Vine-bower Clematis (Clematis viticella)—see Clematis.

Vinegar-tree (Rhus typhina & R. glabra)—see Rhus.

Vine Maple (Acer circinatum)—see Acer.

Viola (Viola, Violet, Tufted Pansy, Pansy, Heartsease).—Ord. Violaces. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. (pansy & violet) Europe—Britain; other species, N. America, Siberia, Pyrenees, & Dahuria. Ht. 6 in. Species cultivated, about 7; varieties numerous. Flowers, various; spring & sum. Chassification: Pansics in General.—Any free-growing or free-flowering strain, self-coloured, or variegated. Show Pansy.—Blooms circular, flat, & smooth, without wavy or crinkly edges; petals thick, velvety & lying closely over each other; principal or ground colour of three lower petals pure white or yellow; dark circular blotch in centre of blooms, orange eye; dark narrow belt to three lower petals; same colour as upper petals; diameter 1½ in. Fancy Tansy.—Blooms circular, flat, & smooth with wavy or crinkled edges; petals thick & velvety, lying closely over each other; solid, bright orange eye; large blotches of colour, with narrow belt or margin of another colour on three lower petals; top petals same colour as blotches or margins; colour, sometimes suffused; size 13 to 2 in. in diameter. Tufted Pansy.—A name applied to a class of pansies, commonly called "violas," hybrids of the ordinary pansy and the Horned Violet (V. cornuta). Blooms smaller than those of ordinary pansies. Colours varied, chaste, and delicate. Habit dwarf, not spreading as in the pansy. Trimardeau Pansy .- A strain of French origin, noteworthy for coarseness of blooms & gaudiness of colour. Culture of Show, Fancy, and TUFTED PANSIES: Soil (a) deep, rich, moist loam, enriched with well decayed cow-manure; (b) two parts loam, one part of equal proportions of leaf-mould & sand; (c) ordinary light mould, enriched with cow manure; (d) clayey or heavy soils, with decayed horse or cow-manure. Soil best manured & dug previous autn. Position, open, light, sheltered, away from roots & branches of trees, & shaded from mid day sun. Plant pansies in Sept., Oct. or Ap., 12 in. apart each way; tufted pansies, Mar. or Ap., 10 in. apart each way. Mulch with cow-manure & leaf-mould in May or June. Stir the surface frequently. Water copiously in dry weather, applying it in the evening. Remove all flower buds until plants are established. If exhibition blooms are

desired, allow only one bloom to grow on each shoot. Manures: (1) 1 oz. guano to a gall. of water; (2) ½ oz. sulphate of ammonia, ½ oz. superphosphate of lime, ½ oz. sulphate of iron to 2 gall. of water (Griffiths); (3) liquid soot, prepared by enclosing a peck of soot & a heavy stone in a canvass bag, and immersing this with a few crystals of sulphate of iron in 30 gall. of pag, and immersing this with a rew crystals of sulphate of iron in 30 gall. or water, used undiluted; (4) liquid cow or sheep dung, prepared by placing a peck of dung in 30 gall. of water, keeping mixture stirred at intervals for a week, then applying liquid in a clear state undiluted. Al. the foregoing may be applied every ten days or so during growing & flowering season. CULTURE OF VIOLET (V. odorata): Soil, ordinary, previously well enriched with well decayed manure. Clay soils require plenty of grit, decayed vegetable refuse & manure incorporated with them. Light & gravelly soils need a liberal amount of cow manure. of cow-manure & loam or clay mixed with them. Position, border or bed on north or north-east side of hedge, or under the shade of fruit trees. Full exposure to hot sum. sun undesirable. Plant "crowns" 9 in. apart in rows 12 in. asunder, Ap. "Crowns" are portions separated from parent plant, each being furnished with roots. Water when first planted & shade from sun. Apply manures recommended for pansies at intervals of three weeks during sum. Remove runners, i.c., shoots that issue from the "crowns," as they form during sum., & keep plants free from weeds. Lift plants for winter blooming in Sept., & replant, 6 to 8 in. apart, in equal parts good soil & leaf-mould in a cold sunny frame. Water thoroughly when first planted & give no more all winter. Ventilate freely in fine weather. Protect from frost. In case of deep frames decayed manure may be used to fill up space to within 12 in. of light, putting 6 in. of above soil on this. Replant annually. Por CULTURE: Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould, & one part sand. Pot, Ap., placing six "crowns" in a 6-in. pot. Place in a shady frame, & water moderately. Plunge pots to their rims outdoors in shade in May, & let them remain till Sept., when remove to greenhouse. Water freely outdoors; moderately in winter. Winter temp., 40° to 50°. CULTURE OF OTHER SPECIES (V. biflora, V. calcarata, V. cornuta, V. cucullata, & V. lutea): Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, moist, partially shaded rockeries, beds, or borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap., 3 to 6 in. apart. Propagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil in boxes or pans in cold shady frame in July or Aug., transplanting seedlings into flowering positions in Sept. or Oct.; by cuttings inserted in cold shady frames in Aug or Sept.; divisions in Sept. or Oct.

Violet (Viola odorata)—see Viola.

Violet-flowered Barren-wort (Epimedium violaceum)—see Epimedium.

Violet-flowered Cress (Ionopsidium acaule)—see Ionopsidium. Violet-flowered Rocket (Hesperis violacea)—see Hesperis.

Violet-flowered Whitlow-grass (Draba violacea)—see Draba.

Violet-fruited Egg-plant (Solanum melongena fructu-violaceo-see Solanum.

Violet Oil-plant (Viola odorata)—see Viola.

Violet-scented Orchid (Odontoglossum Warneri)—see Odontoglos-

Violet Wood-sorrel (Oxalis violacea)—see Oxalis.

Viper Gourd (Trichosanthes colubrina)—see Trichosanthes.

Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare)—see Echium.

Viper's Grass (Echium vulgare & Scorzonera hispanica)—see Echium & Scorzonera.

Virginian Bower Spinach (Tetragonia implexicoma) - see Tetra-

Virginian Clematis (Clematis virginiana)—see Clematis.

Virginian Cowslip (Mertensia virginica)—see Mertensia.

Virginian Creeper (Ampelopsis hederacea)—see Ampelopsis.

Virginian Date-Plum (Diospyros virginiana)—see Diospyros. Virginian Juniper (Juniperus virginiana)—see Juniperus.

·Virginian Poke (Phytolacca decandra)—see Phytolacca.

Virginian Rattle-snake Fern (Botrychium virginicum)—see Botrychium.

Virginian Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)—see Juniperus.

Virginian Silk (Periploca graca)—see Periploca.

Virginian Snake-root (Aristolochia serpentaria)—see Aristolochia. Virginian Spider-wort (Tradescantia virginica)—see Tradescantia.

Virginian Stock (Malcomia maritima)—see Malcomia.

Virginian Sumach (Rhus typhina)—see Rhus.

Virginian Tobacco-plant (Nicotiana tabacum) - see Nicotiana. Virginian Trumpet-flower (Tecoma radicans)—see Tecoma.

Virginian Yellow-flowered Flax (Linum virginianum) - see

Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle (Pulmonaria officinalis)—see Pul-

Virgin's Bower (Clematis vitalba)—see Clematis.
Viscaria.—Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. Hardy perennial. Nat. Algiers.
Int. 1843. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, I; varieties several. Flowers, pinkish purple, crimson, scarlet, white; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, open dryish beds, borders, or banks. Plant, Oct. to Dec. & Feb. to May. Topdaress with well decayed manure in Mar. or Ap. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally when in flower. Lift & replant every other year. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in light soil in sunny position outdoors in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings into flowering position, Aug. to Nov.; division of plants, Sept. to Dec. & Feb. to Ap.

Viscid Flax (Linum viscosum)—see Linum.

Viscum (Mistletoe).—Ord. Loranthaceæ. Hardy evergreen parasitical plant. Nat. Europe (Britain). Ht. 1 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, green; Mar. Fruit, white, roundish, viscid; winter. Culture: Cut a notch in bark on underside of branch & press ripe berry gently thereinto. Time for insertion, Mar. Trees adapted for Mistletoe Culture: Apple, hawthorn, poplar, lime, maple, mountain ash, cedar, larch, & oak; two first most suitable.

Vitex (Chaste Tree, Hemp Tree, Monk's Pepper Tree, Tree of Chastity). VILEX (Chaste Tree, Hemp Tree, Monk's Pepper Tree, Tree of Chastity).

- Ord. Verbenacee. Stove & hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Sicily,
Ceylon, Trinidad, China, W. India, Polynesia. Int. 1570. Ht. 4 to 30 ft.

Species cultivated, 1 hardy deciduous; about 18 stove evergreen shrubs.

Flowers, purple, red, blue, white; May to Oct. Culture of Stove Species:

Compost, equal parts loam, peat, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in
light part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately
afterwards. Syringe daily, sum. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 65° to 75°; Oct. to
Mar., 55° to 65°. Culture of Hardy Species (V. agnus castus): Soil,
ordinary. Position, sheltered warm border or agains S. wall. Plant, Oct. to
Feb. Prome, into shope moderately after flowering. Promeater stoys precise Feb. Prune into shape, moderately after flowering. Propagate stove species by cuttings of shoots inserted in pure sand under bell-glass in temp., 75° to 85°, spring or sum. Hardy species by cuttings of shoots inserted in ordinary light sandy soil under bell-glass in cool greenhouse or cold frame, Sept. or Oct.

Vitis (Grape-vine).—Ord. Ampelideæ. Hardy deciduous climbing shrub. Nat. South of the Caspian Sea. Int. exact date not known; supposed by some to be A.D. 10; by others A.D. 280, Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (V. vinifera); varieties about 150. Flowers, green. Berries, round or oval; white, yellow, or purple. INDOOR CULTURE: Compost, five parts of top spit turfy loam from an old pasture chopped into small pieces, one part old lime rubbish, one part equal proportions of charcoal & wood

ashes, & one part half inch bones. Position, sunny, fairly dry subsoil. dere: Inside for early forcing; outside for late or ordinary culture. Width, 10 to 16 ft. - that is equaling width of house. Depth, 3 ft. On cold clayey soils, surface of border test raised 18 in. above ordinary ground level, & bottom covered with layer of concrete. Place brick rubbish & old mortar 2 ft. deep at back, sloping to 18 in. in front, in bottom of border. On this put a layer of turves, grass side downwards, then fill the remaining space with above compost. A drain along bottom of front of border is advisable. Plant, end of Jan. or beginning of Feb.; or in the case of young plants raised from eyes in spring, June, or July. Distance for planting: 6 ft. apart. Pruning—First year: Shorten the stem of vine planted in Jan. or Feb. to within 3 in. of ground if inside; to within 2 in. of where it enters house if outside, directly after planting. Allow one strong shoot only to grow & form future stem; rub all others off when they first form. Prune this following Dec. half way back if strong; two thirds if weak. Second year: Allow side shoots to form & one young shoot to grow up roof 18 in. apart; rub off remainder in a young state. Nip off points of side shoots at first joint beyond bunch if any, otherwise at third or fourth joints. Prune side shoots following Dec. close to last bud or eye near main stem to form spurs, & third portion of main stem same as advised for second portion. Third year: Allow side shoots to form at spurs, also on third portion of main stem. If more than one shoot forms at a spur, select strongest & rub off (disbud) remainder. Nip off points of shoots as before advised. Following Dec., shorten shoots issuing from spurs, also from third portion of main stem to last eye or bud; also fourth portion of main stem to length of rafters. Fourth and subsequent years: Future pruning to consist of rubbing off (disbudding) all side shoots except one at each spur, nipping off (stopping) points at first joint beyond bunch or fourth from base, cutting back, Dec. or Jan., side shoots to last bud or eye from their base. Time for starting Vines: Nov. to ripen fruit in Ap.; Dec. for May; Jan. for June; Mar. for July. Vines started in Mar. without artificial heat will ripen in Aug. or Sept. Temp. by night: 35° to 40° until buds break; 45° to 50° from then until flowers expand; 50° to 55° during flowering period; 60° to 70° from then until berries are ripe. Temp. by day: 60° on cold & 70° to 75° on sunny days until buds break; 65° on cold & 75° to 80° on sunny days from then until vines flower; 75° on cold & 85° to 90° on sunny days onwards till grapes are ripe. Watering Inside Borders: Apply water heated to temp. 60° at the rate of 4 to 5 gall. per square foot when vines are started; again when shoots are 6 in. long; also just before flowers expand; lastly, when berries begin to swell for second time. Watering Outside Borders: Apply water similar temp. & quantity just before flowering & when berries begin to swell second time. Syringe morning & afternoon daily until vines flower, then cease. Moisten floors, staging, walls, & borders several times daily from start until berries colour, then discontinue. Ventilation: Open the ventilators tentatively on fine days when the sun rises, & close again early in afternoon or when sun disappears. Ventilate freely night & day during ripening period. Liquid manures: (1) 1 oz. guano to a gall. of water; (2) 1 oz. Clay's fertilizer to a gall. of water; (3) drainings from stable or manure heap, diluted with one third water. Apply when berries first form, & again when they commence to colour. Solid manures: (1) Beeson's manure, 1 lb. per sq. yard; (2) native guano, 1 lb. per sq. yard; (3) Thomson's vine manure, 1 lb. per sq. yard. Apply when vines first commence growth, again when berries form, & lastly, when they commence to colour. Lightly fork into surface & wash in with water. Special manures for various soils—(a) Sandy soils not containing much humus: 2 lbs. of guano, 3 lbs. kainit, mixed together, & latter crushed fine; apply at the rate of 2 cs. to a square yard once a week from time berries form until they change colour. (b) Sandy soils containing much humus: 1 lb. nitrate of soda, 2 lbs. superphosphate, 3 lbs. kainit, applied at the rate of 1½ oz. per square yard as advised for (a). (c) Calcareous soils: 1 lb. dried blood, 2 lbs. superphosphate,

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1 lb. sulphate of potash, applied at the rate of 1 oz. to a square yard as recommended for (a). (d) Peaty soils: 1 lb. nitrate of soda, 3 lbs. basic slag, 2 lbs. sulphate of potash; apply 1 oz. to a square yard once a fortnight. Potash and soda to be crushed fine; mixture to be well washed in by a copious watering (Dyke). Top dressing: Apply 2 in. of horse or cow-manure to surface of (Dyke). Top arcssing: Apply 2 in. of horse or cow-manure to surface of border when vines commence to grow. Also compost of two parts loam, one part of equal proportions of wood ashes & bone shavings or ground bones applied in autn., first removing loose inert soil from surface. Cropping: Average weight of fruit per foot run of rod, 1 lb. Average weight of a fair-sized bunch, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lbs. Average number of bunches borne by a rod 12 ft. long, about 12. Allow one bunch only to each spur, for heavy crop; one to every alternate spur for moderate crop. Thin berries when size of radish seeds. Avoid touching berries with band or head. Tenn. for Granes when Size \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$ berries with hand or head. Temp. for Grapes when Ripe: 40° to 45°: Por CULTURE: Two-year old plants established in 10 or 12 in. pots best adapted for fruiting in pots. No repotting required. Place in temp., 60°., Nov. to for fruiting in pots. No repotting required. Place in temp., 60°, Nov. to Feb. Give little water till buds break, then apply freely. Increase temp. to 65° after buds break, & to 75° when in flower; lower to 68° afterwards until stoning is completed, when again raise to 70°. Allow above temp. to be increased 5° to 10° by sun-heat. Syringe daily until vines flower. Thin berries when size of radish seeds. Apply one of above liquid stimulants three times weekly after berries form & until they are ripe. Top-dress with Standen's manure at the rate of a tablespoonful to each pot; or with two parts loam & one part Thomson's vine manure when berries form. Allow each vine to carry 6 to 8 bunches -8 to 10 lbs. altogether. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, two parts sandy loam, one part of equal proportions of wood ashes, old mortar, half-inch bones, & rotten manure. Position, against a south sunny wall. Plant, 2 ft. apart, Nov. or Mar. Prune, Jan. or Feb., precisely as advised for indoor culture. Disbud also in a similar manner. Manures advised for indoor vines equally applicable for outdoor ones. CULTURE OF HARDY Ornamental-Leaved Species (V. Labrusca, V. vulpina, etc.). Nat. N. America, China, Himalayas. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, about 6 Soil, ordinary, rich. Position, sunny walls or arbours. Plant, Nov. or Feb. Prune, Feb., shortening previous year's shoots not required to form stems to last bud near their base. *Propagate* by seeds sown in light mould in temp. 55° to 65° in spring; by "eyes" inserted in light sandy soil in temp. 65° to 750 in Jan., Feb., or Mar.; by cuttings of shoots 6 in. long & having a slice of older branch attached at base, inserted in shady position outdoors in Oct. or Nov.; layering shoots in sum. or autn.; inarching in spring; grafting when the vines are in flower.

Vriesia.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove epiphytal flowering & orn. foliage plant. Nat. Andes of Ecuador & Peru, Brazil, Guiana, Mexico. Int. 1866. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 10. Flowers, yellow, green, white; winter. Bracts, rose, green, scarlet. Compost, equal parts fibrous loam, rough peat, silver sand, & leaf-mould. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from sun. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Moist atmosphere essential in sum. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 60° to 70°; Mar. to Sept., 70° to 80°. Propagate by offsets inserted in small pots of sandy peat in temp. 75° to 80° in spring.

Wachendorfia.—Ord. Hæmoradaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous-rooted plants. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1687. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, crimson & yellow; spring. Outnoon Cultures: Soil, light, rich sandy. Position, sunny well drained border. Plant, Sept. to Jan., placing bulbs 4 in. deep & 2 in. apart. Lift & replant bulbs annually. Mulch surface of bed in Mar. with cow-manure. Por Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or decayed cow-manure. Pot, 45 in. in diameter, well drained. Place five bulbs, 3 in. deep, in each pot in Nov., & sover with coccanut-fibre refuse in cold frame or under cool greenhouse stage

until growth begins. Water moderately from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, then gradually cease, keeping bulbs dry till Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar.,  $40^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$ ; other times,  $50^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$ . Propagate by offsets treated as advised for bulbs.

Wading Pondweed (Stratiotes aloides)—see Stratiotes.

Wafer Ash (Pielea trifoliata)—see Ptelea.
Wahlenbergia (Australian Bell-flower). — Ord. Campanulaceæ. Greenhouse & hardy annual & perennial herbs. Nat. Europe (Britain), Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Juan Fernandez. Int. 1794. It. 1 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2 greenhouse aunuals; 2 greenhouse perennials; 1 hardy annual; 2 hardy perennials. Flowers, blue, white, violet; Ap. to Aug. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE ANNUALS (W. gracilis, etc.): Compost, equal parts peat & loam with little sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny part of greenhouse. Sow seeds in well drained pans in Mar. or Ap. in temp. of 55° to 60°; cover lightly with fine compost & shade from sun. Transplant seedlings when three leaves form, 1 in. apart, in pans, boxes, or well drained pots; when 3 in. transfer singly to small pots & grow on in greenhouse close to glass. Water moderately. Temp., 55° to 65°. CULTURE OF HARDY AN-NUALS: Soil, ordinary light rich. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds thinly in patches or lines, lightly covering with fine mould, in Ap. Thin seedlings to 2 or 3 in. apart when 1 in. high to ensure nice bushy plants. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE PERENNIALS (W. saxicola, etc.): Compost, same as for greenhouse annuals. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp.. Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65° Oct. to Mar., 45° to 50°. Culture of Hardy Species: (W. tenuifolia, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny rockeries. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Propagate by seeds as advised for annual species; cuttings in sum.; division in spring.

Wainscot Oak (Quercus cerris)—see Quercus.

Waitzia. - Ord. Composite. Half-hardy annuals. Nat. Australia. Int. 1835. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, yellow, brown, pink, white; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Soil leeds in deep in light sandy soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar. or Ap., harden eff in May, & plant out in June. Gather blooms when fully grown, & dry thoroughly in sum. for winter decoration. Por CULTURE: Compost, equal parts sandy peat, leaf-mould, loam, & decayed cow-marure. Sow seeds thinly in shallow pan or box in temp. 55° to 65° in Sept. for spring flowering, & in Mar. for sum. blooming. Transplant when three leaves have formed I in. apart in a 5-in. pot. Grow on shelf near glass. Water moderately at first; freely later on. Apply weak stimulants once a week when seedlings are 6 in bigh. Support with year taken when 34 to 6 in bigh. are 6 in. high. Support with next stakes when 3 to 6 in. high. No shade required. Winter temp., 45° to 55°.

Waldsteinia (Barren Strawberry).—Ord. Rosaccæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. N. America, E. Europe. Int. 1800. Il. 4 to 6 in. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow; Ap. to June. Soil, ordinary rich. Position on sunny rockeries. Plant, Oct. to Ap. Cut away flower stems in Sept. Propagate by seeds sown in in. deep in shallow boxes or well drained pots of light soil in cold frame, Ap. or July, or in sunny positions (similar depth & soil)

outdoors, Ap. or Aug.; division of plants, Oct. to Ap.

Walking-leaf Fern (Camptosorus rhizophyllus)—see Camptosorus.

Wallace's Saxifrage (Saxifraga Wallacei)—see Saxifrage.

Wall Bell-flower (Campanula muralis)—see Campanula.

Wall Fern (Polypodium vulgare)—see Polypodium.

Wallflower (Cheiranthus cheiri)—see Cheiranthus.

Wallflower-leaved Stock (Mathiola graca)—see Mathiola.

Wallflower-like Sun-rose (Helianthemum cheiranthoides) - see Helianthemum.

Wall Gilliflower (Cheiranthus cheiri)—see Cheiranthus.

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Wallichia.—Ord. Palmaceæ. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. Nat. India. Int. 1825. Species cultivated, 2. Ht. 6 to 12 ft. Leaves feather-shaped. Compost, two parts rich loam, one part leaf-mould, little sand. Position, well drained nots in moist part of stove. Pol. Feb. Water copiously, Feb. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Suringe daily, sum. Shade from sun. Temp.; Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by suckers removed with roots attached, Feb. or Mar.

Wall Moss (Sedum acre)—see Sedum.

Wall Penny Grass (Cotyledon umbilicus)—see Cotyledon. Wall Penny-wort (Cotyledon umbilicus)—see Cotyledon.

Wall Pepper (Sedum acre) - see Sedum.

Wall Rue (Asplenium ruta-muraria) - see Asplenium.

Wall-Rue Spleenwort (Asplenium ruta-muraria)—see Asplenium.

Walnut Oil-plant (Juglans regia) - see Juglans.

Walnut Tree (Juglans regia) - see Juglans.

Wandering Jew (Saxifraga sarmentosa)—see Saxifraga.

Warcewicyella. - Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchida. Nat. Wartewicyella.—*Ord.* Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. *Nat.* Central America, New Grenada. *Int.* 1867. *Ilt.* 6 to 12 in. *Species* cultivated, 6. *Flowers*, white, cream, violet, purple; autn. *Compost*, equal parts rough fibrous peat & sphagnum moss & charcoal. *Position*, well drained pots or on blocks of wood (roots being covered with sphagnum moss), or in baskets suspended from roof. *Pot.*, etc., Feb. or Mar. *Nater* freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Dec. Give very little, Dec. to Ap. *Shade* from sun in sum. *Moist* atmosphere essential. *Temp.*, Mar. to June, 58° to 65°; Deceased to Mar. 532 to 60°. *Pagagate* by division any time. Dec. to Mar., 53° to 60°. Propagate by division, any time.

Warrea.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove terrestrial orchids. Nat. Brazil, U.S. of Columbia. Int. 1843. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 2. Flowers, white, yellow, purple, blue; June or July. Compost. equal parts leaf-mould, loam, & decayed cow-manure Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, well fearlined pots in warm moist part of stove during growing period; cool & dry part during resting period. Cover drainage with layer of moss, & do not allow compost to be higher than half an inch below rim. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Jan.; keep nearly dry, Jan. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 65° to 85°; Sept. to Jan., 60° to 70°; Jan. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Growing period: Mar. to Oct.; resting period: Oct. to Mar. Propagate by division of meands bulks Mar. or Ap. pseudo bulbs, Mar. or Ap.

Washington Lily (Lilium Washingtonianum)—see Lilium.

Washington Thorn (Cratagus cordata)—see Cratagus.

Wasted-barked Ash (Frazinus excelsior verrucosa)—see Fraxinus. Wasty-barked Spindle-tree (Euonymus verrucosus) -- see Euony-

Water Agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum)—see Eupatorium.

Water Aloe (Stratiotes aloides) - see Stratiotes.

Water Archer (Sagittaria sagittæfolia)—see Sagittaria.

Water Arum (Calla palustris)—see Calla.

Water Ash (Fraxinus sambucifolia)—see Fraxinus.

Water Bean (Nelumbium speciosum)—see Nelumbium.

Water Beech (Carpinus americana & Platanus occidentalis)—see Carpinus & Platanus.

Water Buttercup (Caltha palustris)—see Caltha.

Water Caltrops (Trapa natans) -see Trapa.

Water Cedar (Chamæcyparis sphæroidea)—see Chamæcyparis.

Water Chestnut (Trapa natans)—see Trapa.

Water Chinquapin (Nelumbium luteum) -see Nelumbium.

Watercress (Nasturtium officinale)—see Nasturtium.

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Water Elder (Viburnum opulus)—see Viburnum.
Water Featherfoil (Hottonia palustris)—see Hottonia.
Water Fern (Osmunda regalis)—see Osmunda.
Water Flag (Iris pseudo-acorus)—see Iris.
Water Gilliflower (Hottonia palus'ris)—see Hottonia.
Water Gladiole (Butomus umbellutus)—see Butomus.
Water Gowan (Caltha palustris)—see Caltha.
Water Grass (Nasturtium officinale)—see Nasturtium.
Water Hemp (Eupatorium cannibinum)—see Eupatorium.
Water Lemon (Passiflora laurifolia)—see Passiflore.
Water Maize (Victoria regia)—see Victoria.
Water Melon (Cucumis citrullus)—see Cucumis.
Water Nut (Trapa na ans)—see Trapa.
Water Platter (Victoria regua)—see Victoria.
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Water Soldier (Stratiotes aloides)—see Stratiotes.
Water Trefoil (Menyanthes trifoliata)—see Menyanthes.
Water Violet (Hottonia palustris)—see Hottonia.

Watsonia (Bugle Lily).—Ord. Iridaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous plants. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1750. Ht. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 10; varieties several. Flowers, scarlet, pink, crimson, red, rose, flesh; June to Sept. Outdoor Culture: Soil, deep rich, liberally manured. Position, sunny, sheltered, well drained beds or borders. Plant, Nov., Feb. or Mar. Place corms 4 in. deep & 6 in. apart in groups of three, six, or twelve; put a little silver sand under each corm. Protect in winter with layer of manure. Apply liquid manure when flower buds form. Fix stakes to spikes when 2 or 3 in. high. Lift corms in Sept., & store in cool place till planting time. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part well decayed manure & river sand. Position, pots in cold frame, cool greenhouse or window. Pot, Oct. to Mar., placing five corms 1 in. deep in a 6-in. pot. Place pots in cold frame till flower spikes show, then remove to greenhouse or window. Water moderately at first; freely afterwards. Apply liquid manure when flower spikes show. After flowering, gradually withhold water till foliage dies, then keep quite dry till repotted. Propagate by seeds sown § in. deep in pans of light rich soil in Feb., in tcup. 55° to 65°; by bulbils planted 2 in. deep & 6 in. apart in sunny

border outdoors, Mar.

Wavy-leaved Rock-rose (Cistus undulatus)—see Cistus.

Wax Dammar (Podocarpus neriifolia)—see Podocarpus.

Wax-flower (Hoya carnosa)—see Hoya.

Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera)—see Myrica.

Wax-plant (Cerinthe major)—see Cerinthe. Wax-work (Celastrus caudens)—see Celastrus.

Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum lantana)—see Viburnum. Way Thorn (Rhamnus catharticus)—see Rhamnus.

Weasel Chop (Mesembryanthemum mustelinum)—see Mesembryanthemum.

Weeping Almond-tree (Amygdalus communis pendula)—see Amygdalus.

Weeping Ash (Frazinus excelsior pendula)—see Fraxinus.

Weeping Aspen (Populus tremula pendula)—see Populus. Weeping Beech (Fagus sylvatica pendula)—see Fagus. Weeping Cypress (Cupressus function)—see Cupressus.

Weeping Deciduous Cypress (Taxodium distichum microphyllum)

Weeping Elm (Ulmus glabra pendula)—see Ulmus,

Weeping Grey Poplar (Populus canescens pendula)—see Populus.

Lupinus.

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Weeping Hawthorn (Crategus oxyacantha pendula)—see Crategus.
   Weeping Kilmarnock Willow (Salix caprea pendula)—see Salix.
Weeping Laburnum-tree (Cytisus laburnum pendulus)—see Cytisus.
   Weeping Mountain Ash (Pyrus Aucuparia pendula)—see Pyrus. Weeping Norway Spruce (Abies excelsa pendula)—see Abies.
  Weeping Peach-tree (Persica vulgaris pendu'a)—see Persica.
Weeping Pear-tree (Pyrus spuria pendula)—see Pyrus.
Weeping Plum-tree (Prunus cerasifera)—see Prunus.
   Weeping Poplar (Populus pendula)—see Populus,
Weeping Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana pendula)—see Juniperus.
Weeping Red-flowered Dwarf Buck-eye (Pavia rubra humilis pendula)—see Pavia.
   Weeping Willow (Salix Babylonica)—see Salix.
   Weeping Wych Eim (Ulmus montana pendula)—see Ulmus.
   Weigela-see Diervilla.
   Welcome-to-our-house (Euphorbia cyparissius)—see Euphorbia.
   Welfia.—Ord Palmacex. Stove palm. Orn. foliage. N.t. New Greneda.
Int. 1869. Ht. 10 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Leaves, partially feather-
shaped; bronzy green. Compos', rich loam one part. equal proportions leaf-mould, decayed cow-manure, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in moist part of stove. Pot, Feb. Shade from sun. Syringe daily, Mar. to Oct. Moist atmosphere essential. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; moderately other times. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 65° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. I'ropagate by seeds previously soaked in tepid water, then sown an inch deep in turk loam & leaf mould in temp. 63° to 75° environ.
turfy loam & leaf-mould in temp. 65° to 75°, spring.
   Wellingtonia (Sequoia gigantea) - see Sequoia.
  Welsh Nut (Juglans regia)—see Juglans.
  Welsh Polypody (Polypodium vu'gare cambricum)—see Polypodium.
  Welsh Poppy (Meconopsis cambrica)—see Meconopsis.
  West Coast Creeper (Asclepias odoratissima) - see Asclepias.
  Western Arbor-vitæ (Thuia gigantea)—see Thuis.
  Western Daisy (Bellis integrifolia)—see Bellis.
  Western Honeysuckle (Lonicera occidentalis)-see Lonicera.
   Western Plane-tree (Platanus occidentalis)—see Platanus.
   Western Red Fir (Abies magnifica)—see Abies.
  Western Wallflower (Erysimum arkansanum)—see Erysimum.
  Western White Fir (Abies concolor)—see Abies.
  West Indian Bay-berry (Eugenia pimenta)—see Eugenia.
  West Indian Blood-flower (Asclepias curassavica) -- see Asclepias.
  West Indian Butterfly Plant (Oncidium papilio) - see Oncidium.
  West Indian Foxglove (Phytolacca decandra)—see Phytolacca.
  West Indian Honeysuckle (Tecoma capensis)—see Tecoma.
  West Indian Hoop Withe (Rivina humilia) - see Rivina.
  West Indian Myrtle (Engenia pimenta)—see Eugenia
  West Indian Pagoda-tree (Plumieria alba)—see Plumieria.
  wast Indian Prune-tree (Prunus occidentalis)—see Prunus.
  West Indian Swamp Pea-tree (Sesbania occidentalis)—see Ses-
bania.
  Weymouth Pine-tree (Pinus strobus)—see Pinus.
  Whin (Ulex europæus)—see Ulex.
  Whin-berry (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.
  White-and-Rose-flowered Lupin (Lupinus subcarnosus) - see
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White Ash (Frazinus alba) - see Fraxinus.

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White Aspen (Populus alba)—see Popu'us.
  White Azorian Jasmine (Jasminum azoricum)—see Jasminum.
  White Autumn Crocus (Crocus Boryi)—see Crocus.
  White Bass-wood (Tilia heterophylla)—see Tilia.
  White Bay-tree (Magnolia glauca)—see Magnolia.
  White Beam-tree (Pyrus aria)—see Pyrus.
  White Beech (Carpinus betulus)—see Carpinus.
  White Beet (Beta cicla)—see Beta.
  White-berried Dog-wood (Cornus alba)—see Cornus.
  White-berried Holly (Ilex aquifo'ium fructo-albo)-see Ilex.
  White-berried Privet (Ligustrum vulgare leucocarpum)—see Ligus
  White-berried Whortleberry (Vaccinium myrtillus albis-baccis) -
see Vaccinium.
  White Box Tree of N. S. Wales (Pittosporum undulatum)—see
Pittosporum.
  White Buttercup (Ranunculus amplexicaulis)—see Ranunculus.
  White Campion (Lychnis vespertina)—see Lychnis.
  White Cape Hyacinth (Gallonia candicans)—see Galtonia.
  White Cedar (Cupressus thyoides, Libocedrus decurrens & Thuia occi-
dentalis) - see Cupressus, Libocedrus & Thuia.
  White Cohosh (Actæa alba)—see Actæa.
  White-eved Nightshade (Sclanum marginatum)—see Solanum.
  White Filbert (Corylus avellana tubulosa alba)—see Corylus.
  White Fir (Abies excelsa)—see Abies.
  White-flower d Broom (Genista monosperma)—see Genista.
  White-flowered Butter-wort (Pinguicula alpina)—see Pinguicula.
  White-flowered Columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris alba)—see Aqui-
legia.
  White-flowered Current (Ribes sanguineum album)—see Ribes.
  White-flowered Dwarf Phlox (Phlox nivalis)—see Phlox.
  White-flowered Early Forget-me-not (Myosotis dissitifiora alba)
-see Myosotis.
  White-flowered Fraxinella (Dictamnus fraxinella albus)—see Dic-
  White-flowered Fume-wort (Corydalis cava albiflora)—see Cory-
  White-flowered Gooseberry (Ribes niveum)—see Ribes.
  White-flowered Honesty (Lunaria biennis albiflora)—see Lunaria.
  White-flowered Indian Jasmine (Jasminum Sambac)—see Jus-
minum.
  White-flowered Indian Periwinkle (Vinca rosea alba) - see Vin:a.
  White-flowered Irish Heath (Menzi sia alba)—see Menziesia.
  White-flowered Laburnum-tiee (Cytisus albidus)—see Cytisus.
  White-flowered Lung-wort (Pulmonaria saccharata alba)-see
Pulmonaria.
  White-flowered Mullein (Verbascum lychnitis)—see Verbascum.
  White-flowered Pæony (Pæonia albiflora)—see Pæonia.
  White-flowered Periwinkle (Vinca minor alba)-see Vinca.
 White-flowered Plantain Lily (Funkia subcordata)—see Funkis.
  White-flowered Quamash (Camassia esculenta alba)—see Camassia.
  White-flowered Rhododendron (Rhododendron albiflorum) - see
Rhododendron.
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White-flowered Round-leaved Cyclamen (Cyclamen coum album)—see Cyclamen.

White-flowered Sage (Salvia argentea, S. officinalis alba, S. patens alba, & S. patula)—see Salvia.

White-flowered Spring Heath (Erica carnea alba)—see Erica.

White-flowered Spurge (Poinsettia pulcherrima albida)—see l'oinsettia.

White-flowered Stonecrop (Sedum album)—see Sedum.

White-flowered Thrift (Armeria maritima alba)—see Armeria.

White Fritillary (Fritillaria melagris alba) - see Fritillaria.

White-fruited Current (Ribes rubrum album)—see Ribes.

White-fruited Egg-plant (Solanum melongeana fructu-alba)—see Solanum.

White-fruited Spindle-tree (Euonymus europæus fructu-alba)—sce

Euonymus.

White Heart Cherry (Cerasus duracina) - see Cerasus.

White Hellebore (Veratrum a/bum) - see Veratrum.

White Helleborine (Cephalanthera grandiflora)—see Cephalanthera.

White Henbane (Hyoscyamus albus)—see Hyoscyamus.

White Honeysuckle (Azalea viscosa) - see Azalea.

White Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos albus)—see Dolichos.

White Italian Honeysuckle (Lonicera caprifolium alba)—see Lonicera.

White Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium candidum)—see Cypripedium.
White-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum polifolium)—see Helianthemum.

White Lily (Lilium candidum)—see Lilium.

White-lipped Whortleberry (Vaccinium leucostomum)—see Vaccinium.

White Maidenhair Fern (Asplenium ruta-muraria)—see Asplenium.

White Mallow (Althea officinalis)—see Althea.

White Maple (Acer dasycarpum)—see Acer.

White-margined Plantain Lily (Funkia marginata) - see Funkia.

White Mariposa Lily (Calochortus venustus)—see Calochortus. White Mulberry-tree (Morus alba)—see Morus.

White Musk Mallow (Malva moschata alba)—see Morus.

White Mustard (Sinapis alba)—see Sinapis.

White Nosegay-tree (Plumieria alba)—see Plumieria.

White Oak (Quercus sessiliflora)—see Quercus.

White Persian Lilac (Syringa persica alba)—see Syringa.

White Pine (Pinus strobus) - see Pinus.

White Poplar (Populus alba)—see Populus.

White Poppy (Papaver somniferum)—see Papaver.

White Runner Bean (Phaseolus multiflorus albiflorus)—see Phaseolus.

White Sassafras-tree (Laurus albida)—see Laurus.

White Shell-flower (Chelone glabra)—see Chelone.

White Spider-wort (Tradescantia virginica alba)—see Tradescantia.

White Spruce (Abies alba)—see Abies.

White Spruce Fir (Alies alba)—see Abies.

White Swamp Oak (Quercus bicolor)—see Quercus.

White Thorn (Cratagus oxyacantha)—see Cratagus.

White Tiger Flower (Tigridia pavonia albiflora) - see Tigridia.

White Variegated Elm (Ulmus campestris foliis variegatis)—see Ulmus.

White Variegated Sycamore-tree (Acer pseudo-platanum albo-

variegatum) - see Acer.

White Walnut-tree (Juglans cinerea)—see Juglans. White Water Lily (Nymphæa alba) - see Nymphæa.

White Willow (Salix alba)—see Salix.

White Wood (Tilia americana) - see Tilia.

White Zephyr flower (Zephyranthes candida)—see Zephyranthes. Whitish-flowered Laburnum (Cytisus leucanthus)—see Cytisus.

Whitish-leaved Barberry (Berberis dealbata)—see Berberis.

Whitish-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum canescens)—see Helianthemum.

Whitlavia.—Ord. Hydrophyllaceæ. Hardy annual. Nat. California. Int. date unknown. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; June. Soil, ordinary rich. Position, sunny or partially shaded beds or borders. Sow seeds in patches or lines where required to grow in Ap. Thin seedlings 2 to 3 in. apart in June.

Whitlow Grass (Draba aizoides & Saxifraga trifurcata)—see Draba

& Saxifraga.

Whitlow-wort (Paronychia argentea)—see Paronychia.

Whitsun Lily (Narcissus poeticus)—see Narcissus.

Whorled Holly (Ilex aguifolium verticillata)—see Ilex.

Whorled-leaved American Lily (Lilium philadelphicum)—see Lilium.

Whorled Primula (Primula verticillata)—see Primula.

Whorl-leaved Tick seed (Coreopsis vertici/lata) - see Coreopsis.

Whortleberry (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.

Whortle Bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus)—see Vaccinium.

Whortled Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum verticillatum)—see Polygonatum.

Widow's Flower (Scaliosa atro-purpurea)—see Scabiosa.

Wig Tree (Rhus cotinus)—see Rhus.

Wigandia. - Ord. Hydrophyllaceæ. Stove orn. foliage plants. Nat. Caraccas, Mexico. Int. 1836. IIt. 3 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, lilac; sum. Leaves, large, very wrinkled, more or less downy. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny sheltered beds outdoors, May to Oct.; warm greenhouse remainder of year. Illant, May or June. Lift, Sept. or Oct. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 65° to 75° in Feb.; cuttings inserted in sandy soil under bell glass in temp. 75° in spring. Usually treated as an annual; seldom preserved during the winter.

Wild American Crane's-bill (Geranium maculatum)—see Geranium.

Wild Candytuft (Iberis amara)—see Iberis.

Wild Caper Bush (Euphordia lathyris)—see Euphordia.
Wild Cotton (Eriophorum polystachyon)—see Eriophorum.

Wild Damson (Prunus insitia)—see Prunus.

Wild Flax (Linaria vulgaris)—ree Linaria.

Wild Geranium (Geranium Robertianum & G. pratense) - see Geranium.

Willow Herb (Epilobium hirsutum)—see Epilobium.

Wild Hyacinth (Scilla nutans)—see Scilla.

Wild Ipecacuanha (Asclepias curassavica)—see Asclepias.

Wild Lemon-tree (Podophyllum peltatum)—see Podophyllum.

Wild Liquorice Plant of India (Abrus precatorius) -- see Abrus.

Wild Marsh Beet (Statics limonium)—see Statice.

Wild Medlar (Mespilus germanica sylvetris)—see Mespilus. Wild Nard (Asarum europæum)—see Asarum. Wild Olive-tree (Olea oleaster & Elæagnus angustifolius)—see Olea & Elmagnus. Wild Plum-tree (Prunus communis)—see Prunus. Wild Red American Raspberry (Rubus strigosus)—see Rubus. Wild Service-tree (Pyrus torminalis)—see Pyrus. Wild Snowball (Ceanothus americanus) - see Ceanothus. Wild Spinach (Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus)—see Chenopodium. Wild Sweet William of North America (Phlox maculata) -see Phlox. Wild Teasel (Dipsacus sylvestris)—see Dipsacus. Wild Tulip (Tulipa sylvestris)—see Tulipa. Wild Tulip of California (Calochortus venustus)—see Calochortus. Wild Turkey Pea (Corydalis formosa)—see Corydalis. Wild Wood Vine (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)—see Ampelopsis. Wilding (Pyrus malus)—see Pyrus. Willow (Salix alba)—see Salix.
Willow Herb (Epilobium angustifolium)—see Epilobium. Willow-leaved Ox-eye (Buphthalmum salicifolium)—see Buphthal-Willow-leaved Pear-tree (Pyrus salicifolia)—see Pyrus. Willow-leaved Poplar (Populus nigra salicifolia)—see Populus. Willow-leaved Sea Buckthorn (Hippophaë salicifolius)—see Hippophaë.
Willow-leaved Speedwell (Veronica salicifolia)—see Veronica. Willow Oak (Quercus Phellos & Q. salicina) - see Quercus. Willow Thorn (Hippophaë rhamnoides)—see Hippophaë. Willow-weed (Lythrum salicaria) - see Lythrum. Wilson's Filmy Fern (Hymenophyllum Wilsoni)—see Hymenophyl-Windflower (Anemone nemorosa)—see Anemone. Windflower Crow-foot (Ranunculus anemonoides)—see Ranunculus. Windflower Meadow Rue (Thalictrum anemonoides)-see Thalic-Wind-root (Asclepias tuberosa)—see Asclepias. Winged Elm (Ulmus alata)—see Ulmus. Winged Everlasting (Ammobium alatum) - see Ammobium. Winged Seed (Ptelea trifoliata) -see Ptelea. Winter Aconite (Eranthis hyema/is)—see Eranthis. Winter-blooming Iris (Iris scorpioides)—see Iris. Winter Bloom (Hamamelis virginica)—see Hamamelis. Winter Cactus (Epiphyllum truncatum)—see Epiphyllum. Winter Cherry (Physalis Alkekengi & Solanum capsicastrum [pseudocapsicum])-see Physalis & Solanum. Winter Clover (Mitchella repens)—see Mitchella. Winter Cress (Barbarea vulgaris)—see Barbares. Winter Daffodil (Sternbergia lutea)—see Sternbergia. Winter-flowering Flax (Linum trigynum) - see Linum. Winter-flowering Honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima)—sce

Winter Green (Pyrola minor)—see Pyrola.

Lonicera.

Winter-green Chickweed (Trientalis europæa)—see Trientalis.

Winter-green Oil-plant (Gau'theria procumbens)—see Gaultheria. Winter Heath (Erica carnea)—see Erica.

Winter Heliotrope (Tussilago fragrans)—see Tussilago.

Winter Hellebore (Eranthis hyemalis)—see Eranthis.

Winter Hyacinth (Scilla autumnalis)—see Scilla. Winter Purslane (Claytonia perfoliata)—see Claytonia.

Winter Rocket (Barbarea vulgaris) - see Barbarea.

Winter Savory (Saturcia montana)—see Saturcia.

Winter Snowflake (Leucojum hyemale)—see Leucojum. Winter Sweet (Origanum heracleoticum & Toxicophiaa spectabilis) see Origanum & Toxicophlea.

Winter Wolf's-bane (Eranthis hyemalis)—see Eranthis.

Wistaria (Wistaria sinensis)—see Wistaria.

Wistaria (Grape-flower Vine, American Kidney-bean Tree). - Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy deciduous climbing flowering shrubs. Nat. Japan, China, N. America. Int. common species (W. chinensis), 1816; American species (W. frutescens), 1724. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated, 5; varieties several. Flowers, violet, purple, white, lilac; Ap. to Sept. Soil, deep rich sandy loam. Position, well drained borders against S. or S.W. walls fr W. chinensis, W. japonica, & W. multijuga; asstandards in shrubbery or on lawns in sheltered districts. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Prune, Jan. or Feb., shortening shoots not required for extending branches to within 1 in. of base. Propagate by layering young shoots during sum.

Witch Elm (Ulmus montana)—see Ulmus.

Witch Hazel (Ulmus montana)—see Ulmus.

Witch's Bell-flower (Campanula rotundifolia) - see Campanula.

Withy (Salix viminalis)—see Salix.

Withy (State Vinitatis)—see Saint.

Witsenia.—Ord. Iridacex. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub.

Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1803. Ilt. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple; June & July. Compost, two parts good peat, one part sandy loam, & little sand. Position, well drained pots in light airy greenhouse. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Ap. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Oct., 50° to 60°. An abundance of air required in section of the remaining the section of the remaining the section of the section o sum.; moderate amount other times. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy loam & peat in temp., 550 to 650 in spring; by offsets removed from parent plant,

Wold-wolle-fibre-plant (Pinus sulvestris & P. laricio)—see Pinus.

Wolf's-bane (Aconitum lycoctonum)—see Aconitum.

Wolf-berry (Symphoricarpus occidentalis)—see Symphoricarpus.

Wolf-chop (Mesembryanthemum lupinum)—see Mesembryanthemum. Wolf's-chop Fig Marigold (Mesembryanthemum lupinum) - 8:0

Mesembryanthemum.

Wolf's Claws (Lycopodium clavatum)—see Lycopodium. Wonga Wonga Vine (Teroma australis)—see Tecoma.

Wood Anemone (Anemone nemorosa)—see Anemone.

Wood Bells (Scilla nutans)—see Scilla.

Woodbine (Lonicera periclymenum)—see Lonicera.

Wood Fern (Polypodium vulgare)—see Polypodium. Wood Forget-me-not (Myosolis sylvatica)—see Myosotis.

Wood Geranium (Geranium sylvaticum)—see Geranium.

Wood Ginger (Anemone ranunculoides)-see Anemone.

Wood Horsetail (Equisetum sylvaticum)—see Equisetum.

Wood Laurel (Daphne laureola)—see Daphne.

Wood Lily (Pyrola minor)—see Pyrola.

Wood Loosestrife (Lysimachia nemorum)—see Lysimachia.

Wood-nut (Corylus avellana) - see Corylus, Woodruff (Asperula odorata)-see Asperula.

Woodsia. -Ord. Filices. Greenhouse & hardy ferns. Deciduous & evergreen. Nat. Europe (Britain), U.S. & N. America, Mexico, Japan. Int. (foreign species) 1816. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 3 greenhouse; 6 hardy. Fronds, feather-shaped. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost, equal parts peat & loam, with little silver sand, & charcoal. Position, well drained pots or beds in shady greenhouse. Pot or plant, Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Syringing not required. Shads from sun. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 45° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 50° to 60°. Cul-TURE OF HARDY SPECIES: Compost, equal parts peat & loam. Position, shady borders or banks. Plant, Ap. Water copiously in dry weather. All the hardy species are suitable for greenhouse culture. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine peat in well drained pans, placed in temp. of 75° at any time; division of plants, Mar. or Ap.

Wood Sorrel (Oxalis acetosella)—see Oxalis.

Wood Spurge (Euphorbia amygdaloides)—see Euphorbia.

Woodwardia (Chain Fern) .- Ord. Filices. Greenhouse & hardy, evergreen & deciduous ferns. Nat. Japan, S. Europe, N. America. Int. 1774. Ht. I to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3 greenhouse; 2 hardy; varieties several. Fronds, large, coarsely divided. Culture of Greenhouse Species: Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould or peat. Position in well drained pots, or on rockeries in cool greenhouse or fernery. Water freely in sum.; moderately other times. Syringe daily in sum. W. radicans & W. r. cristata suitable for suspending in baskets. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, equal parts peat & loam. Position, shady borders or banks. Plant, Ap. Water copiously in dry weather. Greenhouse species will also grow outdoors in sheltered posi-tions, & with the protection of litter in winter. Hardy species are deciduous. Propagate by spores sown on surface of fine peat in well drained pans, placed in temp. of 75° any time; division of plants, Mar. o. Ap.; by bulbils removed from fronds & placed in small pots in temp. of 65° to 70° until roots form.

Wood Windflower (Anemone nemorosa)—see Anemone.

Woody-stemmed Sun-rose (Helianthemum lignosum)—see Helianthemum.

Woolly Clematis (Člematis lanuginosa)—see Clematis.

Woolly Cloak Fern (Nothochlana distans)-see Nothochlana.

Woolly-coned White Fir (Picea amabilis)—see Pices.

Woolly Ootoneaster (Cotoneaster tomentosa) -- see Cotoneaster.

Woolly Foxglove (Digitalis lanata)—see Digitalis.
Woolly Lavender Cotton (Santolina incana)—see Santolina.

Woolly-leaved Hydrangea (Hydrangea heteromalla) - see Hydran-

Woolly-leaved Sun-rose (Helianthemum tomentosum)—see Helianthemum.

Woolly Milfoil (Achillea tomentosa)—see Achillea.

Woolly White Alder (Clethra tomentosa)—see Clethra.

Woolly Woundwort (Stachys lanata) - see Stachys.

Woolly Yarrow (Achillea tomentosa) -- see Achillea.

Worm Grass (Sedum album)—see Sedum.

Worm-seed (Artemisia maritima)—see Artemisia.

Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium)—see Artemisia.

Wreath Lily (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides) -see Myrsiphyllum.

Wulfenia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Hardy perennial herbs. Nat. Himalayas, Carinthian Alps. Int. 1817. Ht. 9 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, lilac, blue; July. Soil, light rich sandy loam. Position, partially shady rockeries. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil in shallow boxes in cold frame in Mar. or Ap., transplanting seedlings when large enough to handle on to rockery; by division of plants in Mar. or Ap.
Wulfen's Buckthorn (Rhamnus Wulfeni)—see Rhamnus.

Wych Elm (Ulmus montana)—see Ulmus.

Wych Hazel (Ulmus montana)—see Ulmus.

Xanthoceras. -Ord. Sapindacex. Hardy deciduous flowering tree. Nat. China. Int. 1870. Ht. 5 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, streaked with blood-red; sum. Leaves, feather shaped, Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders or shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil outdoors in autn. or spring.

Xanthorhiza (American Yellow root shrub).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ.

ABILHOFHIZE (American Yellow root shrub).—Ord. Kanunculaceæ. Hardy deciduous shrub. Nat. N. America. Int. 1766. IIt. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, purple, green; Feb. Soil, equal parts sandy loam & peat. Position, moist partially shady border. Plant, Oct., Nov., Mar. or Ap. Propagate by suckers removed from parent plants, Oct. or Ap. Xanthosoma.—Ord. Aroidaceæ. Stove perennial herbs. Orn. foliage. Nat. Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, S. America, New Grenada. Int. 1710. Ht. 1 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, about 12. Leaves, arrow-head shapped, green or variented Comput. Could parts turfs, loam, next. leaf-mould. 1710. Ht. 1 to 5 it. Aperes cultivated, about 12. Leaves, allow-lead analogous green or variegated. Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure, & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shade, Pot moderately firm in pots just large enough to take tubers in Feb. or Mar.; transfer to farger pots in Ap. or May. Water moderately, Feb. to Ap. & Sept. to Nov.; freely, Ap. to Sept.; keep quite dry, Nov. to Feb. Temp., Feb. to Sept., 70° to 80°; Sept. to Nov., 65° to 75°; Nov. to Feb., 55° to 65°. Prosequite by dividing the tubers in Feb. or Mar. pagate by dividing the tubers in Feb. or Mar.

Xeranthemum (Everlastings, Immortelle, Annual Everlasting).— Ord. Compositæ. Hardyannuals. Nat. S. Europe. Int. 1570. Ht. 18 in. to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Flowers, white, purple, violet; single & double; sum.; suitable for winter decoration. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in light soil in Mar., in temp. 55° to 65°, planting out in June, or in open ground end of Ap. Gather flowers for winter decoration directly they are fully expanded.

Xerophyllum (Turkey's Beard).—Ord. Li.iaces. Hardy annual aquatic herb. Nat. N. America. Int. 1765. Species cultivated, 1. Ht. 12 in. Flowers, white; May. Soil, moist sandy peat. Position, boggy gardens or margins of ponds or lakes. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in moist peaty soil in Ap. where required to grow, or by division of roots in

Mar. or Ap.

Xylobium.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Central America Venezuela, Brazil. Int. 1826. III. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers yellow, purplish, brown, flesh; highly scented; various periods. Compost, squal parts fibry peat & chopped splagnum moss, with little sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, pans, or baskets in light little sand & charcoal. Position, well drained pots, pans, or baskets in light part of greenhouse. Pot when new growth commences. Water deciduous species freely from time new growth begins until Nov., then occasionally; evergreen species freely from Mar. to Nov.; moderately, Nov. to Mar. Syrings once or twice daily whilst making growth. Ventilate freely, May to Sept. Temp., Ap. to Oct., 56 to 66; Oct. to Ap., 45 to 50°. Growing period, Feb. to Mar.; resting period, Oct. to Feb. Plants may be grown in sitting-room or cool conservatory when in flower. Propagate by division of pseudo bulbs immediately after flowering.

Xylophylla.—Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Jamaica. Int. 1789. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, red, white; July to Sept. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & fibry peat, one part of equal proportions of charcoal, dried cow manure, powdered brick, & coarse silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb or Mar. Water moderately, Oct. to Mar.; freely afterwards. Syrings morning & evening. Ap. to Sept. Pruns into shape, Jan. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by cuttings of firm sh-ots, 2 to 3 in, long, inserted singly in small pots of sandy soil under propagator or bell glass in temp. 75° spring or sum.

Yacca-wood Tree (Podocarpus coriacea)-see Podocarpus.

Yam (Dioscorea sativa)—see Dioscorea.

Yam Bean (Dolichos tuberosus)—see Dolichos.

Yarrow-leaved Starwort (Aster ptarmicoides)—see Aster.

Year Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris)—see Phaseolus.

Yellow Adder's Tongue (Erythronium americanum)—see Erythronium.

Yellow Alpine Auricula (Primula auricula)—see Primula.

Yellow American Lily (Lilium canadense)—see Lilium.

Yellow-and-Crimson Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum Burridgianum) - see Chrysanthemum.

Yellow Arctic Poppy (Papaver nudicaule)—see Papaver.

Yellow Arizona Pine-tree (Pinus arizonica)—see Pinus.

Yellow Arum Lily (Richardia Pentlandii)—see Richardia.

Yellow Azorean Jasmine (Jasminum odoratissimum)—see Jasmi

Yellow-banded Iris (Iris ochroleuca)—see Iris.

Yellow-barked Oak (Quercus tinctoria)—see Quercus.

Yellow-berried Buckthorn (Rhamnus infectorius) - see Rhamnus.

Yellow-berried Holly (Ilex aquifolium fructu-luteo)—see Ilex.

Yellow-berried Privet (Ligustrum vulgare xan'hocarpum) — see Ligustrum.

Yellow-berried Roman Ivy (Hedera helix chrysocarpa) — see Hedera.

Yellow-berried Yew-tree (Taxus baccota fructu-luteo)—see Taxus.

Yellow Cedar (Thuiopsis borealis)—see Thuiopsis.

Yellow Chamomile (Anthemis tinctoria)—see Anthemis.

Yellow Coneflower (Rudbeckia Newmanni)—see Rudbeckia.

Yellow Cypress (Thuiopsis borealis & Thuia Lobbi)—see Thuiopsis & Thuia.

Yellow Day Lily (Hemerocallis flava)—see Hemerocallis.

Yellow Everlasting (Helichrysum orientale & H. arenarium)—see Helichrysum.

Yellow Flag (Iris pseudo-acorus)—see Iris.

Yellow Flower de Luce (Iris preudo-acorus)—see Iris.

Yellow-flowered Asphodel (Asphodelus luteus)—see Asphodelus.

Yellow-flowered Bitter Vetch (Orobus aurantius)—see Orobus.

Yellow-flowered Black Current (Ribes flavum)—see Ribes.

Yellow-flowered Brisbane Laurel (Piltosporum revolutum)—see Pittosporum.

Yellow-flowered Buck-eye (Pavia flava)—see Pavia.

Yellow-flowered Butterwort (Pinguicula lutea)—see Pinguicula.

Yellow-flowered Centaury (Chlora perfoliata)—see Chlora.

Yellow-flowered Currant (Ribes aureum)—see Ribes.

Yellow-flowered Dwarf Saxifrage (Saxifraga sancta)—see Saxi

fraga. Yellow-flowered Fumitory (Corydalis lutea)—see Corydalis.

Yellow-flowered Garlic (Allium flavum)—see Allium.

Yellow flowered Gentian (Gentiana lutea)—see Gentiana.

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Yellow-flowered Horse Chestnut (Pavia flava) -sce Pavia.
  Yellow-flowered Jasmine (Jasminum fruticans)—see Jasminum.
  Yellow-flowered Lobelia (Lobelia lutea)—see Lobelia.
  Yellow-flowered Mountain Avens (Geum montanum)—see Geum.
  Yellow-flowered Purslane (Portulaca aurea)—see Portulaca.
  Yellow-flowered Skull-cap (Scutellaria orientalis)—see Scutellaria.
  Yellow-flowered Whitlow-grass (Draba aizoides)—see Draba.
  Yellow Foxglove (Digitalis lutea)—see Digitalis.
  Yellow-fringed Orchis (Habenaria ciliaris)—see Habenaris.
  Yellow-fruited Egg-plant (Solanum melongena fructu-lutea)-see
Solanum.
  Yellow-fruited Thorn (Cratagus flava)—see Cratagus.
  Yellow Garden Hawk-weed (Tolpis barbata)-see Tolpis.
  Yellow Gilliflower (Cheiranthus cheiri)—see Cheiranthus.
  Yellow Grape-Hyacinth (Muscari luteum)—see Muscari.
  Yellow Grass (Narthecium ossifragum) -- see Narthecium.
  Yellow Herbaceous Flax (Linum flavur) -see I inum.
  Yellow Honeysuckle (Lonicera flava)-see Lonicera.
  Yellow Iris (Iris pseudo-acorus)—see Iris.
  Yellowish-flowered Wood-sorrel (Oxalis luteola) -- see Oxalis.
  Yellowish Iris (Iris flavescens)—see Iri.
  Yellowish-leaved Saxifrage (Saxifraga tenella)—see Saxifraga.
  Yellowish Primrose (Primu'a luteola)—see Primula.
  Yellowish Snowdrop (Gelanthus lutescens)—see Galanthus.
  Yellowish White-fruited Bullace (Prunus institua fructu-lutea
elba) - see Prunus.
  Yellowish-white Gentian (Gentiana ochroleuca)—see Gentiana.
  Yellow Larkspur (Tropæolum polyphyllum & other yellow-flowered
species) - see Tropæolum.
  Yellow Long-spurred Columbine (Aquilegia leptoceras lutea)—see
Aquilegia.
  Yellow Loose-strife (Lysimachia vulgaris)—see Lysimachia.
  Yellow Mariposa Lily (Calochortus luteus)—see Calochortus.
  Yellow Monkey Flower (Mimulus luteus)—see Minulus.
  Yellow Mountain Saxifrage (Saxifraga aizoides)—see Saxifraga.
  Yellow Orchis (Ophrys lutea)—see Ophrys.
Yellow Ox-eye Daisy (Bupthalmum sa icifolium)—see Bupthalmum.
  Yellow Pimpernel (Lysimachia nemorum)—see Lysimachia.
  Yellow Pine-tree (Pinus australis & P. ponderosa)—see Pinus.
  Yellow Pond Lily (Nuphar advena) - see Nuphar.
  Yellow Pretty-grass (Calochortus luteus)—see Calochortus.
  Yellow Puccoon (Hydrastis canadensis)—see Hydrastis
  Yellow Rock Madwort (Alyssum saxatile)—see Alyssum.
  Yellow Rush-leaved Daffodil (Narcissus gracilis)—see Narcissus
  Yellow Sacred Bean (Nelumbium luteum)—see Nelumbium.
  Yellow Side-saddle-flower (Sarracenia flava)—see Sarracenia.
  Yellow Star-flower (Sternbergia lutea)—see Sternbergia.
  Yellow Sweet Sultan (Centaurea suaveolens) - see Centaurea.
  Yellow Thistle (Argemone mexicana)—see Argemone.
  Yellow Toad-flax (Linaria vulgaris)—see Linaria.
  Yellow Variegated Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus variegatum)
-800 Acer.
 Yellow Water Bean (Nelumbium luteum)—see Nelumbium.
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Yellow Water Lily (Nuphar lutea) - see Nuphar.

Yellow Wood Anemone (Anemone ranunculoides)—see Anemone.

Yellow-wort (Chlora perfoliata) - see Chlora.

Yevering Bells (Pyrola secunda)—see Pyrola.

Yew-tree (Taxus baccata)-see Taxus.

Yoke Flm (Carpinus betulus)—see Carpinus.

Yorks hire Sanicle (Pinguicula vulgaris)—see Pinguicula.

Your g's Evening Primrose (Enothera Youngi)—see Enothera.

Yout \_\_ind-Old-Age (Zinnia elegans) - see Zinnia. Youth-wort (Drosera ro'undifolia)—see Drosera.

Yucca (Adam's Needle, Mound Lily, Spanish Bayonet, Bear's Grass). Ord. Liliucew. Greenhouse & hardy evergreen perennials. Nat. United States, Mexico, N. America. Int. 1523. Ht. 1 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 9 hardy; about 12 greenhouse; varieties numerous. Flowers, white; sum. CULTURE OF HARDY SPECIES: Soil, ordinary light well drained. Position, sunny banks, mounds, rockeries, raised borders, or singly lawns. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Protect in severe weather with mats. CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE SPECIES: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & little sand. 'Position, light greenhouse, Sept. to June; sunny position outdoors, pots plunged to rims in soil, June to Sept.; or may be grown entirely in greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; very little afterwards. Repotting only necessary when root-bound. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°; Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°. Propagate by division in Mar., offsets or suckers in Mar. or Ap.; cuttings of roots inserted in sand in temp. 55° in spring.

Yulan Magnolia (Magnolic conspicua)—see Magnolia.

Zakkoum Oil-plant (Elæagnu-hortensis angustifolia) - see Elæagnus. Zakkoum Oll-plant (Likzagnus hortenus angustyotsa)—see Eizeagnus. Zamia (Jamaica Sago Tree).—Ord. Cycadaceæ. Stove or greenhouse orn, foliago plants. Nat. Tropical America, S. Africa, W. Indies. Int. 1691. III. 2 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, about 25. Leaves, feather-shaped. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, little silver sand. Position, well drained pots in shady part of stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct. Syringe daily, Ap. to Sept. Moist atmosphere essential. Shade from sun. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 60° to 70°. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 76° to 85°, spring; by offsets removed & placed in small note under hell-glass in propagator in spring; by division. Feb. or Mar. small pots under bell-glass in propagator in spring; by division, Feb. or Mar.

Zante-wood (Rhus cotinus)—see Rhus.

Zanthowylum (Prickly Ash, Toothache Tree).—Ord. Rutacee. Hardy deciduous & stove evergreen flowering trees. Nat. N. America, E. & W. Indies, Japan, Penang. Int. 1773. Ht. 4 to 50 ft. Species cultivated, 4 hardy; about 14 stove. Flowers, white; Mar. to Sept. Culture of Hardy Species (Z. frazinifolium, etc.): Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny sheltered borders. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Culture of Stove Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, little sand. Position, well drained pots in stove. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Prune into shape, Feb. Water freely, Ap. to Sept., 70 moderately afterwards. Syringe daily in sum. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70 to 55°, Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate stove species by cuttings inserted in sand under bell-glass in Ap. or May in temp. 70° to 80°. Hardy species by cuttings of roots or firm shoots inserted in sandy soil under handlight outdoors, Sept. or Oct.

Zanzibar Aloe (Aloe socotrina)—see Aloe.

Zanzibar Balsam (Impatiens Sultani)—see Impatiens.

Zanzibar Water Lily (Nymphaa stellata zanzibariensis)—see Nymphæa.

Zauschneria (Californian Fuchsia).—Ord. Onagraceze. Half-hardy shrubby perennial. Nat. California, Mexico. Int. 1847. Ht. 9 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1; variety 1. Flowers, red; June to Oct. Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny well drained rockery or old wall. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in light sandy soil, lightly covering with fine mould, place in temp. 55° to 65°, Mar., transplanting seedlings outdoors end of May or beginning of June; by cuttings of young side shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil under bell glass or hand-light in shady position outdoors in Sept., protecting cuttings in heated greenhouse until following Ap., then planting out: by division of old plants in Ap.

Zea (Maize, Indian Corn).—Ord. Graminaceæ. Half-hardy annual. Orn. foliago. Nat. America. Int. 1562. Ill. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties several. Leaves, narrow, grass-like; green or variegated with white. Soil, ordinary. Sow seeds \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. deep & 1 in. apart in light rich soil in well drained pots or boxes in temp. 55° to 65°, Feb. or Mar.; transfer seedlings when 2 in. high singly into 2-in. pots, then into 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)-in. pots. Place in cold frame to haden in May & plant outdoors in June. May also be grown in rotal in country to grant the second beauty well fully real foliables. in pots in compost of equal parts good loamy soil & leaf-mould, & little sand. Water freely.

Zebra Plant (Maranta zebrina)—see Maranta.

Zebra-striped Dragon-plant (Dracana Goldeana)—see Dracana.

Zebra-striped Rush (Eulalia japonica zebrina)—see Eulalia.

Zebrina. — Ord. Commelinacese. Greenhouse herbaceous trailing perennial. Orn. foliage. Nat. Mexico. Int. 1849. Species cultivated, 1. Plouers, jurple; sum. Leaves, oval oblong; dark green, striped white above, purplish beneath. Stems creeping. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, & sand. Postion, in pots or baskets suspended from roof, or in beds under stage or on rockeries. Potor plant, Jan. to Ap. Water freely, Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Shade from strong sunshine. Temp., 40° to 50°, Oct. to Ap.; 55° to 65°, Ap. to Oct. May also be grown in windows as a pot or basket plant. Protect from frost in winter. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in light soil under a bell-glass in above temp., Mar. to Oct.

Zenobia. - Ord Ericaceæ. Hardy evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. N. America. Int. 1800. Ht. 18 in. to 2 ft. Flowers, white; sum. Soil, peat or sandy loam. Position, moist sheltered borders. Plant, Sept., Oct , Mar.

or Ap. Propagate by layering in Sept. or Oct.

Zephyranthes (Zephyr Flower, Atamasco Lily, Peruvian Swamp Lily, Flower of the West Wind).—Ord. Amaryllidacem. Hardy deciduous bulbous flowering plants. Nat. Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Peru, Virginia, Brazil, Jamaica. Int. 1629. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, about 25. Flowers, white, red, yellow, rose, pink; Dec. to June. OUTDOOR CULTURE: Soil, light sandy loam. Position, well drained sunny beds, borders, or rockeries. Plant, Aug. to Nov., placing bulbs 3 to 4 in. deep & 4 in. apart. Protect in winter by a layer of cinder ashes. Lift & replant only when bulbs show signs of deterioration. Por Culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part peat, leafmould & silver sand. Position, well drained pots in cold frame or greenhouse. Pot, Aug. to Nov., placing one bulb 2 in. deep in a 5 or 6 in. pot. Water very little till growth begins, theu freely. Withhold water when flowers fade & keep soil quite dry till potting time. Propagate by offsots planted & treated as advised for large bulbs, Aug. to Nov.

Zephyr-flower (Zephyranthes candida)—see Zephyranthes.

Zeyher's Mock Orange (Phi/adelphus Zeyheri)—see Philadelphus. Zig-zag Cliff-brake Fern (Pellæa flexuosa)—see Pellæa.

Zingiber (Ginger).—Ord. Scitaminaees. Stove perennial. Roots furnishing the ginger of commerce. Nat. East Indies. Int. 1605. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, red; July. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, & sand. Position, pots in shady moist part of stove. Pot, Feb. Water copiously, Mar. to Oct.; keep nearly dry, Oct. to Mar. Temp., Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Stems die down in autn. Propagate by distinctions of the phicages in Feb. division of the rhizomes in Feb.

ZYGOPETALUM.

Zinnia (Youth-and-old-age).—Ord. Compositæ. Half-hardy annuals. Nat. Maxico. Int. 1770. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 6; varieties numerous. Flowers, crimson, rose, white, orange, yellow, purple; sum. Soil, deep loamy, liberally enriched with decayed manure. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds in deep in light soil in temp. 55° early in Ap. Transplant seedlings when third leaf forms 2 in. apart in shallow boxes filled with light mould. Place box near the glass in temp. 55° until seedlings are established, then remove to a cooler house, and if possible plant out 4 in. apart in good rich soil in cold frame early in May. Shade from sun., keep moist & gradually expose to air end of month. Plant out 8 to 12 in. apart second week for June. Sow also cutdoors middle of May. Prepare bed of rich soil in sunny position, sow three or four seeds at intervals of 12 in., & thin seedlings to one at each place when third leaf forms. Mulch all zinnias with decayed manure after planting. Water liberally in dry weather. Apply stimulants when the plants commence to flower. On dry soils take out mould to depth of 12 in., put 3 in. of decayed manure in, then replace former.

Zoy's Bell-flower (Campanula Zoysi)—see Campanula.

Zygopetalum.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove epiphytal orchids. Nat. Ecuador, Brazil, Guiana, Columbia, Central America, New Grenada, West Indies. Int. 1825. Ilt. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 75; varieties several. Flowers, white, blue, purple, brown, yellow, green, chocolate, crimson; autn. & winter. Compost, equal parts rough fibrous peat & sphagnum moss & charcoal. Position, well drained pots or on blocks of wood (roots being covered with sphagnum moss), or in baskets suspended from roof. Pdy, etc., Feb. or Mar. Water freely, Ap. to Sept.; moderately, Sept. to Dec. Give very little, Dec. to Ap. Shade from sun in sum. Moist atmosphere essential. Temp., Mar. to June, 58° to 65°; Dec. to Mar., 53° to 60°. Propagate by divi ion, any time.

#### ADDENDA.

Actinotus (Flannel Flower).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Nat. Australia Int., 1821. Species cultivated, 1 (A. helianthi). Ilt., 2 ft. Flowers, white. June. Indoor Culture: Compost, equal parts loam & p.-at, with a liberal addition of silver sand. Position, sunny part of cool greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 45° to 55°. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny. Sow seeds in temp. of 65° in Mar. or Ap. Harden off seedlings gradually, and plant out at the end of May. Propagate by seeds sown in a temp. of 65° in spring; or by division at the roots at potting time.

Adenanthera (Barbadoes Pride).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. India. Int. 1759. Species culivated, 1. Ht. 5ft. Flowers, white & yellow; spring. Compost, squal parts peat & loum, with a little silver sand. Postton, well drained pots in light part of stove. Pot. Mar. Water freely in spring & sum., & moderately in autumn & winter. Temp. Mar. to Oct. 65° to 85°; Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65. Propagate by cuttings of side shoots removed with a base of old wood & inserted in sand under bell glass in spring.

Æranthus.—Ord. Orchidaceæ. Stove evergreen plants. Nat. Madagascar, Comoro Islands. Int. 1823. Itt. 3 to 12 in. Spicies cultivated 4. Flowers, white, yellow & green; sum. Compost, equal parts peat potsherds, charcoal & sphagnum moss. Position, suspended pots or teakwood baskets. Repot. Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp. Sept. to Mar. 60° to 55°; Mar. to Sept. 70° to 80°. Propagate by division of plants in Mar.

Albuca.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half lardy bulbous plauts. Nat. S. Africa. First introduced 1774. Species cultivated, 29. Flowers, white, yellow, green; sum. Ht. 6 in. to 2 ft. Compost, two parts loam, one part of equal proportions of peat, leaf-mould & silver sand. Postion, cool greenhouse. Pot in Nov., placing five bulbs 3 in. deep in a 4½ in. pot. Cover pot with cocoanut-fibre refuse until growth begins, then expose to light. Water freely from time bulbs begin to grow until flowers fade, after which keep dry till Nov. Propagate by offsets or seeds.

Alligator Pear (Persea gratissima)—see Persea

Altheea. (Hollyhock).—Ord. Malvaceæ, Hardy perennial. Nat. China. Int. 1573. Ilt. 8 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties numerous. Flowers, verious; sum. Soil, rich loam, or good ordinary mould, not too light. Trench the soil three spits deep in Oct., & work in plenty of decayed manure between second & third spits. Plant singly 3 ft. apart each way or in groups of three, 12 in. from plant to plant, 4 ft. apart, in Ap. Mulch surface of soil to width of 18 in. from stem to stem. Support the stems with stakes standing 6 ft. out of ground. Water copiously in dry weather. Apply liquid manure once a week from May until blooms expand. Remove flowers directly they fade. Cut off tops of spikes where fine blooms are required for exhibition as soon as lower blooms show signs of expanding. Offshoots should be removed from base of plants in June if fine spikes are desired. Young plants yield finest blooms for exhibition. Cut flower stems down to within 6 in. of soil after flowering. Manures (1) Beeson's manure applied at rate of a handful to each plant in May, June, July, & Aug. (2) ½ oz. nitrate of soda, ½ oz. each of superphosphate, kainit & sulphate of ammonia to two gallons of water, applied to the roots at intervals of a month from May to Sept. (Griffiths) (3) Liquid drainings or solutions of animal manures, applied in a diluted state occasionally during sum. Propagate by

ADDENDA, AMASONIA.

seeds sown in drills 1 in. deep & 12 in. apart on a south border in Junc. Thin seedlings to 6 in. apart in July. Lift in Sept., and place in pots in a compost of two parts loam & one part peat & leaf-mould; put in cold frame for the winter, or plant in similar soil in frame. On warm soils seedlings may be transplanted direct into flowering positions in Sept. Sow seeds also in good soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Jan. or Feb., grow in pots, harden off in Ap., and plant out in May. Increased also by cuttings of young shoots grow ing out of base of flower stems inserted singly in small pots plunged in a gentle hotbed in spring. Likewise by cuttings of young shoots consisting or two joints with lower leaves removed, inserted in small pots placed in a close frame in Aug. Lastly, by the division of the old plants after flowering.

Amasonia.—Ord. Verbenacea. Stove evergreen flowering plant. Nat. British Guiana and Brazil. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Inforesinee, red bracts, red calyx, and yellow corolla: autumn. Compost, equal parts leam and leaf-mould, little silver sand. Pot, March. Position, in small pots near glass, well exposed to light; shade in summer. Water freely in spring and summer: moderately other times. Temp., March to September, 75° to 85°; September to March, 58° to 65°. Propagate by division of the plants in March.

Amorpha (Bastard Indigo.)—Ord. Leguminosæ. Hardy deciduous shrubs. Nat. N. America. Ht. 2 to 9 it. Species cultivated, 6. Flowers, blue and purple. sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, in the mixed shrubbery. Plant, October to February. Prune after flowering, thinning sheets that have borne blossoms. Propagate by cuttings in autumn; layering in summer; suckers in winter.

Amorphophallus.—Ord. Aroide.c. Stove tuberous rooted perennials. Nat. Souttern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. Flowers with purple or white spathes and brown spadnes; textif; appearing before leaves. Leaves more or less ornamental. It. 1 to 5 ft. Compost, equal parts turfy loam, peat, leaf-mould, decayed manure & silver sand. Postion, well drained pots in shade. Pot moderately firm in pots just large enough to take tubers in Feb. to Mar., transfer to larger pots in Ap. or May. Water moderately Feb. to Ap. & Sept. to Nov.; freely Ap. to Sept.; keep quite dry Nov. to Feb. Temp., Feb. to Sept. 70° to 80°; Sept. to Nov. 65° to 75°; Nov. to Feb. 55° to 65°. Propagate by dividing the tubers in Feb. or Mar.

Anacampseros.—Ord. Portulacea. Greenhouse succulent-leaved plants. Nat. S. Africa. Ht. 9 to 18 in. Specus cultivated, 7. Flowers, pink; sum. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part of equal proportions of ola mortar, small brick rubble and sand. Postion, in not too large pots on shelves near the glass; no shade. Water moderately in spring and summer; keep nearly dry in autumn and winter. Dry atmosphere needed. Repot in March. Temp., 45° to 50° in winter; 50° to 60° in summer. Propagate by seeds sown in a mixture of fine rubble and sandy loam, in heat, in spring; by cuttings, exposed to the air for a few days after removal from the plant, then inserted in fine sand in a gentle heat.

Andropogon (Lemon Grass),—Ord. Gramineæ. Stove and hardy ornamental flowering grasses. Nat. India & America. First introduced 1786. Ht. 2 ft. to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1 stove, 4 hardy. Foliage of A. Schananthas (Lemon Grass) fragrant. Cultube of Stove Species (A. Schananthas): Compost, two parts loam, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, pots in stove. Pat, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Temp. Mar. to Oct., 75° to 85°; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Cultube of Habby Species (A. halepensis, A. squarrosa, & A. striatus); Soil, ordinary, light and dry. Position, sunny border. Plant, Oct., Mar., and Ap. Apply liquid manuse occasionally in sun. Propagate by division.

Angelonia.—Crd. Scrophularince. Stove herbaceous perennials. Nat. Brazil, Mexico, and Pernambuco. Int. 1618. Species cultivated, 7. Ht., 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, violet, purple, and blue; May to Aug. Compost, equal parts of loam, peat, leaf-mould, and a little sand. Position, pots in sunny parts of stove. Pot Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp. Mar. to Oct, 65° to 75°; afterwards 55° to 00°. Propagate by division of roots in Mar.; cuttings of young shoots inserted in sand under bell glass, in temp. 75° in Ap.

Anigozanthus.— Ord. Hamodoracea. Greenhouse herbaceous perennials Nat. Australia. II. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 8. Flowers, crimson, scarlet, green, yellow and purple; woolly in texture; spring. Compost, one part loam, two parts peat, and one part silver sand. Pot in Mar. Position, pots in cool greenhouse fully exposed to light. Water freely in spring and summer; moderately in autumn and winter. Temp., 40° to 50° in winter; no heat at other times. Propagate by division of the roots in spring.

Anona (Custard Apple or Sacet Sop).—Ord. Anonacce. Stove ever green shrubs. Nat. Brazil, East & West Indies, Guiana, Mexico & Peru. Int. 1690. Species cultivated, 18. Ht. 4 to 20 ft. Flowers, yellow, white, green, brown, and red; sum. Leaves fragrant. Finit of A. maricata. A. retivulata & A. squamosa edible. Compost, two parts loam, one part peat & a little silver sand. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Position, light & sunny. Water freely. Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Syringe daily Ap. to Sept. Shade from bright sunshine. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 65° to 85°; Oct. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagato by seeds in spring, or by cuttings of firm shoots in mist sand under bell glass in temp. 75° in sum.

Apera (Pheasant's Tail Grass).—Ord. Gramine.c. Nat. New Zealand. Int., 1882. Spaces cultivated, 1 (A. arondinace). Ilt., 2 to 3 ft. Inflorescence borne in graceful panieles. Stem slender and diooping. Compost, two parts sandy loum, one part leaf-mould & sand. Position, well-drained pots in hanging baskets in sunny greenhouse. Pot or plant in spring. Water freely during spring and summer; moderately autumn and winter. Pretty plant for front row of staging in greenhouse. Projagate by seed sown in a temp. of 55° to 65° in spring; or by division of the roots or tufts at potting time.

Aphanostephus.—Ord. Composite. Half-hardy annual. Nat. Arkansas. Int., 1838. Species cultivated, 1 (A. Arkansanum). Int., 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, white, gold, & rose; summer. Soil, light, ordinary. Position, sunny, well-drained borders. Sow seeds in a temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. Transplant seedlings 1 or 2 in. apart in boxes. Gradually harden off, and plant outdoors the end of May.

Aplopappus — Ord. Compositæ. Hardy perennials. Nat. Rocky Mountains. Ht. 18 ins. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellow; Aug. Soil, ordinary sandy. Position, sunny border. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Protect in severe winter. Propagate by seeds sown in a temp. of 65° in spring, hardening seedlings off in cold frame; also by division in Mar. or Ap.

Arachis (Monkey Nut, Earth Nut, & Ground Nut).—Ord. Leguminosæ. Stove annual. Ht. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (A. hypogæa). Flowers, yellow; May. After flowering the seed pod is gradually forced into the soil to ripen its seeds, which are edible. Compost, loan, leaf-mould & sand. Sow seeds in a temp. of 75° to 85° in spring; plant seedings in small pots and grew in a light position. Water moderately. Temp. 75° to 85°

ADDENDA.

Arauja.—Ord. Asclepiadaccæ. Stove flowering evergreen climbers. Nat. Brazil. First introduced 1837. Species cultivated, 2 (A. grandisfora & A. graveolens). Ht. 10 ft. to 15 ft. Flowers, white, yellow; sum. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, & sand. Position, pots or beds; shoots trained up roof or round wire trellis. Pot, Feb. or Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Syringe twice daily Mar. to Aug. Prune shoots moderately annually in Jan. Apply liquid manure occasionally during May, June, & July. Temp. Mar. to Oct., 65° to 75; Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots 4 in. long, inserted in sandy soil under propagating glass in temp. 75° to 80° in spring.

Arctotis.—Ord. Composite. Half-hardy herbaceous perennials, adapted for cool greenhouse and outdoor culture. Ht. 4 in. to 18 in. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, red, orange & yellow sum. Outdoor Culture: Soil, loamy, enriched with leaf-mould. Position, preferably sunny, but will do in thade. Plant in April or May. Protect by handlights or frames in winter. Best raised from seed or cuttings annually, and grown outside in summer only. Indoor Culture: Compost, equal parts of loam & leaf-mould with a little sand. Position, well drained pots in sunny part of greenhouse. Water liberally from Mar. to Oct., moderately at other scasons. Propagate by seeds sown in a temp. of 55° to 65° in Mar. Avoid a too damp atmosphere. Also by cuttings of side shoots inserted in pots of sandy soil in a cold frame in early summer.

Arisæma (Dragon Root, Green Dragon).—Ord. Areoidæ. Half hardy and hardy tuberous-rooted perennials. Na'. India, N. Americs Japan. First introduced, 1759. Itt. 6 in. to 2 ft. Flowers, green, white and purple, anum like in shape; spring and sum. Culture of Hardy Species (A. dracontaum and A. triphyllim): Soil, ordinary. Position, sumly borders. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Top-dress with decayed manure after new growth begins. Apply liquid manure occasionally in sum. Culture of Greenhouse Species (A. ringens, A. scrotino); Compost, equal parts peat, leaf-mould, loam, and sand. Position, cool greenhouse. Fot. Mar. Water freely. Mar. to Oct.; keep dry afterwards. Winter temp., 40° to 50°. Propagate by division of tubers.

Arthropodium.—Ord. Liliaccæ. Greenhouse herbaceous perennials. Nat. New Zealand & Australia. First int., 1800. Ht., 1½ to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Flowers, white; summer. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part peat, & a liberal quantity of silver sand. Postion, well-drained pots n sunny part of greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely spring & summer; moderately autumn and winter. Timp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 45°; Mar. to Oct., 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in a mixture of equal parts sandy loam, peat, leaf mould, & sand, in a temp. of 55° to 65° in spring; also by off-sets or suckers removed in spring.

Asparagus (Asparagus officinalis).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Hardy deciduous perennial. Nat. Maritimo sands of S. & W.England, Ireland, Central & Western Asia, Mediterranean shores & western coasts of Europe. First cultivated in England in sixteenth century. Ht. 4 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties—Connover's Colossal, Giant Argenteuil, and Palmetto. Flowers, greenish white; Aug. Berries, red; Sept. & Oct. Outdoor Culture: Soil, deep rich sandy loam. Position, open and sunny preferably; will succeed, however, in partial shade. Size of beds, 3 ft. wide, 12 in. high; alleys 2 ft. wide. Preparation of soil: In Oct. or Nov, trench two spits deep & break up third spit with fork. Put a thick layer of manure over third spit and work in a liberal quantity of old mortar, decayed vegetable matter, &

ASTRANTIA.

rotten manure among upper spits. In Mar., double dig the soil again and add layer of decayed manure between first and second spits. In case of heavy wet soils put a thick layer of brick rubble under second spit in Oct. Plant in Ap. Mark out two rows on each bed, each row being 9 in. from alley, Open a trench 12 in. deep on each side of row thus A, and spread out roots on each side; plants to be 15 in. apart. Fill up trenches with soil & make level. "Crowns" or points of each plant to be 5 in. below surface. Mulch with decayed manure. Three-year old plants best for planting. Cutting: No shoots to be removed first year, moderate quantity the second year, freely afterwards. Shoots should not be less than 6 in. long when cut. Crave cutting end of June. General treatment: Apply manures as advised below. Keep beds free of weeds. Cut down stems early in Nov. Top-dress with decayed manure in Nov., previously lightly forking up surface, & cover with sprinkling of soil. In Mar., lightly fork over surface, rake off rough particles into alley & leave smooth and neat. Solid manures: (a) Decayed horse manure for heavy soils; cow or pig manures for light soils; (b) seaweed mixed with above manures & applied as a top-dressing in Nov.; (c) Common salt, I oz. to a square yard, applied once a month, May to Sept.; (d) Beeson's manure ib to a square yard, applied in Ap.; (e) Native guano, 1 b. to a square yard, applied in Ap.: (t) Peruvian guano loz. to a square yard, applied once a month, Ap. to Sept.; (g) 3 lbs. common salt, 11 lbs. superphosphate, 11 lbs. nitrate of soda, 1 lb. kainit, mixed together, and applied at rate of 2 oz. per square yard in Ap. & 2 oz. in July. Liquid Manures: (h) 2 oz. potash, 2 oz. superphosphate & 1 oz. sulphate of ammonia to each gallon of water applied in June; (i) Common salt, 2 oz. to each gallon of water applied in May and July; (j) nitrate of soda, to. to each gallon of water applied in May, July, & Aug.; (k) Draining from manure heap applied frequently in Ap. to Sept. FORCING IN BOXES: Place strong shoots not less than threeyears old in deep hoxes containing a few inches of mould. Cover crowns with four inches of mould. I'lace boxes in temp. of 65° to 75° any time between Nov. and Mar. Cover closely & keep moist. When shoots show, moisten with tepid water containing 2 oz. of salt to each gallon. Forcing in FRAMES: Prepire hotbed of manure in usual way. Corer with 3 in. of light soil. Place roots on this and cover to depth of 5 in. Keep soil moist & frame closed until shoots appear, when admit a little air. Timp. 60° to 75°. Roots of no use after forcing. Propagate by seeds sown in groups of three or four in holes 1 in. deep & 15 in. apart in rows formed as advised for planting; or in drills 1 in. deep & 12 in. apart in ordinary soil—both in Mar. or Ap. Thin seedlings raised by the first method to one in each group in Muy; those by the second method to a foot apart when 3 in. high. Transplant latter into permanent beds when two or three years old.

Astrantia (Master Wort).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. European Alps, Caucasus, Sicily. Introduced 1596. Ht. 6 in. to 24 in. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, ping, white; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, shady borders or margins of woodland walks. Plant, Oct. or Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy loam in cold frame in Ap.; division of roots in Oct. or Mar.

Avocado Pear (Persea gratissima)—see Persea.

Becometra.—Ord. Liliaceæ. Greenhouse bulbous perennial. Nat. S. Africa. Int., 1787. Ht., 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1 (B. columellar.s). Plowers, yellow spotted black; June. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & peat, with a liberal addition of silver sand. Position, cool greenhouse during winter & spring; cold, sunny frame in summer. Pot, Aug. to Nov. Water freely during growing period. Gradually withhold water when leaves turn yellow, & weep dry when at rest. Propagate by seeds sown in a compost of sandy loam & peat, in cold greenhouse in early spring; or by off-sets at potting time.

Barnardia.—Ord. Liliaceæ Hardy bulbons perennial. Nat. China. Int., 1826. Species cultivated, 1 (B. Scillioides). Ht., 6 in. Flowers, rose; autumn. Soil, equal parts peat & loam. Position, warm sunny rockery or border. Plant, Sept. or Oct. Depth to plant, 3 to 4 in. Leave bulbs undisturbed in ground. Mulch in well-decayed manure in summer. Water occasionally in very dry weather. Propagate by offsets removed in the autumn, & replant at same time.

Bayonet Cactus (Agave)—see Agave, p. 7.

Bay Tree (Laurus Nobilis)-see Laurus, p. 199.

Beaufort Myrtle (Beaufortia decussata)—see Beaufortia, p. 26.

Begonia.—Tuberou -rooted kinds may be propagated by division of tubers in spring. Plant the tubers half their depth in equal parts leaf-mould, peat, loam & saud in shallow box, and place in temp. 50° to 60° in spring. When shoots form, divide each tuber into two or three portions with shoots attached, and place in separate pots. Begonia socrotana may be increased by removing bulbils at base of stems, and planting in similar compost to above, in temp. 55° to 65° whenever procurable. For other cultural details—see Begonia, p. 27.

Bessera (Coral Drops).—Ord. Liliaceæ. Half-hardy bulbous plant. Nat. Mexico. Int., 1850. Ht, 2 ft. Flowers, scarlet & white; summer. Compost, equal parts loam, leaf-mould, peat, & coarse silver set.d. Postion, well-drained pots in cold greenhouse. Pot, Oct. or Nov. Water freely during active growth. Keep more or less dry after foliage dies down until new growth begins. Requires plenty of sun. May be grown in well-drained border outdoors at foot of a south wall. Propagate by offsets removed and treated as old bulbs at potting time.

Bigelovia.—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy, shrubby, & herbaceous perennials. Nat. Porto Rico, etc. Itt. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1; perennial, 3 sbrubs. Flowers, yellow; autumn. Soil, ordinary. Posttion, sunny border for perennial species; shrubberies or rockeries for shrubby species. Plant perennial species in March or April; others in autumn. Frapagate shrubby species by cuttings in cold frame in summer; perennial species by division in March.

Blazing Star (Liatris squarrosa)—see Liatris, p. 204.

Bloomeria.—Ord. Liliacea. Half-hardy bulbous plant. Nat. California. Int., 1869. Species cultivated, 2. Ht., 12 in. Flowers, golden yellow. Soil, light, sandy. Position, warm border or rockery. Plant bulbs 2 to 3 in. deep, & 3 in. apart, Sept. to Nov. Propagate by offsets planted as directed for bulbs.

Blue Catananche (Catananche carulea) - see Catananche, p. 54.

Blue Cupidone (Catananche carulea)—see Catananche, p. 54.

Blue Succory (Catananche carulea)—see Catananche, p. 54.

Boston Fern (Nephrolepis exaltata) - see Nephrolepis.

Bottle Brush Flower (Callistemon speciosa)—see Callistemon.

Brachypodium Distachyum.—Ord. Gramineze. Hardy annual flowering grass. Ht. 9 in. Inforesence, suitable for drying for winter decorations. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Some seeds outdoors in Ap. Cut inflorescence when in full flower.

Bridgesia Spicata-see Ercilla spicata, p. 437.

Bromelia.—Ord. Bromeliaceæ. Stove herbaceous perennials. Nat. Brazil & S. America. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 7. Flowers, yellow, purple, blue, & scarlet; sum. Leaves, spiney. Culture, same as for Bilbergia, which see.

Brugmansia Suaveoleus—see Datura, shrubby species, p. 98.

Bryophyllum.—Ord. Crassulacex. Greenhouse succulent-leaved plants. Nat. India. Ht. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, green & purple; sum. Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part old mortar, rubble and sand. Positson, well drained pits in sunny, fairly dry greenhouse. Pot in March. Water moderately in summer: keep rather dry at other seasons. Temp., 45° to 55° in winter: 55° to 65° afterwards. Propagas by leaves simply laid on the surface of moist sand.

Buddleia.—In addition to methods of propagation recommended or p. 41, this shrub may also be increased by planting portions of roots in sandy soil in cold frame in autumn.

Buffalo Grass (Stenotaphrum ylahrum variry itum) -- see Steno-

taphrum.

Bugle Vine (Eccremocarpus scaber)—see Eccremocarpus, p. 116.

Buphane.—Ord. Amaryllidaceae. Half-hardy or greenhouse bulbous-rooted plants. Nat. Cape Colony. Int. 1795 III. 6 to 18 in. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, purple; sum. Compost, equil parts peat, Lam & sand. Pot. Sept. Water only when new growth begins, then give moderate quantity; cease to give any after leaves turn yellow. Temp. Sept. to Nov. 50° to 55° Nov. to Mar. 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75° Plants must have full exposure to sun. Propagate by offsets inserted in small pots & grown similar to large bulbs.

Cæsalpinia.—Ord. Loguminosæ. Hurdy deciduous shrubs. Nat. Japan. At. 6 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (C. japanca). Flowers, yellow; sum. Sul, ordinary Position, warm, stellered shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune merely to keep in good shape. Tropugate by seeds sown in sandy soil in cold frame at any time.

Calliopsis.—Ord. Composite. HarJy Annuals. Nat. N. America. Flowers, yellow & scarlet; sum. III. 1 to 2 ft. Notl ordinary. Position, sunny beds or borders. Sow seeds Lin. deep in patches in Ap. or May to flower in sum.; in Sept. to flower in spring. Thin seedlings to 4 in. apart when 2 in. high. Strictly, all the species & varieties of this genus belong

to the genus Coreopsis, described on p. 79.

Callistemon (Bottle Brush Tree).—Ord. Myrtaceæ. Greenhouse evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. Australia. Int. 1788. Ht. 4 to 10 ft. Specus sultivated, 3. Flowers, scarlet & yellow; Mar. to Aug. Compost, equal present, loam & silver sand. Postton, in pets, or in well-drained beds at base of wall. Pot or plant Mar. or Ap. Prane shoots slightly after flowering. Water freely Ap. to Sept., moderately afterwards. Temp. Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50° Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots, 3 in. long, inserted in sandy peat under boll glass, in temp. 55° to 65° during sum.

Canada Tea (Caultheria procumbens)—see Gaultheria, p. 141.

Candle Plant (Cacalia articulata)-see Caca'ia, p. 41.

Cape Silver Tree (Leucadendron argenteum)-see Leucadendron.

Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine).—Ord. Sapindaceæ. Half-hardy annual climber. Nat. India. Int. 1594. Ht. 7 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Movers, white, sum. Sow seeds in light soil in temp. 55° to 65° in Feb. or Mar., harden off seedlings in May, and plant out against sunny trellis or wall in good soil in June.

ADDENDA. CARROT

Carrot (Daucus carota).—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy esculent-rooted biennial. Nat. Britain. It. 12 to 15 in. Species cultivated, 1; varieties many. Flowers, white, borne second year; June, July. Soil, deep, rich, sandy for long kinds; shallow, light for short varieties; that well manured for previous crop most suitable. Position, open garden for main crop; south border for early crop. Sove in Feb. for early use: in Mar. & Ap. for main crop; Aug. for late crop. Depth for Soving: \(\frac{1}{4}\)in. Distance apart for rows: 9 in. for long-rooted kinds; 6 in. for short-horn varieties. Thin long kinds to 9 in. apart in rows in June; others to 6 in. apart same time. Stir surface of soil frequently with hoe. Lift & store roots in Oct. & Nov. Manures (a) 2\frac{1}{2}\)lbs. kaint, 1 lb. sulphate of ammonia, 2\frac{1}{2}\)lbs. guano per square yard, half the amount to be sprinkled along the drills prior to sowing & the remainder when the plants are thinned. (b) 3 lbs. common salt, 1\frac{1}{2}\)lbs. superphosphate, 1\frac{1}{2}\)lbs. nitrate of soda, & 1 lb. kainit, to be applied as advised for a. (c) Beeson's manure or native guano at the rate of \(\frac{1}{2}\)lb. per square yard, applied half at time of sowing, & remainder after thinning. (d) Wood ashes are most beneficial to the growth of carrots. Sprinkle thinly along the drills prior to sowing. Forcing: Soil, light rich. Position, frame over hotbed, with temp. 75° to 80°. Now seeds thinly \(\frac{1}{2}\)in. deep in Feb. cr Mar. Water moderately. Ventilate frame when temp. reaches 75°. Thin seedlings to 3 in. apart when 1 in. high.

Carya (Hickory).—Ord. Juglandaceæ. Hardy deciduous trees. Nat. N. America. Int. 1629. III. 30 to 70 ft. Species cultivated, about 10; varieties several. Full grown trees bear edible nuts similar to walnuts Soil, ordinary. Position, shrubberies, woods, or as single specimens on lawns & in parks. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Prune, Nov., thinning out unsightly branches only. Propagate by nuts sown 2 in. deep where trees are required to grow, in Nov.

Caryopteris (Moustache plant).—Ord. Verbenaceæ. Half-hardy shrubby perennial. Nat. China & Japan. Int. 1814. Ht. 2 to 5 ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, blue; autumn. Compost, two parts loam, one part leafmould & a little sand. Position, pots in cool greenhouse, or in border at foot of a warm, sheltered wall outdoors. Pot or plant Ap. Water freely in spring & sum.; moderately in winter. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil in temp. 55 in spring; cuttings of the young shoots or division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Castilleja (Painted Cup).—Ord. Scrophularineae. Half-hardy perennials. Nat. N. America and Texas. Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 9. Flowers, yellow; bracts, scarlet; sum. Compost, two parts peat, one part of equal proportions of loam, leaf-mould & sand. Position, sunny sholtered borders. Plant in April. Protect in winter. Propagate by seeds sown in temp. 55° to 65° in March, hardening off seedlings in cold frame.

Catesbæa (Lily Thorn).—Ord. Rubiaceæ. Stove evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. W. Indies. It. 2 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, vellow & white; sum. Compost, equal parts loam & peat, & a little sand. Position, well drained pots & plenty of light. Pot in Mar. Water freely Mar. to Sept; moderately afterwards. Temp., 55° to 65° Oct. to Mar.; 75° to 85° afterwards. Propagate by cuttings inserted in sand under bell glass in a temp. of 75° in spring.

Caucasian Scabious (Scabiosa caucasica).—see Scabiosa, p. 350.

Celtis (Nettle Tree, Honeyberry).—Ord. Urticaceæ. Hardy deciduous ornamental-leaved trees. Nat. N. America and S. Europe. Int. 16:6. Ht. 10 to 20 ft. Species cultivated 2; varieties, several. Flowers, green;

CENTROSEMA. ADDANDA.

spring. Habit of tree, handsome. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny shrubberies. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Prune, Nov. to Feb. Prepagate by seeds sown outdoors in outer layering shoots in Oct.; cuttings of firm shoots in Nov.

Centrosema.—O d. Leguminosæ. Stove evergreen climbers, Nat. Brazil & Florida. Itt. 4 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 2. Flowers, rose, violet; sum. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Position, pots on staging, sho its trained up rafters or round a trellis or sticks. Pot in Mar. Water freely in spring & sum.; moderately in winter. Temp., Mar. to Sep., 75° 85°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds in a temp. of 75° in Mar., also by cuttings in sand in a temp. of 85° in sum.

Ceratochloa Pendula (Californian Prairie Grass). -Ord. (Framine: Hardy annual flowering grass. Nat. Chifornia. Ht. 12 in. Infloresence, useful for drying for winter decoration. Cut and dry when flowers are fully expanded. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Soil seeds outdoors in April.

Ceropegia.—Ord. Asclepiadeæ. Greenhouse trailing plant. Ornamental leaved. Nat. Natal. Int. 1897. Species cultivated, several; only one worth growing—C. Wooder. Flowers, pink or violet; July. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould and silver sand. Position, baskets or pots suspended from roof of greenhouse, or in rockeries; sunny. Pot. Mar. Water moderately between Mar. & Sept.; occasionally afterwards. Temp. Mar. to Sep\$55° to 65°; afterwards 45° to 50°. Propagate by cuttings of slender shoots inserted in silver sand, in well drained pots, in a temp. of 65° in spring.

Chamæcyparis — This genus is amalgamated with Retinospora, and Cupressus, which see.

Changeable-flowered Lupin (Lupinus mutabilis) see p. 217.

Chloris.—Ord. Gramineæ Hardy annual flowering grasses. Nat. India, Mexico Species cultivated 2 (C. barbata & C. elegans). Ht. 12 in. Inflorescure suitable for winter decorations. Cut and dry when fully developed. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sour seeds outdoors in Ap.

Chloropsis Blanchardiana.—Ord. Graminew. Hardy perennial flowering grass. Ht. 2 ft. Inflorescence, rose coloured, borne in spikes. Gather when fully developed & dry for winter decorations. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Soil seegs outdoors in Sept. or Ap.

Cibotium (Chignon Fern).—Ord. Filices. Stove & greenhouse evergreen tree ferns. Nat. China, Mexico, Guatemala. III. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated, about 4. Int. 1824. Compost, two-third peat and loam & abundance of sand. Position, large pots or tubs well drained in shady stove, greenhouse, or conservatory. Repot. Feb., Mar. II aler moderately, Oct. to Mar., freely afterwards. Syringe trunks daily, Mar. to Sept. Temp., Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65° for stove, 45° to 55° for greenhouse; Mar. to Sept., 66° to 75° for stove, 55° to 65° for greenhouse. Shade in sum. essential. Propagate by spores sown at any time on surface of finely sifted loam & peat, in well drained pots covered with a sheet of glass, & kept moist.

Citron Scented Gardenia (Mitriostigma axillare)---see p. 238.

Claret Vine (Vitis vinifera purpurea)-see p. 414.

Clematis.—Instead of pruning the various types as advised on p. 69, do so as follows:—The montana, florids. and petens types, together with their respective, varieties, bear their flowers on the old or ripened shoots. In pruning these, simply cut away weak or overcrowded growths, and remove the tops only of strong shoots of previous year's growth. The Jackmanni

laungmosa and reticella types and their varieties produce their flowers on shoots of the current year's growth. The shoots of the previous year's growth should therefore be shortened two-thirds of their length. Prune in all cases in Feb.

Olimbing Gentian (Crawfurdia japonica)—see p. 84

Coral Drops (Bessera elegans)—see Bessera.

Crassula-see p. 84.

Croton -For culture see Codizum, p. 72.

Custard Apple (Anona squamosa)—see Anona.

Cynara (Cardom, Globe Artichoke).—Ord. Compositæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. (Cardoon) Candia; (Globe artichoke) S. Europe. Int. Cardoon, 1658; Artichoke, 1548. Ht. 5 to 8 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, several. Flowers, blue and purple; Aug. Immature flower heads of artichoke used as a vegetable: blanched stalks and mid ribs of leaves of cardoon also edible. Culture of Cardoon (C. cardunculus): Soil, light, deep rich ordinary. I'osution, open and sunny. Prepare trenches 12 in. deep. 18 in. wide, and 4 ft. apart from centre to centre in Oct. Fork 6 in. of rotten manurei nto the soil in bottom of trench. The third week in Ap. spread 2 to 3 in. of light vegetable mould along the trench. Sow the seeds in patches of three or four, 1 in. deep & 18 in. apart, along the centre of trench. Thin seedlings when 3 in. high to one in each patch. Place a stake to each plant when a foot high, & secure the leaves loosely to this. In Aug. draw the leaves tightly together, carefully wind a small hayband round each plant & cover with mould. Plants are sufficiently blanched for cooking eight weeks after earthing up. Seeds may be sown two in a 3 in. pot filled with ordinary soil, placed in temp. 55° to 65° in Mar., hardened off in Ap., & planted out in May. Culture of Artichoke: Soil, deep rich loam, liberally manured and trenched three spits deep. Position, open & sunny. Plant suckers, t.c. offshoots, 4 in. deep in triangular groups 9 in. from plant to plant, 2 ft. apart in rows 4 ft. asunder, early in Ap. Keep well watered first season. In Nov. surround each plant with dry litter & in severe weather cover with similar material, uncovering in mid weather. Fork surface over in Mar., & mulch with decayed manure. Apply liquid manure freely to establish plants during sum. Gather flower heads for use when fully developed. Seawced an excellent manure. Apply in spring. Replant bed every four years. Propagate by offsets or suckers removed in Ap. Seeds do not ripen in England.

Cypella.—O.d. Iridea. Half-hardy bulbs. Nat. Peru, Mexico, &c. Species cultivated, 4. Floucers, orange, blue, brown, purple, & yellow; sum. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Adapted for cool greenhouse and outdoor culture Culture same as for Ixias, which sec.

Cyrilla.—Ord. Cyrillea Hardy evergreen flowering shrub. Nat. W. Indies, Brazil, Carolina, & Texas. Ht 4 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (C. racemi ora). Flowers, white, borne in tufts on the ends of old wood; sum Soil, loam & peat. Postion, warm, sheltered nooks. Plant, Sept. or Ap. Propagate by cuttings in silver sand under bell glass in temp. 55° to 65°.

Cyrtomium.—Ord. Filices. (freenhouse evergreen ferns. Nat. India, China, & Polynesia. Int. 1825. Itt. 12 in. to 15 in. Fronds feather-shaped. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould and sand. Posttion, pots in shady greenhouse. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely Mar. to Oct.; moderately afterwards. Sponge fronds occasionally to remove dust, etc. Syringing fronds not advisable. Temp., Mar. to Oct. 55° to 65°; Oct to Mar. 50° to 55°. Propagate by spores.

DIASCIA.

Diascia.—Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Half-hardy annual. Nat. S. Africa. Int., 1871. Ht., 1 ft. Flowers, rosy pink; summer. Species cultivated, 1 (D. barberæ). Indoor Cultubre: Compost, two parts sandy loam & one part leaf-mould & sand. Sow seeds in a temp. of 60° in Mar. or Ap. Transplant seedlings when the third leaf forms, four or five in a 4½ in. pot. Grow on shelf near the glass. Water freely when flower buds form. Give weak liquid manure occasionally. Shoots may require to be supported by twiggy sticks. Outdoor Cultubre: Sow seeds in temp. of 60° in Mar. or Ap. Transplant in pots or boxes when large enough to handle. Gradually harden off in cold frame, & plant out in good ordinary soil in sunny position at the end of May.

Dimorphotheca.—Ord. Composite. Half-hardy annual and perennial greenhouse plants. Nat. of S. Africa. First int., 1774. Flowers, purple, yellow & white; summer. Ht., 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, about 8. Indoor Culture: Compost, two parts candy loam, one part leaf-mould, & a liberal addition of silver sand. Int. Mar. or Ap. Grow in cool sumy greenhouse. Water freely during spring & summer; moderately in autumn & winter. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary, sandy. Position, sunny, warm border. Plant, May & June. Propagate by seeds sown in a temp. of 55° to 65° in sandy soil in early spring, also by cuttings of shoots inserted in spring or summer in sandy soil.

Diospyros (Ebony tree). - Ord. Ebenaceæ. Greenhouse & stove ornamental shruhs. Nat. Japan, China, Philippines, & West Indies. Int. 1789. Ht. 15 to 20 ft. Flowers, insignificant. Compost, equal parts peat & loam, with a little sand. Pot Mar. Position, pots or tubs in light part of greenhouse or stove. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 60°, & Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°, for greenhouse species; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°, & Mar. to Sept. 65° to 85° for stove species. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots inserted in moist sand under bell glass in spring. For culture of hardy species—see p. 106.

Diplarrhena.—Ord. Iridea. Greenhouse perennial. Nat. Australia. III. 1 to 1½ ft. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers. white; sum. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf-mould, & silver sand. Position, pots in sunny part of greenhouse; no shade needed. Pot m Mar. Water freely in spring & sum.; give little at other seasons. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 55° to 65°; Sept. to Mar. 40° to 50°. Propagate by seeds in spring; division of rhizomes same time.

Diplopappus.—Ord. Composite. Hardy evergreen flowering shrubs. Nat. N. America. Itt. 2 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 4. Flowers, white, violet, blue; autumn. Best known species is D. chrysophyllus, which has golden-tinted foliage; known also as Cassinea chrysophyllus and Aster chrysophyllus. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny, clayish borders. Plant in autumn. Propagate by cuttings of young shoots inserted in sandy soil in a cold frame any time during sum.

Dragon Boot (Arisema dracontium) - see Arisema.

Earth Mut (Arachis hypoges)—see Arachis.

Elisena.—Ord. Amaryllidex. Warm greenhouse bulbous plant. Nat. Andes of Peru Int., 1837. Ht., 3 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (E. longipetela). Flowers, white; spring. Compost, two parts light sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, and one part of coarse saud. Positron, well-drained pots in warm, sunny greenhouse. Pot, autumn. Water freely during growing period. Keep nearly dry when at rest. Temp., Sept. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Sept., 65° to 75°. Propagate by offsets removed & treated as parent bulbs at potting time.

**Embothrium.**—In addition to methods of propagation described on p. 119, this plant may also be increased by cuttings of roots inserted in sandy peat in temp.  $75^{\circ}$  in spring; by grafting young shoots on portions of its own roots in spring; also by sowing imported or home-saved seeds in sandy peat, in temp.  $75^{\circ}$ , in spring.

Enkianthus.—Ord. Ericaceæ. Greenhouse and hardy evergreen shrubs. Nat. Japan and China. Ht. 3 to 20 ft. Species cultivated 3; greenhouse, hardy (E. japaniru) Flowers, pink or red; May. Greenhouse Species; (compost, two parts loam, one part peat and sand. Position, in light sunny greenhouse. Pot in March. Water freely from Mar. to Oct. moderately afterwards. Temp., 45° to 50° in winter; 55° to 65° other seasons. Hardy Species: Soil, ordinary mixed with a little peat and leaf-mould. Position, warm, sheltered shrubberies or beds. Plant, Sept. or April. Propagate by cuttings of firm shoots in sandy soil in heat in spring.

Eomecon.—Ord. Papaveraceæ. Hardy perennial. Nat. China. Int., 1889. Species cultivated, 1 (E. chionantha). Ilt., 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, white; summer. Soil, sandy peat, & leaf-mould. Position, sunny well-drained border. Plant, Oct. to Mar. Water freely in very dry weather. Propagate by division of the roots in Mar. or early Ap.

Ercilla.—Ord. Phytolaccace. Hardy evergreen creeper. Nat. Chili. First introduced 1840. Ht. 10 to 15 ft. Species cultivated 1, (E. spicata). Flowers, purple; spring. Soil, sandy loam. Position, south or south walls; sunny. Plant Sept. or Ap. Pruma after flowering, cutting away weak and shortening strong shoots one fourth. Shoots cling to wall like those of ivy. Propagate by cuttings or layers in autumn.

Eucodonia-see Achimenes.

Euterpe.—Ord. Palmaceæ, Stove ornamenta'-leaved p'ants. Nut. W. Indies, Brazil, & Mauritius. Int. 1656. Int. 5 to 10 ft. Species cultivated, 5. Leaves, green & palm-like. Compost, equal parts loam, peat, leaf-mould & sand. Pot, Feb. to Mar. Position, pots in shady part of stove. Water freely always. Shads from sun. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 70° to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 60° to 65°. Iropagate by seeds sown 1 in. deep in above compost, in temp. 85° in spring.

Evening Star (Cooperia Drummondi)-see Cooperia, p. 78.

Fairy Borage (Eritrichium nanum)—see Eritrichium, p. 124.

Fairy Forget Me-Not (Eritrichium nanum)—see Eritichium, p. 124.

False Acacia (Robinia pseudo-acacia) see Robinia, p. 332.

Farfugium grande-see Ligularia Kampferi aureo-maculata.

Fatsia.—This plant may, in addition to other methods of propagation described on p. 130, be also increased by seeds sown 1 in. deep in equal parts loam, leaf-mould. & sand, and placed in a temp. of 65° to 75° in spring.

Ficaria (Celandine).—Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Hardy perennials. Nat. England, S. Europe, N. Africa. Ilt. 6 in. Species cultivated, 2; varieties several. Flowers, white, yellow; single or double; spring. Soil, ordinary. Position, moist shady borders, under shade of trees, or margins of water. Plant. Mar. Propagate by seeds sown in moist position outdoors in Ap.; by division in Mar.

Fidgety Plant (Desmodium gyrans)—see Desmodium, p. 101.

Fig-leaf Palm (Fatsia japonica)-see Fatsia, p. 129.

Flannel Flower (Actinotus helianthi)—see Actinotus.

Florida or Velvet Bean (Mucuna utilis)—see Mucuna.

Genista fragrans-see Cylinus racemosa.

Gelasine — Ord. Irideae. Half-hardy bulbous plant. Nat. S. America. Species cultivated, 1 (G. azura). Ht. 1 ft. Flowers, blue; May. Outdoor Culture: Soil, sandy loam. Position, sunny; sheltere 1 nook of rockery. Plant, Aug. to Nov 4 in. deep and 4 in. apart. Protect from rain in winter by a handlight. Greenhouse Culture: Compost, two parts sandy loam and one part leaf-mould and silver sand. Position, cold, sunny greenhouse. Pot in Aug., placing 3 to 4 bulbs in a 41 in. pot; bury bulbs just below surface Cover with ashes in cold frame till growth begins, then remove to greenhouse. Water moderately when in growth; keep dry after growth ceases. Propa. gato by seeds sown in sandy loam in heat; by offsets at potting time.

Globe Artichoke (Cynara scolymus)—see Cynara, p. 431.

Golden Knee (Chrysogonum Virginianum)-see Chrysogonum.

Grape Hyacinth (Muscari botryoides)—see Muscari.

Green Dragon (Arisama dracontium)-see Arisama.

Ground Nut Arachis hypogra)-see Arachis.

Gymnolomia.—Ord. Composite. Hardy annual. Nar New Mexico. Ht., 12 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (fi. multiflora). Florers, yellow with dark centre; Aug. & Sept. Useful plant for cutting. Soil, ordinary. Foution, sunny borders. Soil seeds in patches outdoors during Ap. Thin out seedlings later on to a few inches apart.

Hart's Foxhorn (Rhamnus catharticus) - see Rhamnus.

Haplocarpha.—Ord. Composite. Half-hardy perennial. Nat. Staffica. Int 1883. Ilt. 1 ft. δρότιες cultivated, 1. Flacers, yellow & purple; sum. Stil, candy loam. Postton, sunny, dry, and well drained border. Plant. April. Propagate by seeds sown in temp. 55" in spring; also by cutting sinserted in temp. 55" in spring; or in cold frame during sum.

Helicophyllum.—Ord. Aroideæ. Hardy tuberous-rooted perennial. Nat. Central Asia. Specus cultivated, 1 (II. Alberti). III. 1 to 2 ft. Flower spathes, green without, purple within, footid; May. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny, sheltered, dryish border. Plant in autumn 6 in. deep. Protect with a covering of ashes in winter. Propagate by offsets.

Homeria.—Ord. Irideæ. Handsome greenhouse bulb. Nat. S. Africa. First int., 1793. Species cultivated, 4. Ht., 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, orange, red, yellow, blue, & brown; summer. Por Culture: Compost, loam, leaf-mould, & saud in equal parts. Place bulbs 1 in. apart, & 1 in. deep in 5 in. pots during Sept. & Oct. Stand in a cold frame, & cover with a few inches of coccanut-fibre refuse till growth begins. then remove to greenhouse. Plant in pots near the glass. Water freely during active growth. Keep nearly dry after flowers fade to facilitate ripening of bulbs. Repot annually in autumn. Outdoor Culture: Plant bulbs 3 to 4 in. deep in light, rich, well-drained soil in a south border between Oct. and Jan. Protect with bracken litter or leaves to ward off heavy rains. Propugate by offsets removed at planting time.

Honeyberry (Celtis australis)—see Celtis.

Hop Hornbeam (Ostrya carpinifolia)—see Ostrya.

Horehound (Marubium vulgare)—see Marubium.

Hyacinthus Candicans—see Galtonia, p. 139.

Incarvillea.—Ord. Bignoniaceæ. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Nat. China. Ht. 2 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 3. Flowers, rose & rosy purple; sum. All may be grown in pots in cool greenhouses, as well as out-

doors. Outdoor Culture: Soil, light, rich & well drained. Position, sunny & sheltered borders. Plant in Mar. or Ap. Protect crowns of the plant in winter by a covering of ashes or manure; or lift roots in Oct.; store like dahlias, re-planting following spring. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally in sum. Indoor Culture: Compost, two parts loam, one part of equal proportions of leaf-mould, decayed manure, & silver sand. Position, fairly large pots, well drained in cool or cold greenhouse. Pot in Oct. or Mar. Water freely in spring & sum.; keep nearly dry in autumn & winter; give weak liquid manure occasionally in sum. Propagate by seeds sown in a temp, of 55° in Mar., or in cold frame in Ap., & transplant seedlings outdoors in June. Sow also in Sept. in cold frame, & plant out seedlings following Ap. Divide large plants in autumn.

Indian Turnip.—The genus Arisæma.

Isle of Man Fuchsia (Fuchsia Riccartonia) -- see Fuchsia, p. 137.

Isoloma.—Ord. Gesneraceæ. Stove flowering herbs. Nat. Central America. Ht. 1 to 3 ft. Species cultivated, 16. Flowers, rose, 1ed, orange, yellow, lilac, purple, &c.; winter. Culture & propagation same as advised for Gesnera, which see.

Ivy-Leaved Pelargonium (Pelargonium) peltatum.)—see Pelargonium, p. 275.

Jamesia.—Ord. Saxifragea. Hardy deciduous flowering shrub. Nat. Rocky Mountains. Int. 1820. III. 3 ft. to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1, J. Americana. Flowers, white. Soil, ordinary. Ibsition, sunny rockeries or borders. Plant Oct. to Feb. Irane directly after flowering. Propagate by cuttings inserted under handlight or in cold frame in autumn.

Japanese Clover (Lespedeza bicolor)—see Lespedeza, p. 203.

Japanese Quince (Cydonia japonica)—see Cydonia, p. 92.

Japanese Wineberry (Rubus Pharnicolasius). Ord Rosaceæ. Hardy fruit-bearing shrub. Nat. Japan. Int. 1872. Ht. 3 to 5 ft. Fruit, small, red, & said to be good for eating raw or for preserving. Soil. good, rich ordinary. Position, sumny part of garden. Plant Sept. to Nov., 3 ft. in rows running N. & S. Train young shoots to wire trellis & allow older ones to hang loosely. Fruit borne on previous year's growth. Prune in autumn, cutting away shoots that have borne fruit. Mulch liberally with manure in sum. Apply liquid manure freely in sum. Propagate by division of roots in autumn.

Jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata—see Eucalyptus.

Kangura Vine (Cissus Bandiniana) - see Cissus, p. 67.

Karri (Eucalyptus versicolor)—see Eucalyptus.

Kill-Dog (Colchicum autumnale)—see Colchicum, p. 75.

Kochia (Summer or Mock Cypress).—Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Hardy ornamental-leaved annual. Nat. Mexico. Ht. 2 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (K. scoparia). Flowers, uninteresting. Leaves, narrow & green, changing to a brilliant crimson-purple tint in early autumn. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds in light soil in a temp. of 55° in Mar.; transplant seedlings into pots or boxes, harden off in a cold frame, & plant out 2 ft. apart each way in June.

Lady-in-the-Boat (Dielytra spectabilis)—see Dielytra, p. 105.

Lavender Cotton (Santolina chamacyparissus)—see Santolina.

Leptochloa gracilis.—Ord. Graminez. Hardy annual flowering grass. Itt. 3 ft. Inforestice, borne in long plume-like panicles; very graceful. Cut and dry for winter decoration when in full flower. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sour seeds outdoors in Ap.

Leucadendron (Cape Silver Tree).—O.d. Proteacea. (Greenhouse evergreen trees with silvery silkyleaves. In Cape Colony the leaves are utilised for ornamental purposes, especially for painting local scenes thereon. Nat. S. Africa. Species cultivated, several, the chief one being L. argenteum. III. 15 ft. Flowers, yellow; Aug. Compost, equal parts sandy loam & peut, with some charcoal and sand. Position, light, airy greenhouse, free from damp in winter. Pot in March. Water moderately in summer; very little in winter. Timp., Mar. to Oct., 60° to 65°; Sept. to Mar., 40° to 50°. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy peat in a temp. of 55° to 65° directly they are imported; by cuttings of firm shoots, in sand in a temp. of 55° in summer.

Leucocrinum.—Ord. Liliace.e. Hardy bulbons rooted perennials. Nat. Arizona. Ilt. 2 to 3 in. Species cultivated, 1 (L. montanum). Flowers, white, tragrant; spring Sed, sandy loam. Postton, sunny, sheltered nooks of rockery; good drainage needed. Plant, Aug. to Nov. Protect from rain in winter by a hand-glass. May also be grown in pots of sandy soil in cold greenhouse. Pot in August. Water moderately when growing; keep day when at rest. Propagate by offsets in autumn

Lily of the Nile (Richardia Ethiopica) - see Richardia, p. 331.

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria majalis)—see Convallaria, p. 78.

Lily of the Valley Tree (Pieris floribunda) - see Pieris, p. 292.

Lily Thorn (Catesbaa spinosa.) - see Catesbaa.

Litonia —Ord. Liliace. Greenhouse herbaceous perennial climber. Nat. S. Atrica. Int., 1853. Species cultivated, 1 (L. modesta). Ht., 3 to 1 tt. Flower., orange; April. Compost, two parts loam, one part cach of leafmould, peat, & silver sand. Footnom, well-drained pots or bed in warm greenhouse. Pot or plant, March. Train shoots up 100 for wall. Water freely during spring and summer; moderately, autumn & winter. Springe morning & evening during early period of growth. Plant likes plenty of sunshine. Temp., Mar to Sept., 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 50° to 60°. Propagate by division of the plant at potting time.

Logan Berry.—An American fruit, said to be a hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry. The berries are large, maroon-red in colour, of good flavour, and ripe from July onwards. Best grown as follows:—Plant 4 to 5 ft. apert, & place several stout stakes, 5 ft. long, round each plant at a distance of 3 ft. from latter; then train the shoots spirally & horizontally round these. After fruiting cut away the fruiting stems, training the young shoots in their place. Feed liberally with manure. Propagate by division of the roots, or by layering the young shoots in summer.

Lorope:alum.—Ord. Hamamelidea. Hardy deciduous flowering shrub, adapted for outdoor and cold greenhouse culture. Nat. China. Species cultivated, 1 (L. chinense). Flowers, white; autumn and winter. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Outdoor Culture: Soil, ordinary, light, rich. Foation, warm sheltered borders. Plant, Oct. to Fob. Prum to maintain good shape after flowering. Greenhouse Culture Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould, & a liberal amount of sand. Position, pot, in cold, sunny greenhouse; must not be forced. Water freely between Mar. & Oct.; moderately afterwards. Pot in Oct.; stand outdoors in full sun from June to Oct. to ripen word Propagate by cuttings in sandy soil in a cold frame in spring or summer; by seeds in similar soil in a cold frame at any time.

London Plane (l'latanus orientalis accrifolia)—see Platanus, p. 298.

Melica.—Ord. Graminex. Hardy perennial flowering grasses. Nat. Peru. Ht. 9 in. to 3 ft. Infloresence, borne in silvery plumes or spikes. Cut and dry when in full flower. Soil, good ordinary. Position, large sunny borders for M. altrasima; small borders for M. papilionacea. Soil seeds outdoors in Sept. or Ap.

Mock Cypress (Kochia scoparia)—see Kochia.

Molopospermum.—Ord. Umbelliferæ. Hardy perennial; ornamental foliage. Nat. Central Europe. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, yellowish; May. Leaves, fern-like & graceful. Ilt. 3 to 5 ft. Soil, deep, rich. Position, sunny, fully exposed borders. Plant in Mar. Propagate by seeds sown outdoors when ripe, or in cold frame in Mar.; also by division of roots in April.

Monarch of the East (Sauromatum guttatum)—see Sauromatum.

Monkey Nut (Arachis hypogea) - see Arachis

Moustache Plant (Caryopteris mastacintha) - see Caryopteris.

Mucuna (Florida or Velvet Bean).—Ord Leguminosæ. Half-hardy annual climber. Nat. S. America. Ht., 5 to 6 ft. Species cultivated, 1 (M. utilis). Compost, equal parts loam & leaf-mould, with a liberal quantity of sand. Position, well-drained pots, and shoots trained up roof of sunny greenhouse. Sou seeds in a temp. of 65° to 75°. Carefully transplant into small pots, then shift later on into larger ones. Water freely. Plants may be grown outdoors during summer against south wall.

Nettle Tree (C'eltis occidentale)—see Celtis.

Oblionker Tree (Esculus hippocastanum)—see Esculus, p. 6.

Orange Ball Tree (Buddleia globosa)-see Buddleia, p. 41.

Ostrya (Hop Hornbeam).—Ord. Cupulifer e. Hardy deciduous trees. Nat. Europe. Ht. 20 ft. Specus cultivated, 1 (O. carpinfolia). Flowers, greenish white, hop-like: May. Soil, ordinary moist. Position, by the side of streams lakes, or in shrubberies in damp situations. Plant, Oct. to Feb. Propagate by seeds placed in a heap outdoors till spring, then sown in sandy soil outdoors; by cuttings inserted outdoors in autumn; by layering in summer; by grafting on the Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus) in Mar.

Otaheite Orange (Citrus japonica) - see Citrus, p. 68.

Oxypetalum.—Ord. Asclepiadea. Stove and warm greenhouse evergreen climbers. Nat. Brazil. First int., 1823. Species cultivated, about 4. Flowers, blue, purple, white: fragrant: summer. Compost, equal parts fibrous peat, loam, & sand. Position, well-drained pots; shoots trained up roof. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Water freely in summer; moderately autumn & winter. Syringe morning & evening in spring time. Prune into shape Feb. Repot, Mar. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 65° to 75°; Sept. to Mar. 55° to 65°. Propagate by seeds sown in sandy peat, in a temp. of 75° in spring, or by cuttings placed in sand under a bell-glass over bottom heat in spring.

Pampas Lily of the Valley (Withania origanifolia) - see Withania.

Paspalum Elegans.—Ord. Gramineæ. Hardy annual flowering grass. Ht. 12 in. Influresciece, suitable for bouquets & floral decorations, Gather & dry when in flower. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Sow seeds out-doors in Ap.

Patchouli Plant (Pogostemon patchouli)—see Pogostemon.

Patrinia. - Or l. Valeri new. Hardy biennials and perennials. Nat. China & Sebria. It. 1 ft. Species cultivated, 1 perennial (P. heterophylla) & 4 biennials. Florers, yellow; sum. Scil., ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Plant in March. Propagate by seeds sown in light soil outdoors in April.

Pedlar's Backet (Saxifraga varmentosa)—see Saxifrga, p. 9. Pelargonium.—See p. 275.

Persea (Avocado Pear).—Or l. Laurineæ Stove evergreen shrub.
Not. W. Indies. Ht. 10 ft. Spicus cultivated, 1 (P. gratissina). Flowers,
green. Fruit, pear-shaped, purplish when ripe, & edible. Compost, equal
parts loam & peat, & a little sand. Position, moist stone in pots. Fot in
March. Water freely in summer, little in winter. Suringe daily in spring
& summer. Temp., Mar. to Sept., 75 to 85°; Sept. to Mar., 55° to 55°.
Propagate by seeds sown in above compost in a temp. of 85°; by cuttings
in sand under bell glass in a similar temperature in spring

Pheasant's Tail Grass (Apera arundinacea) - sec Apera.

Placea - Orf. Amaryllidex. Greenhouse bulbons plants. Nat. Chili. Ht. 12 to 18 in. Speces cultivated, 3. Flowers, yellow, crimson, purple & white; spring to autum. Culture, same as for Nerines, which see.

Pogostemon (Patchouli plant) - Ord. Labistæ Greenhouse shrubbery plant. No. East Indes. Int. 1848. III. 3 ft. Flowers, white and rurple; sum. Leaves fragrant, farnishing the Patchouli perfume of commerce. Compost, equal parts peat & Joans, with a little sand. Position, pots in sunny greenhouse. Pet, Mar. Water freely Mar. to Oct., moderately afterwards. Temp., Mar. to Sept. 55° to 65°, Sept. to Mar., 50° to 55°. Propagate by cuttings inserted in equal parts peat, loam, & sand, under bell glass, in temp. 55° to 65° in spring.

P. or Man's Orchid —A name applied to Spanish and English Irises, which see.

Pretty Betsy (Centranthus ruber) - see Contranthus, p. 57.

Raspberry-Blackberry.—A recently raised hybrid, between Raspberry (Belle de Fontenay) & the Common Blackberry, & known as "The Mahdi." It partakes of the character of both parents in the form of its foliage, but has the hab t of a raspberry. Fruit, purplish red, with a raspberry flavour, large, & ripening early in Aug. Culture, same as for raspberry. See Rubus.

Ridge Cucumber (Cucumis saticus)-see Cucumis, p. 87.

Roella (South African Harebell).—Ord. Campanulacew. Greenhouse evergreen shrub. Nat. S. Africa. Int. 1774. Ilt. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, white, purple & violet; sum. Compost, equal parts of peat & loam & a fair quantity of sand. Postuon, pots in light & dry part of greenhouse. Post, Mar. Water very carefully during spring & sum., & give very little in autumn and winter. Syringing or wetting the foliage must be avoided at all seasons. Ventulate freely in summer & moderately at other times. Dry atmosphere essential in autumn & winter. Remove flowers directly they fade; also all blooms that form in autumn & winter. Temp. Sept. to Ap. 40° to 45°; Ap. to Sept. 50° to 60°. Propagate by cuttings of strong shoots 2 in. long, inserted in moist sand in a temp. 58° in spring. Shade from sun.

Rose Mallow (Hibiscus roseus)—zee Hibiscus, p. 166.

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus).—see Hibiscus, p. 166

ADDENGA. ROSMARINUS.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary). — Ord. Labiatæ. Hardy evergreen shrub. Nat. 8. Europe. Int. 1548. Ht. 3 to 4 ft. Species cultivated, 1; varieties, 2. Flowers, purple; Feb. Leaves, highly fragrant. Soil, ordinary, freely mixed with old mortar. Iosition, dryish border at base of a south or west wall; rarely does well in open garden. Plant, Ap. Water freely in sum. Propagate green-leaved kind by seeds sown 1 in. deep in sunny border outdoors in A1; green and variegated sorts by cuttings 6 in. long, removing leaves from lower half, inserted in shady border in spring or sum.; also by layering strong shoots in sum.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)—see Rosmarinus.

Rulingia-see Anacampseros.

Saintpaulia African Violet.—Ord. Gesneriaceæ. Warm greenhouse perennial. Nat. Africa. Int., 1894. Ilt. 3 in. Species cultivated 1, (S. ionanthe). Flowers, violet; Oct. to Ap. Compost, equal parts of loam, leaf-mould, peat & sand. Pat, Feb. to May. Size of pots, 3 in. for small & 4½ in. for large plants. Pots to be well drained. Water freely from Ap. to Sept.; moderately afterwards. Apply weak liquid manure occasionally during flowering season. Temp., Oct. to Ap., 53° to 60°; Ap. to Oct. 65° to 75° Propagate by seeds sown thinly on surface of a compost of equal parts peat, leaf-mould, loam & sand in well-drained pots or shallew boxes. Cover seeds with a sprinkle of fine sand; shade from sun & place in temp. of 65° to 75° in spring.

Sauromatum (Monarch of the Eist).—Ord. Aroideæ. Half-hardy perennial, with tuberous roots & arum-like flower spathes. Nat. Central Asia. Species cultivated, 1 (S. gutattum). Ht. 18 in. Flowers, yellowish orange-red, spotted with dark red; spring. Culture: Purchase tubers in autumn, place them in a dry saucer in a warm room, & in a few weeks the flower spathe will appear. No soil or water needed. After flowering, plant the tuber in a moist place outdoors to make its leaf growth. Lift in Aug., keep in a cool place, & and again place in a saucer indoors. Repeat the operation year by year.

Schubertia Grandiflora-see Arauja for culture, p. 435.

Sour Sop (Anona muricata)-see Anona.

South African Harebell (Roella ciliata)-see Roella.

Spanish Iris (Iris Xiphion)-see Iris, p. 181.

Stachys (Woundwort, Chinese Artichoke).—Ord. Labiate. Hardy perennials & tuberous-rooted vegetables. Nat. Siberia, Mexico, & N. China: Ht. 1 ft. to 2 ft. CHINESE ARTICHOKE (S. tuberifcra): First introduced 1877 Ht. 9 in. to 15 in. Tubers, white, spiral in shape; 1 in. to 2 in. long & in. thick. Soil, ordinary, deeply dug. Position, sunny. Plant tubers 9 in. apart, 4 in. to 6 in. deep, in rows 18 in. asunder in Mar. or Ap. Stir surface of soil between rows frequently. No earthing up required. Lift tubers in autumn as required for use. Corn surface of ground in severe weather with litter. Hardy Prefernials (S. lanata & S. coccinea): Flowers of S. coccinea, scarlet. Leaves of S. lanata woolly. Soil ordinary. Position, shady border for S. coccinea; edgings to borders or beds for S. lanata. Plant autumn or spring. Propagate by division in autumn or spring.

STANLEYA. ADGENDA.

Stanleya — Ord. Cruciferæ. Hardy perennial herb. Nat. California. Species cultivated, 1 (S. punatifida). Ilt., 3 to 4 ft. Flowers, yellow; summer. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny border. Plant, Oct. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown in gentle heat in spring, planting out in May or June; also by division of the roots in Oct. or Mar.

Strawberry-Raspberry.—A so-called hybrid, between a strawberry & a raspberry. Professor Caird of Rhode Island, U.S.A., how ever, says it is not so, but a species of blackberry named Rubus resufficient, a native of Japan. It is not considered to possess any valuable merits in America, & not having made satisfactory progress here, is hardly worthy of cultivation in English gardens.

Stenactis-see Erigeron, p. 123.

Stenotaphrum (Variegated Grass).—Ord. Gramineae. Greenhouse ornamental-leaved grass. Nat. Carolina. Int. 1822. III. 6 to 8 in. One kind only cultivated glabrum variegatum. Leaves, marrow, grass-like, striped with yellow. Compost, equal parts peat, loam, leaf mould & sand or Jadoo fibre. Position, warm & moist part of greenhouse. Pot, Mar. Water copiously Mar. to Sept., fairly freely Sept. to Mar. Temp. Sept. to Mar. 50° to 65°. Propagate by cuttings of shoots, or by division of roots in spring.

Stylophorum.—Ord. Papiver.eco., Hirdy herbaceous perennials. Act. U.S. 4. and Japan. Ht 9 to 18 in. Spaces cultivated, 2. Flowers, yellow; June. Soil, ordinary, light. Tosition, sunny borders. Plant in Mar. or Ap. Propagate by seeds sown outdoors in April; by division in March.

Sugar Cane Begonia (Begonia manicata)—see Begonia, p. 27.

Sugar Corn (Zea sacch trata)—see Zea.

Summer Cypress (Kochia scopara) - see Kochia,

Sweet Corn (Zea saccharata)—see Zes.

Sweet Sop (Anona squamosa)—see Anona.

Thuia-see Thuya, p. 390.

Thuiopsis—see Thuyopsis, p. 390.

Tree Tomato (Cyphomandra betacea - see Cyphomandra, p. 93.

Tricholæna Rosea.—Ord. Gramineæ. Hardy annual flowering grass. Ht. 2 ft. Inflorescence, rose-coloured, borne in spikes; pretty for bouquets. Soil, ordinary. Position, sunny borders. Now seeds out-doors in Ap. Gather & dry when in flower for winter use.

Trumpet Ash. —(Bignonia & Tecoma)—see pp. 29 & 385.

Turnip-rooted Celery - see Celery, p. 55.

Ungernia —Ord. AmaryHidea. Hardy bulbous-rooted plant. Nat. Afghamstan, Ht. 6 to 12 in. Species cultivated, 1 (U. trisphæra). Flowers, red; sum. Culture, same as for Lycoris, which see.

Urospermum. — Ord. Composite. Hardy perennials. Nat. S. Europe & S. Africa. Ht. 1 to 2 ft. Species cultivated, 2; varieties, 2. Flowers, yellow; sum. Soil, ordinary. Position, sumny borders. Plant autumn or spring. Propagate by seeds sown outdoors in March or April, planting out seedlings later.

Vancouveria. -Ord. Berberidacee. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Nat. California. Int. 1827. III. 9 m. Species cultivated, 1. Flowers, lilac; spring. Soil, peaty. Position, moist and sunny rockery. Plant, Ap. Propagete by division of roots in Ap.

ADDENDA . VERNONIA.

Vernonia. - Ord. Compositæ. Stove and hardy herbaceous flovering plants. Nat. S. America, E. Indies, S. Africa, N. America, Mexico & Nepaul. First vrt., 1710 Ht., 1 to 12 ft. Flowers, lilac, white, & purple; summer & autumu. Culture of Stove Species: Compost, two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould & silver sand. Position, pets in shady stove. Pot, Mar. or Ap. Syringe freely morning & evening in summer. Bater freely in spring & summer; moderately, autumn & winter. Prunc into shape Feb. or early Mar. Temp., Oct. to Mar., 55° to 65°; Mar. to Oct., 75° to 65°. Culture of Hardy Species: Soil, rich, sandy loam. Position, sunny borders. Plant, Mar. or Ap. Top dress with decayed manure in spring. Propagate stove species by seeds sown in sandy loam & leaf-mould under a bell-glass, or under a propagating frame in spring or summer; also by division of the roots at potting time; hardy species by seeds sown in sandy soil in a cold frame in Mar. or Ap., or outdoors in a sunny border in Ap.; also by division of the roots in Mar. or Ap.

Water Lilies - see Nymphæa, p. 257, and Nuphar, p. 257.

West Indian Kale (Colocasia esculentea) - see Colocasia, p. 374.

White Cedar - Chamacyparis genus, which see.

Whitloof (Cichorium intybus-see Chicory, p. 62.

Withania (Pampas Lily of the Valley).—Ord. Solanacce. Hardy herbaceous perennial climber. Nat. S. America. Ht. 20 to 30 ft. Species cultivated, I. Flowers, white; sum. Soil, ordinary Position, sunny arbours, trellises, fences, etc; specially adapted for seaside gardens. Plant Mar. or Ap. Cut down stems in autumn. Propagate by division of roots in Mar. or Ap.

Yellow Asphodel (Asphodeline lutea) - see Asphodeline, p. 20.



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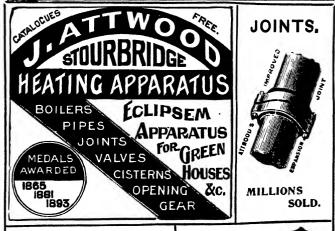
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